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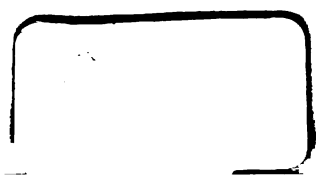
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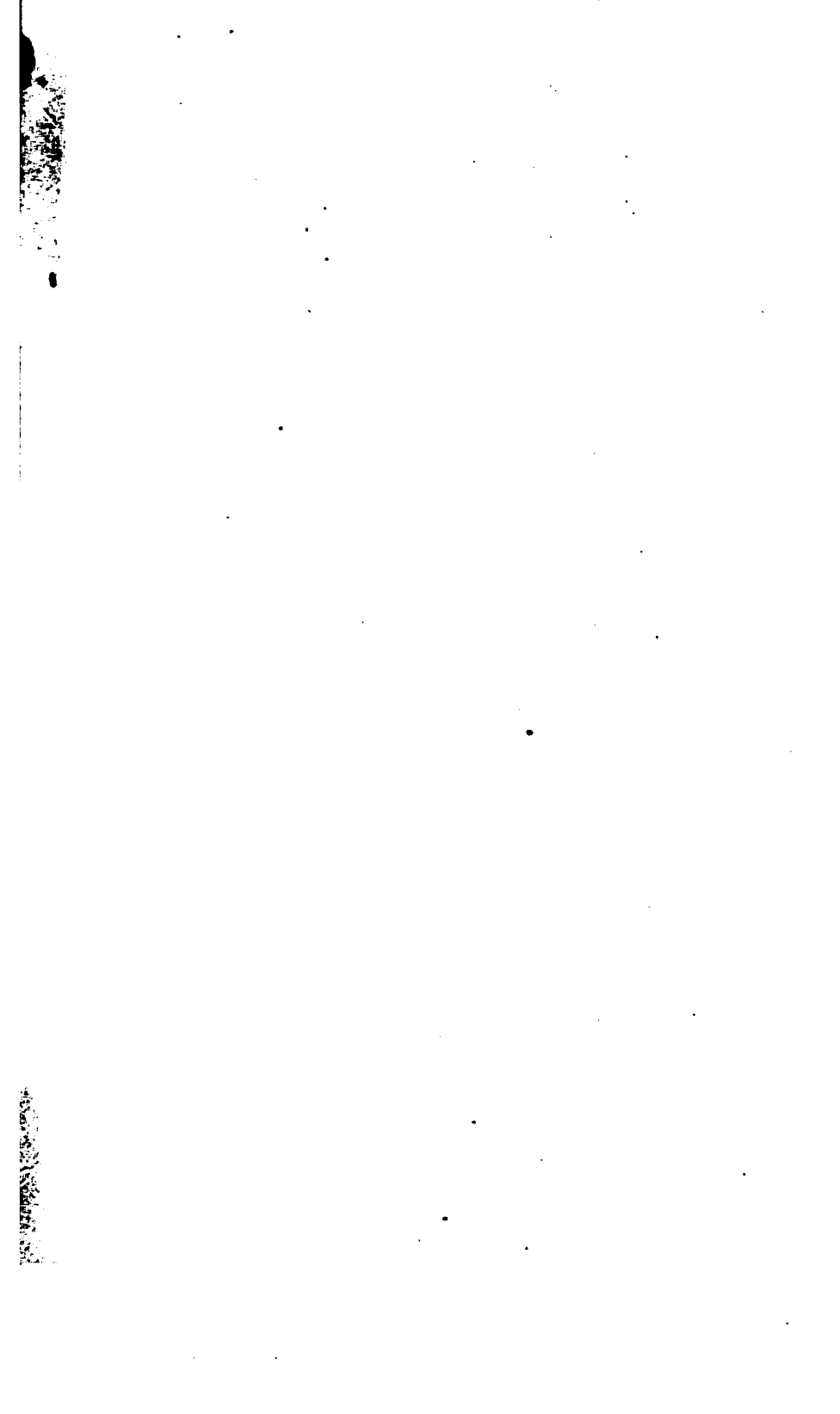
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Rhode Island Collector
Session Laws
May 1862 - Jan. 1863

John F. Tobey.
Thomas A. Jenckes



167

*John F. Tobey -
T. A. Jencks*

ACTS AND RESOLVES

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1862.




State of Rhode Island, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY, 1862.

PROVIDENCE:

COOKE & DANIELSON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1862.

 The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, (being the 28th) 1862, in conformity with the provisions of the third section of Article 4, of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, May 30, following, to meet again at Providence, on the second Monday in January, 1863.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1862.

[The Chapters are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 414.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 129, OF THE REVISED
STATUTES, "OF INSURANCE COMPANIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The State Auditor is hereby constituted sole Insurance Commissioner. The powers of attorney and all the statements and returns now required to be made to, or filed with, any other officer by the terms of any existing law, shall be made to, and filed with, the Insurance Commissioner created by this act, except the return required by the twelfth section of the act of which this is an amendment; which shall be made as heretofore, to the General Treasurer, to enable him to assess the tax upon premiums and assessments. The annual salary of the Insurance Commissioner shall be two hundred dollars, payable quarterly, out of the State treasury.

The State Auditor to be sole Insurance Commissioner.

His salary.

SEC. 2. All the powers conferred by existing laws upon the board of Insurance Commissioners, are hereby

conferred upon the Insurance Commissioner appointed by this act; and all the duties required of the former board of Insurance Commissioners, shall be performed by him.

Agents of foreign insurance companies not to establish agencies in the State.

SEC. 3. No agent of any foreign insurance company, doing business in any town or city of this State, shall be allowed to establish any branch agency in any other town or city in this State.

SEC. 4. In case any insurance company, when thereto notified by the Insurance Commissioner appointed by this act, shall neglect to appoint an attorney, agreeable to the provisions of existing laws, such company shall not be entitled to recover any premium or assessment made by it on any contract of insurance with any citizen of this State, until such company shall have complied with the law requiring the appointment of such attorney.

The Insurance Commissioner to visit foreign insurance companies in certain cases.

SEC. 5. The said Insurance Commissioner may, when he shall deem it important for the safety of the policyholders, visit foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, and examine the condition of such companies; and such companies so visited, shall pay to said Commissioner his expenses of such examinations.

SEC. 6. Sections 18 and 23 of the act amended, and so much of any other section of existing laws, as may conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 415.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT REGULATING SUITS AT LAW, AND QUIETING POSSESSIONS; AND ESTABLISHING TITLES OF LAND AND PROPERTY AFFECTED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE STATES OF RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Suits at law under the boundary act.

SECTION 1. Whenever, anterior to the 1st day of March last, final judgment or decree shall have been rendered in the proper courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in any case at law or in equity, affecting rights of person or property, in territory which by de-

decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, ceased on that day to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and became subject to the jurisdiction of this State; and execution had not anterior to that day, been issued or fully served and returned, in every such case, the judgment or decree shall be deemed to have the same legal force as if no such change of jurisdiction had taken place; and any bail taken in the said case, or lien acquired, or attachment made, shall be deemed in law to continue and be held as effectually as if such suit had been prosecuted in, and such judgment had been rendered by, the proper courts of this State; and if on such decree or judgment, no execution had issued anterior to the said 1st day of March, then the party or parties interested therein, may enter the same in the Supreme Court in the county of Providence, and sue out execution or any other lawful process therein, in the same manner and under the same conditions, and to the same effect, as is provided in respect to other judgments of the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the third section of the act to which this act is in addition; provided, that to secure liens or attachments, or any such judgment in which execution has not issued anterior to said 1st day of March, said judgment shall be entered as aforesaid, and order for execution obtained within three months of this date; and if execution has already issued, the same shall be entered in the time and manner hereinafter prescribed for giving effect to such executions in this State.

Sec. 2. If execution or other process shall have been issued on any such judgment by the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, prior to the said 1st day of March, the same may be served, or service thereof completed, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and levy or sale under such execution shall be deemed to have the same legal effect, to pass title and for all other purposes; and rights against bail may be enforced as effectually as if no change of jurisdiction had occurred, and the said execution had been served, and all rights under said judgment consummated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; provided, that the party or parties interested in such execution shall within three months from this date

Return of
execution.

enter the same in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the county of Providence, and obtain an order of the said Court, or any justice thereof, in term time, or vacation, authenticating the said execution, and giving effect to the same within this State; and provided, also that the said execution or a copy thereof, shall be duly returned to the clerk's office of the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from which it issued; and also of the Supreme Court of this State, for the county of Providence; and the execution and return shall be duly recorded, as required by the laws of this State.

Of residence.

SEC. 3. Residence in the territory which became part of this State by the aforesaid decree, shall be deemed to have been residence in this State for all purposes.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 416.

Of Grand
and Petit
Jurors.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXV., CHAPTER 172, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF JURORS AND JURIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 15, of Chapter 172, Title XXV., of the Revised Statutes, shall be amended so as to read as follows:

There shall be drawn in the county of Providence thirteen grand and sixty petit jurors, that is to say Providence, one grand and thirteen petit jurors; Smithfield, two grand and seven petit jurors; Scituate, one grand and five petit jurors; Glocester, one grand and three petit jurors; Cumberland, one grand and five petit jurors; Cranston, one grand and four petit jurors; Johnston, one grand and four petit jurors; North Providence, one grand and five petit jurors; Foster, one grand and four petit jurors; Burrillville, one grand and four petit jurors; Pawtucket, one grand and three petit jurors; and East Providence, one grand and three petit jurors, for each of said courts.

CHAPTER 417.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE VALUATION OF THE PROPERTY WITHIN THE TERRITORY OVER WHICH THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, PRIOR TO THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH LAST, EXERCISED JURISDICTION, FOR TAXATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint three commissioners, who shall make an estimate of the property within the territory over which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hath, before the 1st day of March last, exercised jurisdiction ; and which since said 1st day of March last, has been deemed a part of the State of Rhode Island. And in making such estimate, the commissioners shall conform in their proceedings to the law of this State, passed May, A. D. 1855, under which the valuation of the towns in this State, in Chapter 12, Title III., of the Revised Statutes, was made. And the report of said commissioners, or of two of them, agreeing, shall be returned to the General Treasurer, as soon as may be ; and the appraisal so reported by them, shall be deemed and taken to be the taxable valuation of said territory. And said report shall also specify and distinguish between the property within the territory heretofore called Pawtucket, in Massachusetts, and that part of the town heretofore called Seekonk, in said State, over which the jurisdiction of this State is hereafter to be exercised.

Commissioners to be appointed to make a valuation of the taxable property of the newly acquired territory.

To be returned to the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. All taxes heretofore or hereafter ordered by the General Assembly, shall be assessed according to the estimate so reported, until a new general estimate be made ; and shall be collected in manner provided by the general laws of this State.

Taxes, how assessed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 418.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE
30TH OF APRIL, 1863.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of April, 1863, and to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned.

Salaries.**FOR SALARIES.**

To the governor, one thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant governor, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To the chief justice of the supreme court, twenty-five hundred dollars; and to each of the associate justices, eighteen hundred dollars.

To the secretary of state, one thousand dollars.

To the attorney general, twelve hundred dollars.

To the general treasurer, eight hundred dollars.

To the state auditor, one thousand dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, five hundred dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, twelve hundred dollars.

To the justices of the court of magistrates, in the city of Providence, twenty-six hundred dollars.

To the justices of the court of justices, in the city of Newport, one thousand dollars.

To the justices of the court of magistrates, in the village of Woonsocket, seven hundred dollars.

To the clerks of the supreme court and courts of common pleas, in the county of Providence, three thousand dollars.

To the clerks of the supreme court and court of common pleas, in the county of Bristol, four hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

General Assembly.

For the pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, six thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the General Assembly, including the pay of its clerks and officers, and for stationery, thirty-five hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Judicial expenses.

For the maintenance of courts, including the pay of clerks, except the clerks of the supreme court and court of common pleas, in the county of Providence, jurors, justices of the peace, witnesses, officers and all other expenses authorized by existing laws, thirty-five thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

Education.

For public schools, fifty thousand dollars; and the commissioner of public schools is hereby directed to apportion the same in the manner provided by law, of the amount appropriated. The general treasurer is directed to pay fifteen thousand dollars on or after the 15th of July, and the remainder on or after the 31st day of December.

For the Normal school, twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

Insane.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler Hospital, and other curative hospitals; and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, fourteen thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

For the board of persons confined in jail, and the fees of jailors, four thousand dollars.

For the support of juvenile offenders, sentenced to the Providence Reform School, ten thousand dollars.

Sundry ap-
propriations
continued.

FOR THE MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Ten thousand dollars.

FOR PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the commissioner of public schools, the annual report upon the registration of births, marriages and deaths; all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such other printing as may be required in the office of the secretary of state, and other public officers, four thousand five hundred dollars.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For the repairs of court houses and jails, twenty-six hundred dollars. And for fuel and gas for the several court houses and jails and the public offices, eight hundred dollars.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

For pay of railroad commissioners, five hundred dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF GOVERNOR.

To pay drafts upon the treasury, drawn by the governor, five hundred dollars.

RENTS.

To pay rents of public offices and rooms for magistrates' courts, fourteen hundred dollars.

INDIAN TRIBES.

For expenses of Narragansett tribe of Indians, fifty dollars.

MAY, 1862.

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FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Miscellaneous expenses.

Pawtucket bridge, twenty-three hundred dollars.

To pay appropriations made by the General Assembly, and for such other objects and claims as are not specified in this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

To pay the tax to the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

A C T S

OF A

LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Byron Sprague, William Sprague and Amasa Sprague, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, under and by the name of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, for manufacturing and printing purposes; and by that name shall have perpetual succession; and are made capable in law to have, possess, receive, hold, enjoy and retain to them, their successors and assigns, estates and property, real, personal and mixed; and the same to manage, let, grant, bargain, sell, convey and dispose of at pleasure; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in all courts of law and of equity, and before all tribunals whatever; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with power to make and put in execution all such by-laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said Corporation, not repugnant to law or this act of incorporation; and gen-

erally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of one million dollars, to be divided into such number of shares as shall be from time to time fixed upon by a vote of said Corporation; said shares shall not be assessable beyond the par value thereof.

SEC. 3. The par value of the shares in said Corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred dollars each; and said shares are hereby declared to be personal property, and shall be transferable on the surrender of the old certificate, upon the books of said Corporation in such form and manner as said Corporation shall prescribe; *provided*, however, that no stockholder in said Corporation shall have the right to transfer his shares therein, without first giving ten days' notice in writing of such intention; and ten days' refusal thereof to said Corporation, at the lowest price at which he will sell to any other person. And if, in such case, said Corporation elect to purchase said shares at said lowest price, such stockholder shall, on the price being offered to him, convey said shares to said Corporation. Said Corporation shall issue certificates of said shares to the owners thereof, which shall be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of said Corporation; and shall be recorded in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said Corporation, on the second Wednesday of April, in each and every year, for the election of a President and Secretary of said Corporation, and of such other officers as they may see fit; to hold their offices respectively for one year, or until others are elected in their places. And said stockholders shall have power, at any legal meeting, to remove any officer of said Corporation; and at any such meeting to fill any vacancy, however occasioned.

SEC. 5. Any failure to hold said annual meeting, shall not affect or impair the validity of this act of incorporation; but the business of such meeting may

be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose.

SEC. 6. Special meetings may be called and held at such times and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the by-laws of said Corporation.

SEC. 7. At all meetings of said Corporation, a majority of the shares of said Corporation shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of said Corporation; but a less number of shares may adjourn such meeting from time to time and at all meetings of said Corporation, when there is a quorum present, all questions and matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast.

SEC. 8. Every stockholder in said Corporation shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him owned, and may vote on said shares, either in person or by proxy.

SEC. 9. The stock or share of each and every stockholder shall at all times be pledged and liable to said Corporation for all debts and demands due or owing from such stockholder to said Corporation, whether the same are over-due, or due and payable at a future date, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or installments, or from any other contract or dealing originally made or had with said Corporation; and in any case the proprietor of any share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or demand to said Corporation, within twenty days after the same becomes due and payable; or, in case there be no fixed day of payment, within twenty days after demand for payment in writing, then, and in such case, said Corporation is hereby empowered to sell at public auction so many shares—but not fractions thereof—of such delinquent proprietor, as will produce sufficient to pay and discharge such debts and demands of said Corporation, and all incidental expenses; first giving notice in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Providence of the time and place of such sale, at least twice a week for two entire weeks before said sale; and upon said sale, said Corporation is hereby authorized to issue certificates thereof, to the purchaser at such sale, in the form and manner by which said shares are trans-

able by the regulations of said Corporation ; and such sale and transfer shall vest in such purchaser the legal title to said shares so sold ; and upon such sale, said Corporation is authorized to receive from such purchaser the amount the same may be sold for, and to apply and appropriate all, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to the payment of all such debts and demands as may be due or owing from such delinquent stockholder to said Corporation, and all incidental expenses of such sale. And in case the proceeds of such sale be more than sufficient to pay all such debts and demands due or owing from such stockholder to said Corporation, and the incidental expenses of such sale, then the surplus shall be paid over to the said stockholder. But in case the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to pay all such debts and demands so due or owing to said Corporation, from such delinquent stockholder, then, and in such case, said Corporation may have their action against such stockholder, for the balance so remaining unpaid.

SEC. 10. Said Corporation shall at all times have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence ; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said Corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the President, Secretary, Clerk or Agent of said Corporation, or at such counting-room or place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 11. The liabilities of the members of this Corporation, for the debts of the Corporation, its members and officers, shall be fixed and limited by, and the Corporation, its members and officers, shall in all respects be subject to, the provisions of Chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and all acts in amendment thereof.

SEC. 12. Byron Sprague, William Sprague and Amasa Sprague, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders in said Corporation, for organization, and for the election of a President, Secretary, and such other officers as they may see fit ; to hold their offices until the next annual election, and until others are elected in their places ; and to transact any other business of the Cor-

poration hereby created, at such time and place, and giving such notice thereof as they may deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANKING AND NAVIGATION COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The time within which the capital stock of the "Atlantic and Mediterranean Banking and Navigation Company" was required by the Twelfth Section of the act, to be subscribed for, and in good faith paid in, within four years next from and after the passage of the act of which this is an amendment of an amendment is hereby extended to the fourth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (1866).

SEC. 2. So much of said act as is inconsistent herewith, either in amendment or otherwise, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE CORPORATE NAME OF THE PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

The name of the corporation now known as the "Providence Conference Seminary," is hereby changed to "The Providence Conference Seminary and Music Institute;" and said institution shall be hereafter called and known by said last mentioned name, and shall, by said name, enjoy all the rights they now enjoy, and be subject to all the duties and obligations they are now subject to.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HARRIS WOOLEN COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Edward Harris, James Verry, Joseph E. Cole, Oscar J. Rathbun, Darius D. Farnum, Charles E. Farnum and David F. Harris, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation, by the name of The Harris Woolen Company, for manufacturing purposes, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, set forth in Chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Company shall consist of three thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each ; and the said number of shares may be increased by vote of the company to a number not exceeding ten thousand ; and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate ; and they shall not be liable to assessment by the Corporation, beyond the par value thereof ; and said shares shall be transferable, and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof, in such manner as said Corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said Corporation, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe ; but the omission of the stockholders to hold said annual meeting on the day provided, shall not impair the validity of their charter ; but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation, held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the Corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the Corporation, whether over-due, or due at a future day ; and whether arising from assessments, or in any other manner ; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the Corporation may by by-law prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with incidental expenses

of sale, the Corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said Corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the village of Woonsocket.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO, AND IN AMENDMENT OF, AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Newport and Fall River Railroad Company is hereby authorized to cross at grade the highway at Bristol Ferry, the road running east and west, and just north of the Hope Bleachery; and such ways not in general public use, in the towns of Portsmouth and Tiverton, as said Company shall deem expedient.

SEC. 2. Said Rail Road Company may take such portion of the Common, or public ground adjoining Bristol Ferry, as may be necessary for the location of their railroad, and for depot purposes; but nothing in this section contained shall be construed to allow said Company to do any thing affecting personal, private or corporate rights, except in the manner provided in the charter of said company.

SEC. 3. The time for the location of said railroad and of such branches thereof in the city of Newport, as said Company shall deem necessary, is hereby extended to the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel D. Church, Henry W. Baldwin, David Heaton, 2d, L. M. Cobb and William Lloyd Brown, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Providence Steam Laundry Company, for the purpose of transac-

ing the business usually prosecuted in like establishments, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities, set forth in Chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars; with liberty to increase the same from time to time by vote of the Company to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. Said stock shall be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each; and said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said Corporation.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the Corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Special meetings of the Corporation may be called at any time by the treasurer, or by stockholders holding one-fourth of the shares of the capital stock; and due notice of all such meetings shall be given to each stockholder, in the manner to be prescribed in the by-laws of the Corporation.

SEC. 5. Each stockholder at any and all meetings of the Corporation shall, in person, or by proxy, duly authorized in writing, be entitled to one vote for each and every share by him owned; and the owners or representatives of a majority of the shares, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meetings of the Corporation.

SEC. 6. Samuel D. Church and Henry W. Baldwin, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders, for organization, and any other business of the Corporation, by forwarding by mail, or otherwise, a written notice of the time and place of said meeting, at least three days previous thereto, directed to each of the persons named in this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CARPET AND PLUSH COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry Whitman, James C. Buttterworth, John Goulding, Charles Jackson, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of The Carpet and Plush Company, to be located in the county of Providence, for the purpose of manufacturing carpets, plush, and other goods, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities, set forth in Chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes, and all acts in amendment of, and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars with liberty, when the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall have been actually paid in, in cash, to increase the same from time to time, by vote of the Corporation, to an amount not exceeding in the whole, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. Said stock shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each and said shares shall be transferred on the books of said Corporation, only.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged to the Corporation for all installment and may be sold for the payment of the same, in such manner as the by-laws of the Corporation shall prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge the same, with incidental expenses of sale, the Corporation may have their action against the stockholder for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, in which said Corporation shall have a counting-room, or place of business, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting ; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the Corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Special meetings of the Corporation may be

called at any time by the treasurer, or by stockholders holding one-fifth of the shares of the capital stock ; and all meetings shall be notified in the manner to be prescribed in the by-laws of the Corporation.

Sec. 6. Each stockholder, at any and all meetings of the Corporation, shall, in person or by proxy, duly authorized in writing, be entitled to one vote for each and every share by him owned ; and the owners or representatives of a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Corporation.

Sec. 7. Henry Whitman and James C. Butterworth, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and any other business of the Corporation, by forwarding, by mail or otherwise, a written notice of the time and place of said meeting, at least seven days previous thereto, directed to each of the persons named in this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE QUIDNICK CO.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Byron Sprague, William Sprague, Amasa Sprague and Thomas A. Whitman, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, under and by the name of the Quidnick Co., for manufacturing purposes ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession ; and are made capable in law to have, possess, receive, hold, enjoy and retain to them, their successors and assigns, estates and property, real, personal and mixed ; and the same to manage, let, grant, bargain, sell, convey and dispose of at pleasure ; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in all courts of law and of equity, and before all tribunals whatever ; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; with power to make and put in execution all such by-laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said Corporation, not re-

pugnant to law or this act of incorporation ; and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, be divided into such number of shares as shall be from time to time fixed upon by a vote of said Corporation ; said shares shall not be assessable beyond the par value thereof.

SEC. 3. The par value of the shares in said Corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred dollars each ; and said shares are hereby declared to be personal property, and shall be transferable on the surrender of the old certificate, upon the books of said Corporation in such form and manner as said Corporation shall prescribe ; *provided*, however, that no stockholder in said Corporation shall have the right to transfer his shares therein, without first giving ten days' notice in writing of such intention ; and ten days' refusal thereof to said Corporation, at the lowest price at which he will sell to any other person. And if, in such case, said Corporation elect to purchase said shares at said lowest price, such stockholder shall, at the price being offered to him, convey said shares to said Corporation. Said Corporation shall issue certificates of said shares to the owners thereof, which shall be signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of said Corporation ; and shall be recorded in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said Corporation, on the second Wednesday of April, in each and every year, for the election of a President and Secretary of said Corporation, and of such other officers as they may see fit ; to hold the offices respectively for one year, or until others are elected in their places. And said stockholders shall have power, at any legal meeting, to remove any officer of said Corporation ; and at any such meeting to fill any vacancy, however occasioned.

SEC. 5. Any failure to hold said annual meeting shall not affect or impair the validity of this act of incorporation ; but the business of such meeting may

be transacted at any legal meeting called for the purpose.

SEC. 6. Special meetings may be called and held at such times and in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the by-laws of said Corporation.

SEC. 7. At all meetings of said Corporation, a majority of the shares of said Corporation shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of said Corporation; but a less number of shares may adjourn such meeting from time to time; and at all meetings of said Corporation, when there is a quorum present, all questions and matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast.

SEC. 8. Every stockholder in said Corporation shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him owned, and may vote on said shares, either in person or by proxy.

SEC. 9. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall at all times be pledged and liable to said Corporation for all debts and demands due or owing from such stockholder to said Corporation, whether the same are over-due, or due and payable at a future day; and whether the same shall arise from assessments or installments, or from any other contract or dealing originally made or had with said Corporation; and in case the proprietor of any share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or demand to said Corporation, within twenty days after the same becomes due and payable; or, in case there be no fixed day of payment, within twenty days after demand for payment in writing, then, and in such case, said Corporation is hereby empowered to sell at public auction so many shares—but not fractions thereof—of such delinquent proprietor, as will produce sufficient to pay and discharge all such debts and demands of said Corporation, and all incidental expenses; first giving notice in one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Providence, of the time and place of such sale, at least twice a week, for two entire weeks before said sale; and upon such sale, said Corporation is hereby authorized to issue certificates thereof, to the purchaser at such sale, in the form and manner by which said shares are transfer-

able by the regulations of said Corporation; and such sale and transfer shall vest in such purchaser the legal title to said shares so sold; and upon such sale, said Corporation is authorized to receive from such purchaser the amount the same may be sold for, and to apply and appropriate all, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to the payment of all such debts and demands due or owing from such delinquent stockholder to said Corporation, and all incidental expenses of such sale. And in case the proceeds of such sale be more than sufficient to pay all such debts and demands due or owing from such stockholder to said Corporation, and the incidental expenses of such sale, then the surplus shall be paid over to the said stockholder. But in case the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to pay all such debts and demands so due or owing to said Corporation, from such delinquent stockholder, then and in such case, said Corporation may have a lien against such stockholder, for the balance so remaining unpaid.

SEC. 10. Said Corporation shall at all times have a counting-room or place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said Corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the President, Secretary, Clerk or Agent of said Corporation, or at such counting-room or place of business shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 11. The liabilities of the members of this Corporation, for the debts of the Corporation, its members and officers, shall be fixed and limited by, and the Corporation, its members and officers, shall in all respects be subject to, the provisions of Chapters 125 and 126 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment or addition thereto.

SEC. 12. Byron Sprague, William Sprague, Amasa Sprague and Thomas A. Whitman, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders in said Corporation, for organization, and for the election of a president, secretary, and such other officers as they may see fit; to hold their offices until the next annual election, and until others are elected in the

places ; and to transact any other business of the Corporation hereby created, at such time and place, and giving such notice thereof as they may deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNION SCREW COMPANY, IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Byron Sprague, Arthur M. Kimball, Amasa Sprague and James S. Anthony, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Union Screw Co., for manufacturing screws, and other manufacturing purposes connected therewith ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession ; and are made capable in law to have, possess, receive, hold, enjoy and retain to them, their successors and assigns, estates and property, real, personal and mixed ; and the same to manage, let, grant, bargain, sell, convey and dispose of at pleasure ; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in all courts of law and equity, and before all tribunals whatever ; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and shall have power to make and put in execution such by-laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said Corporation, not repugnant to law or this act of incorporation ; and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the Company ; and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of said Corporation, in a book provided for that purpose ;

provided, however, that no stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall be allowed to transfer any share or shares of the capital stock in said Corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the Corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said Corporation holden in the city of Providence, on the third Wednesday of July, in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient, who shall respectively hold their offices during one year, and until others are chosen in their stead, unless removed by death, incapacity, or by a vote of the Corporation; and at any legal meeting, said Corporation may elect such officers as may be judged necessary; and declare any offices vacant, and fill any vacancy that may happen in any offices created by said Corporation; and if said Corporation should fail from any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, and every year thereafter, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose. Special meetings may be called in such manner as shall be described by the by-laws of the Corporation; and at all meetings of the Corporation, not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business; and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present; allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said Corporation, whether over-due, or due at a day future; and whether the same shall arise from assessments or installments, or from any other contract originally made with said Corporation; and in case the proprietor of any share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer or agent thereof, within twenty days after the same becomes due and payable, the treasurer or agent of said Corporation is hereby authorized to sell at public auction the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor, sufficient to discharge such demand and all incidental ex-

penses; first giving notice in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, of the time and place of sale, at least two weeks successively before the sale; and the treasurer or agent is authorized to transfer said stock to the purchaser at such sale, in the form and manner by which stock is transferable by the regulations of said Corporation; and such sale and transfer shall vest in such purchaser the legal title to such stock or shares; and the balance of the money arising from the sale of such stock or shares, after discharging the debts or demand for which the same was pledged, with the expenses, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor; and provided, that if the proceeds of such sale shall not be sufficient to discharge said debt, the Corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Byron Sprague, Arthur M. Kimball, Amasa Sprague and James S. Anthony, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders, for organization, and any other business of the Corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting, as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. Said Corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said Corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said Corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. The liabilities of the members of this Company, for the debts of the Corporation, its members and officers, shall be fixed and limited by, and the Corporation, its members and officers, shall in all respects be subject to, the provisions of Chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts, or parts of acts, in amendment or repeal thereof.

RESOLUTIONS.

- No. 1. RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to provide hospital accommodations for wounded soldiers.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized to provide, at the expense of the State, suitable hospital accommodations within this State, for such sick, wounded or disabled soldiers, discharged from the service of the United States, and belonging to this State, as are not otherwise provided for by the government of the United States.

- No. 2. RESOLUTION providing for bill of costs, for surveys, etc., in the boundary suit of Massachusetts *vs.* the State of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be authorized to draw his order, payable to the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, for the sum of three thousand nine hundred and fifty-one $\frac{61-2}{100}$ dollars; being the amount due from this State, of the one-half part of the costs in the boundary suit The Commonwealth of Massachusetts *vs.* the State of Rhode Island; to be paid by said clerk to the parties entitled thereto, under the taxation of costs and expenses in said cause made by him, under the direction of the said Court.

**RESOLUTION for establishing stone bounds upon the East-*No. 3.*
ern Boundary Line.**

Resolved, That Samuel B. Cushing is hereby authorized in behalf of this State, and in conjunction with some engineer, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to procure and establish permanent stone bounds at the angles on the new boundary line between this State and Massachusetts; and that the expense of such bounds, and the placing thereof, chargeable to this State, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION adopting joint rules and orders. *No. 4.*

Voted and Resolved, That the joint rules and orders of the Senate and House are hereby adopted as the joint rules of both Houses; and that the rule No. 11, is hereby amended, by striking out the word "act," in the first line, and inserting therefor the word "bill."

**RESOLUTION for placing an iron railing on the steps of *No. 5.*
the Court House, Kingston.**

Resolved, That Thomas A. Hazard be, and he is hereby, appointed a committee to cause an iron railing to be put up on the court house steps, at Kingston; and that the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order therefor, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**RESOLUTION for making repairs on State House, South *No. 6.*
Kingstown.**

Resolved, That Thomas A. Hazard be authorized to make the necessary repairs to the floor of the State House in Washington county, said repairs not to ex-

ceed fifty dollars; and that the State Auditor be instructed to give his order on the General Treasurer for the bill, to be paid out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

- No. 7. RESOLUTION for procuring a flag for the Court House, in Bristol.

Resolved, That Hiram D. Maxfield, Esq., sheriff of the county of Bristol, is hereby appointed a committee to purchase a national flag, to be placed upon the Court House, in Bristol; and that the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the payment of the same, to an amount not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

- No. 8. RESOLUTION for the purchase of a sett of the Rhode Island Schedules, of Mrs. Sullivan Ballou.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to purchase of the widow of the late Major Sullivan Ballou, a sett of the Schedules of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, from the year 1764 to the year 1820; that he cause the same to be bound and deposited for safe keeping in the Rhode Island Historical Society; and that the State Auditor be directed to pay Mrs. Ballou one hundred dollars for the same upon the certificate of the Secretary of State.

- No. 9. RESOLUTION for extra pay to the General Treasurer.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be allowed and paid to the General Treasurer for his extraordinary labor and expenses for the years 1861 and 1862.

RESOLUTION to pay \$500 to the American Brass Band. *No.* 10.

Upon the petition of William E. Whiting and others, members of the American Brass Band, asking for an appropriation, it is—

Voted and Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the payment of all claims of the American Brass Band against the State, for loss and damage to instruments and uniforms, while attached to the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia; and the Quartermaster General is hereby directed to pay the proper officer of said Band, said sum of five hundred dollars, taking a receipt for all demands against the State.

RESOLUTION establishing the pay of the Clerks of the *No.* 11.
Senate and House.

Resolved, That the pay of the Secretary and Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be three dollars per day hereafter.

RESOLUTION granting leave to James B. Waite to peddle *No.* 12.
goods.

Upon the petition of James B. Waite, praying that he may have leave to peddle one year without license :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petitioner be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to issue to James B. Waite, of Warwick, a license for hawking and peddling goods, wares and merchandise, for the term of one year, to be limited to a district within four miles' circuit from his residence in Warwick; provided, however, that said Waite shall not be authorized to sell any gold or silver ware, watches, jewelry, or spoons

made of German silver, upon payment to the General Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars.

- No. 13. Upon the petition of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Cobbet, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that the surety in the defaulted recognizance of her husband, may be relieved, and the property received by him as security, be returned to her :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted ; and the Attorney General is hereby directed to issue no process for the recovery of said defaulted recognizance ; provided, the sum of twenty-five dollars be paid before the 1st day of August next, into the State treasury ; and provided further, the whole amount of the property, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, received from said Charles C. Cobbet, as security for becoming bail for him, be transferred to the petitioner.

- No. 14. Upon the petition of John B. Landers, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, for relief :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted ; and the General Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to said John B. Landers the sum of ninety-five dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the State Auditor.

- No. 15. Upon the petition of Thomas Mulvey, of South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, setting forth that there is an indictment pending against him in the Supreme Court, in said county of Washington ; and praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that the same may be *nolle prosequed* :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the same be, and it is hereby, granted; and the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to enter a *nolle prosequi* on said indictment on payment of all the costs of prosecution, on or before the 2d day of the next August term of said Supreme Court.

RESOLUTION releasing Sanford Grinnell and Maxson Lanphear from jail, in Washington county. No. 16.

Resolved, That the fine and cost against Sanford Grinnell and Maxson Lanphear, who are now confined in Washington county jail, be, and the same is hereby, remitted; and the keeper of said jail is hereby directed to discharge said Grinnell and Maxson from said jail.

Upon the petition of Isabella Armstrong, praying No. 17. that her husband, Patrick Armstrong, be released from imprisonment in the State Prison:

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Patrick Armstrong from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

RESOLUTION providing for the pay of officers and persons attending upon the General Assembly, at its May session, A. D. 1862. No. 18.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid by the State Auditor, out of the appropriations for the expenses of the General Assembly:

James H. Parsons,	-	-	-	-	\$5 00
David V. Gerald,	-	-	-	-	30 00
William J. Miller,	-	-	-	-	30 00
William Stevens, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	30 00

Thomas S. Anthony,	-	-	-	15 0
David M. Coggeshall, -	-	-	-	14 0
William C. Thurston,	-	-	-	6 0
Henry Taggart,	-	-	-	6 0
Henry N. Ward, -	-	-	-	6 0
James Congdon,	-	-	-	6 0
William H. Underwood,	-	-	-	6 0
Thomas Stevens,	-	-	-	6 0

No. 19. RESOLUTION to pay sundry accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the following named persons, upon the order of the State Auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated :

H. D. Maxfield, Sheriff,	-	-	-	\$17 1
Joseph Eaton, Inspector of Ferries	-	-	-	20 0
John M. Anthony, “	“	-	-	20 0
Sylvanus Wilbour,	-	-	-	3 0
Newport Artillery Company, -	-	-	-	77 7
Newport Artillery Old Guard,	-	-	-	48 5
George A. Stanton, Indian Commissioner,	-	-	-	75 0
Insurance Commissioners,	-	-	-	600 0
William C. Thurston, -	-	-	-	7 4

No. 20. RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session, thereof; and this General Assembly be and the same hereby is, adjourned to meet in Providence, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1863.

A P P E N D I X .

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport, on the last Tuesday of May (being the 27th day of the month), in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of Independence the eighty-sixth :

PRESENT.

His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Honor SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, Lieutenant Governor

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport,	-	-	-	WILLIAM C. COZZENS,
Providence,	-	-	-	BENJ. F. THURSTON,
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	WILLIAM B. SISSON,
Warwick,	-	-	-	HENRY BUTLER,
Westerly,	-	-	-	JAMES H. PENDLETON,
New Shoreham,	-	-	-	LORENZO LITTLEFIELD,
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	GEORGE A. DAVIS,
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	ELISHA R. POTTER,
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	THOMAS A. REYNOLDS,
Jamestown,	-	-	-	JOHN E. WATSON,
Smithfield,	-	-	-	ABNER W. PECKHAM,
Scituate,	-	-	-	STEPHEN N. MASON,
Glocester,	-	-	-	DANIEL EVANS,
Charlestown,	-	-	-	GEORGE A. STANTON,
West Greenwich,	-	-	-	EDWIN W. HOPKINS,
Coventry,	-	-	-	SAMUEL ARNOLD,

Exeter, - - -	ISAAC GREENE,
Middletown, - -	PELEG G. SHEARMAN,
Bristol, - - -	SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
Tiverton, - - -	GIDEON H. DURFEE,
Little Compton, - -	NATHANIEL CHURCH,
Warren, - - -	GEORGE LEWIS COOKE
Cumberland, - - -	LYMAN R. COOK,
Richmond, - - -	GEORGE N. ENNIS,
Cranston, - - -	JOSEPH W. SWEET,
Hopkinton, - - -	HENRY T. BARBER,
Johnston, - - -	HENRY M. YOUNG,
North Providence, -	ANDREW JENCKES,
Barrington, - - -	ALLEN C. MATTHEWSON
Foster, - - -	JOB W. HILL,
Burrillville, - - -	JOHN L. ROSS,
East Providence, -	TRISTAM BURGESS,
Pawtucket, - - -	SAMUEL SHOVE

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex officio*.

DAVID V. GERALD, of East Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

Pardon W. Stevens,
John G. Weaver,
Andrew Robeson, Jr.,
Charles E. Lawton,
John Eldred.

Providence.

Lymon Pierce,
Cæsar A. Updike,
James H. Parsons,
Moses B. Lockwood,
William Viall,
George W. Hall,
William Hicks,
Luther C. Warner,

Nicholas Van Slyck,
George B. Holmes,
Alfred W. Fisk,
David S. Carr.

Portsmouth.

George B. Anthony.

Warwick.

Richard W. Greene,
Henry Rousmaniere,
Jonathan M. Wheeler,
George W. Whitman.

Westerly.

Nathan F. Dixon,
John E. Weeden.

New Shoreham.

John G. Sheffield.

North Kingstown.

William H. Allen.

South Kingstown.

Wilkins Updike,

Daniel B. Rodman.

East Greenwich.

Arnold Nichols.

Jamestown.

Robert H. Watson.

Smithfield.

Bradbury C. Hill,

Carlisle Vose,

William Newell,

Jabez W. Mowry,

Joseph Olney,

Simon S. Steere.

Scituate.

Albert W. Harris,

Henry A. Lawton.

Glocester.

George Smith.

Charlestown.

Asa T. Hoxsie.

West Greenwich.

Vernon Weaver.

Coventry.

Ambrose S. Hopkins,

William C. Ames.

Exeter.

Clarke S. Greene.

Middletown.

William B. Chase.

Bristol.

Joseph M. Blake,

John Turner.

Tiverton.

Charles A. Durfee.

Little Compton.

Oliver C. Brownell.

Warren.

Seth Sanders.

Cumberland.

Dexter Clark,

Jason Newell,

Ellis L. Blake,

John L. Clark.

Richmond.

Nelson K. Church.

Cranston.

Francis W. Miner,

William L. Thornton,

Alfred H. Willard.

Hopkinton.

Sands C. Carr.

Johnston.

William A. Pirce,

Martin Winsor.

North Providence.

Christopher Holden,

Lucius B. Darling,

Charles A. Boyd,

Jacob Symonds,

Jerome B. Anthony.

Barrington.

Benjamin F. Drown.

Foster.

James M. Wright.

Burrillville.

Joseph O. Clark,

Stephen M. Hopkins.

Pawtucket.

Charles W. Thrasher.

East Providence.

Albert K. Gerald.

FRANCIS W. MINER, Speaker.

WILLIAM J. MILLER,	} Clerks.
WILLIAM STEVENS, JR.,	

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

The two houses of the General Assembly having convened in Grand Committee, for the purpose of receiving, counting and declaring the vote for general officers, given at the annual election, on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1862, the votes were delivered in together with the lists of the votes from the several towns; which, on motion of Mr. Cooke, of Warrenton, were referred to the following select committee:

Newport county.—Charles E. Lawton, Charles A. Duffee, E. B. Anthony.

Providence county.—Henry M. Young, Moses B. Lockwood, George W. Hall, Dexter Clark, Henry A. Laton.

Washington county.—John E. Miller, Nelson K. Church, Asa T. Hoxsie.

Kent county.—Henry Butler, Arnold Nichols, Vernon Weaver.

Bristol county.—Allen Brown, Seth Sanders, John Turner.

The clerks of the two houses were added to the committee.

The Grand Committee took a recess till 3½ o'clock.

The Grand Committee re-assembled at 3½ o'clock, and were called to order by Governor Sprague, when the select committee appointed to count the votes for general officers, presented the following report:

The select committee appointed to count the votes for general officers, presented the following—

REPORT:

That the whole number of electors voting for Governor, is 11,264; and that 5,633 votes are necessary for a choice. That 11,199 electors voted for William Sprague, of Providence; that 65 electors voted scattering. They further report that the said William Sprague is elected Governor by a majority of 11,134 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Lieutenant Governor, is 11,156; and that 5,579 votes are necessary to a choice. That 11,100 electors voted for Samuel G. Arnold, of Middletown; and that 56 electors voted scattering. They further report that the said Samuel G. Arnold is elected Lieutenant Governor, by a majority of 11,044 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Secretary of State, is 11,250; and that 5,626 votes are necessary to a choice. That 11,214 electors voted for John R. Bartlett, of Providence; and that 36 electors voted scattering. They further report that the said John R. Bartlett is elected Secretary of State, by a majority of 11,178 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Attorney General, is 10,842; and that 5,422 votes are necessary to a choice. That 10,763 electors voted for Walter S. Burges; and that 79 electors voted scattering. They further report that Walter S. Burges is elected Attorney General, by a majority of 10,684 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for General Treasurer, is 11,242; and that 5,622 votes are necessary to a choice. That Samuel A. Parker, of Newport, received 11,227 votes; and that 15 electors voted scattering. They further report that Samuel A. Parker is elected General Treasurer, by a majority of 11,212 votes over all others.

CHARLES E. LAWTON, Chairman,
For the Committee.

The committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they hereby are, declared elected for the year ensuing:

William Sprague, of Providence, Governor.

Samuel G. Arnold, of Middletown, Lieutenant Governor.

John R. Bartlett, of Providence, Secretary of State.

Walter S. Burges, of Cranston, Attorney General.

Samuel A. Parker, of Newport, General Treasurer.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Lieutenant Governor, and other officers elect, and conduct them to the bar of the Grand Committee, for the purpose of being inducted into office.

The oath of office was administered to the Governor elect, William Sprague; and to the Lieutenant Governor, Samuel G. Arnold.

The Governor administered the oath of office to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the General Treasurer.

Proclamation was then made by the sergeant-at-arms, of the several officers elected, according to ancient usage.

On motion, it was voted that the ballots cast at the April election for general officers, be delivered to the sheriff of the county of Newport, to be by him destroyed.

The Grand Committee then rose; the two Houses separated, and the Governor and Senate returned to their own chamber.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, }
May 28, 1862. }

The two Houses convened in Grand Committee, for the purpose of electing civil and military officers of the State, for the year ensuing; a Senator of the United States, from the 4th of March next, and for such other business as may legally come before them.

His Honor Samuel G. Arnold, Lieutenant Governor, sat in the chair.

The rolls of the two Houses were separately called by their respective clerks, and a quorum of each declared to be present.

Mr. Benjamin B. Thurston nominated William Sprague, of Providence, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, for six years, from the 4th day of March next.

Ballots were distributed to each of the members, and that portion of the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of Senators, was read from the chair; when the election was proceeded with, in accordance with the same, with the following result:

Whole number of votes given,	-	-	-	103
Necessary to a choice,	-	-	-	52
William Sprague received,	-	-	92 votes	
James F. Simmons,	-	-	5	"
Nathan F. Dixon,	-	-	5	"
Thomas G. Turner,	-	-	1	"

Whereupon, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor declared William Sprague, of Providence, to be elected Senator, to represent the State of Rhode Island in the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th day of March, 1863.

The election was then proceeded with, and the following officers were elected :

State Auditor.—William R. Watson.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County—John W. Davis.

Providence County—John A. Gardner.

Bristol County—Robert S. Andrews.

Kent County—Ira O. Seamans.

Washington County—James H. Allen.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County—John W. Davis.

Providence County—Amasa S. Westcott.

Bristol County—Robert S. Andrews.

Kent County—Ira O. Seamans.

Washington County—Elisha C. Clark.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County—David M. Coggeshall.

Providence County—Nathaniel Wheaton.

Bristol County—Hiram D. Maxfield.

Kent County—Thomas Bateman.

Washington County—Edward Lillibridge.

Justices of the Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence.—Cæsar A. Updike, Francis Colwell, Jr., John I. Tobey.*

Court of Magistrates in Woonsocket.—Abner Jillson, justice; Josiah Perkins, clerk.

Court of Justices in the city of Newport.—George Turner, James G. Topham.

Railroad Commissioners—John Gould, William J. Miller, Joseph P. Manton, Alpheus F. Angell, Samuel Rodman.

Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.—James S. Mason, Sheldon Brown, John F. Driscoll, David V. Gerald, Samuel B. Bullock, Samuel Slocum.

Commissioners to Inspect Ferries.—Lorenzo D. Tallman, John M. Anthony, Joseph Eaton, Jr.

Inspector of Beef and Pork.—Henry M. Kimball.

Inspector of Scythe Stones.—Wellington Aldrich.

Inspector of Lime.—George W. Hall.

Agent for the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike.—Lewis Fairbrother.

Trustees of the Normal School.—Rev. A. H. Dumont, Rev. Dr. Thomas Shepard.

Brigadier General, Second Brigade.—Charles T. Robbitt

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Thomas S. Anthony,
Esek Aldrich,
Lyman Arnold,
Stephen C. Arnold,
William G. Arnold,
Edward C. Ashley,
Lucius C. Ashley,
Alfred Allen,
Lemuel Angell,
Elisha O. Angell,
Ellis L. Blake,
Bailey E. Borden,

Charles F. Brownell,
Henry L. Bowen,
William Binney,
William Burt,
Samuel B. Bullock,
John Brayton,
Samuel W. Brown,
George H. Browne,
Benjamin J. Bliven,
Arnold Burges,
William W. Blodgett,
James C. Collins,

* James H. Parsons was subsequently appointed by the Governor, to fill the place of John F. Tobey, during his temporary absence with the Rhode Island Volunteers.

Joseph W. Congdon,	Henry Keith,
Francis Colwell, Jr.,	Bradford Knapp,
John A. Corey,	B. N. Lapham,
James M. Clarke,	Royal Lee,
Nathaniel Crowell,	Robert G. Lewis,
Benjamin T. Cranston,	S. S. Lapham,
Barzillai Cranston,	A. H. Littlefield,
Elias Carpenter, Jr.,	James G. Markland,
Cyril A. Carpenter,	Henry Martin,
Zemira Chace.	Francis W. Miner,
Arba B. Dike,	Thomas A. Millett,
Thomas A. Doyle,	Stephen Martin,
John Eddy,	David Moore,
Benjamin T. Eames,	Edwin Metcalf,
Ezra D. Fogg,	George A. Mumford,
H. L. Fairbrother,	Albert Mowry,
William H. French,	Elisha C. Mowry,
Hardin Fiske,	Welcome Mathewson,
John Graves,	William H. Mathewson,
Albert G. Greene,	Smith Mowry,
John A. Gardner,	John L. Noyes,
William H. Greene, H. S.,	Samuel A. Nightingale,
William H. Greene, A. L.,	Charles H. Parkhurst,
William H. Creene, at com.,	James H. Parsons,
Thomas Greene,	Joseph S. Pitman,
Samuel Greene,	Reuben H. Purinton,
David V. Gerald,	Josiah Perkins,
John Gartland,	Henry A. Potter,
Daniel Howard,	Zuriel Potter,
Albert M. Hewitt,	Samuel W. Peckham,
Wingate Hayes,	Walter L. Potter,
W. D. S. Havens,	Arthur M. Potter,
B. B. Hammond,	Charles H. Pope,
J. Dunham Hedge,	Samuel Pearce, Jr.,
Benjamin M. Hubbard,	Nathaniel Pearce,
Gaius W. Hubbard,	Harvey F. Payton,
Charles Hart,	Sylvester Patterson,
William H. Hathaway,	Abraham Payne,
Samuel A. Irons,	Thomas H. Pabodie,
Elias M. Jenckes,	Benjamin G. Perkins,
George B. Jastram,	Raymond Stone,
Joseph G. Johnson,	Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
John P. Jayne,	Simeon Randall,

Charles Morris Smith,
 Levi Salisbury,
 John M. Shaw,
 John W. Smith,
 Charles M. Stead,
 Leprellet B. Salisbury,
 Philip C. Scott,
 Abijah B. Sweet,
 Philip B. Stiness, Jr.,
 Ziba O. Slocum,
 Isaac Shove,
 Joseph M. Tillinghast,
 Robert Sherman,
 Henry K. Southwick,
 Henry J. Spooner,
 Jerome Sherman,
 Simon A. Sayles,
 Aaron Simons,
 James Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 James W. Taft,
 Benjamin F. Thurston,
 Charles F. Tillinghast,
 Jonah Titus,
 William H. Townsend,

Thomas F. Tobey,
 Charles W. Thrasher,
 Charles G. Taft,
 Cæsar A. Updike,
 Albert G. Utley,
 Daniel W. Vaughan,
 Nicholas Van Slyck,
 John W. Vernon,
 Nathan T. Verry,
 George A. Wilbur,
 Robert Wilson,
 Asa Winsor,
 Samuel H. Wales,
 David R. Whittemore,
 Beriah Wall,
 Alanson Wood,
 Arthur Young,
 Alfred A. Williams,
 Henry Windsor,
 Alfred H. Willard,
 John H. Weeden,
 Whipple Walling,
 Daniel S. Whipple,
 Eliab D. Whipple,
 Charles L. Watson.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Peleg Almy,
 William G. Borden,
 Williams A. Burt,
 Nathan M. Buffington,
 David M. Coggeshall,
 Joshua Coggeshall,
 Henry H. Cook,
 Benjamin A. Chace,
 Gardner T. Dean,
 Joseph M. Davis,
 Samuel Dunn,
 John W. Davis,
 Nathaniel B. Durfee,
 Ebenezer Dean,
 George W. Ellery,

Asa Gray,
 William Gilpin,
 Oliver Hicks,
 George T. Hammond,
 Charles R. Hicks,
 Benjamin B. Howland,
 William P. Lewis,
 William D. Lake,
 Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
 Barzillai P. Mitchell,
 William Messer,
 Simeon Babcock,
 Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
 Lemuel B. Rose,
 William P. Sheffield,

John G. Sheffield,
William Stevens,
Charles F. Searle,
Richard Sherman,
Alfred Smith,
Arnold Smith,
Henry M. Tompkins,
George Turner,

George A. Brown,
Charles M. Tilley,
James G. Topham,
C. C. Van Zandt,
William A. White,
Henry N. Ward,
Thomas W. Wood,
Job W. Woodward.

KENT COUNTY.

Samuel W. Clarke,
Horace Clarke,
Cyrus Holden,
Daniel Hall,
Henry Howard,
Enos Lapham,
George Matteson,
Charles T. Northup,
Asahel Mathewson,
John Potter, 2d,
Elisha R. Phillips,
John S. Roberts,
Edward Stanhope,
William N. Sherman,
Joel M. Spencer,

Ira O. Leonard,
Sidney S. Tillinghast,
Sylvester Tillinghast,
Silas Weaver,
Jonathan N. Wood,
James P. Arnold,
William Carder,
Charles W. Hopkins,
Caleb R. Hill,
William E. Peck,
Henry S. Vaughan,
Rhodes K. Edwards,
Charles W. Smith,
Joseph W. Congdon.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Nathaniel S. Allen,
Edward T. Allen,
Hiram Arnold,
Christopher Brown,
John A. Brown,
William H. Chapman,
John S. Champlin,
Isaac Cundall,
William P. Coy,
Elisha C. Clark,
Halsey P. Clark,
Charles Cross,
M. N. Chappell,

Christopher N. Chester,
Richard Chappell,
Nathan F. Dixon,
James P. Dockray,
Charles H. Denison,
Gideon Freeborn,
Asa F. Gardner,
Jiriāh I. Gray,
Thomas A. Hall,
W. A. Hendrick,
Edwin P. Hitchcock,
Henry M. Holley,
Oliver P. Irish,

Maxon T. Kenyon,
 Amos L. Kenyon,
 Nathan B. Lillibridge,
 Asel Noyes,
 Barber B. Moore,
 George H. Olney,
 Enoch B. Pendleton,
 W. Courtland Pendleton,
 Elisha R. Potter,
 Nathan L. Richmond,
 Stephen D. Reynolds,

Wm. J. Reynolds,
 William F. Segar,
 George W. Sheldon,
 Clark H. Sheldon,
 Wm. T. Slocum,
 Jas. W. Stillman,
 James G. Sisson,
 Edward Tucker,
 Brightman Tucker,
 Henry Whipple.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

John T. Child,
 George S. Collins,
 Robert Kinnicutt,
 George T. Gardner,
 Albert N. Drown,
 Elisha P. Phinney,
 Henry Hicks Luther,
 Hiram D. Maxfield,
 Peter Gladding,
 Robert S. Andrews,

Massadore T. Bennett,
 James Diman,
 John W. Dearth,
 John Turner,
 William R. Taylor,
 Henry Wardwell,
 Nathan Warren,
 Bennett J. Munro,
 John B. Pearce,
 George H. Reynolds.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.

Henry J. Angell,
 Thomas S. Anthony,
 Lucius C. Ashley,
 Henry S. Bartlett,
 Samuel L. Blaisdell,
 Samuel C. Blodget,
 Charles F. Brownell,
 Isaac A. Brownell,
 Henry L. Bowen,
 Wm. Binney,
 Julian R. Campbell,
 Cyril A. Carpenter,

William B. Cranston,
 Dana S. Carr,
 Arthur F. Dexter,
 Louis J. Doyle,
 Thomas Durfee,
 George M. Daniels,
 Benjamin T. Eames,
 Stephen Essex,
 Ezra D. Fogg,
 John A. Gardner,
 Albert G. Greene,
 Thomas C. Greene,
 William H. Greene,

George W. Guild,
 Albert M. Hewitt,
 Barnabas B. Hammond,
 Frederick S. Hoppin,
 Charles Hart,
 Thomas W. Hart,
 Earl C. Harris,
 William H. Hall,
 Wingate Hayes,
 Thomas W. Hayward,
 Edward H. Hazard,
 Augustus Hoppin,
 Joseph A. D. Joslin,
 John P. Jayne,
 Robert Knight,
 John P. Knowles,
 William Knowles.
 J. Erastus Lester,
 Arnold S. Langley,
 Edwin Metcalf,
 James G. Markland,
 Elisha C. Mowry,
 Nathan Mason,
 Wm. G. R. Mowry,
 Timothy P. Neville,
 John L. Noyes,
 George A. Ormsbee,
 Roger W. Potter,
 Thomas H. Pabodie,
 James H. Parsons,
 Charles H. Pope,
 Harvey F. Payton,
 John S. Pitman,
 Charles H. Parkhurst,
 Abraham Payne,
 Samuel W. Peckham,
 Benjamin Lincoln Ray,
 James M. Ripley,
 Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
 Lycurgus Sayles,
 Willard Sayles,
 Philip Scott,
 George L. Sayles,

John M. Shaw,
 William Sanford,
 Joseph A. Scott,
 Frederick N. Sheldon,
 Henry K. Southwick,
 Sumner U. Shearman,
 Henry J. Spooner,
 Charles M. Stead,
 Theodore B. Talbot,
 John D. Thurston,
 Seabury S. Tompkins,
 James Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 Thomas F. Tobey,
 Cæsar A. Updike,
 Albert G. Utley,
 Nicholas Van Slyck,
 John W. Vernon,
 Samuel H. Wales,
 William R. Watson,
 George W. Wightman,
 Amos M. Warner,
 Amasa S. Westcott,
 Gustavus A. Williamson.

Cumberland.

Fenner Brown,
 Joseph L. Brown,
 Thomas H. Clark,
 Abner Jillson,
 Elias M. Jenckes.
 George L. Dana,
 Benedict Roys,
 William G. Arnold,
 James M. Cook,
 Darius D. Farnum,
 James F. Smith,
 Rodman Lewis,
 John Irons,
 Ariel C. Whipple,
 George A. Wilbur,
 Josiah Perkins,
 Eliab D. Whipple,
 Nathan T. Verry,

Charles L. Watson,
Willard H. Whiting,
Samuel Fessenden,
James F. Smith,
Caleb Belcher.

Johnston.

Robert Wilson,
Samuel A. Irons,
William Richardson,
Henry Winsor,
Zurriel Potter,
Wm. H. Mathewson,
John Brayton.

Glocester.

Clovis H. Bowen,
Alphonso P. Williams,
George E. Hopkins,
Ziba O. Slocum.

Smithfield.

Alfred Allen,
Bailey E. Borden,
Rice A. Brown,
Wellington Aldrich,
John J. Carpenter,
Albert Mowry,
Daniel Pearce,
Brentnal Sabin,
Pardon Sayles,
Simon A. Sayles,
William H. Seagraves,
Ruel P. Smith,
Asa Winsor,
Daniel R. Paine,
Edwin F. Steere,
William W. Winsor,
Spencer Mowry.

Burrillville.

Amasa Ballou,

William Bellows,
Randall A. Smith,
James Spencer,
Duty Logee,
Daniel S. Mowry.
Isaac Walling,

Cranston.

George Burgess,
Samuel B. Parker,
Walter L. Potter,
James R. Smith,
Joseph Irons.

East Providence.

Arnold Burgess,
Henry H. Ide,
David V. Gerald.

Pawtucket.

Apollos Cushman,
Claudius B. Farnsworth,
Alvin O. Read,
William O. Bourn.

North Providence.

James H. Angell,
William H. Bowen,
James C. Collins,
Herbert E. Dodge,
Ralph P. Devereaux,
John B. Hartwell,
Royal Lee,
Robert G. Lewis,
Edward W. Olney,
Samuel Olney,
Henry S. Smith,
John Tucker,
John H. Weeden,
Joseph T. Sisson.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

City of Newport.

Henry H. Cook,
Robert Dennis,

John W. Davis,
William Gilpin,
William D. Lake,

Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
James G. Topham,
George Turner,
Henry N. Ward,
Thomas A. Wood,
William A. White,
William H. Ailman,

Robert Seattle.
Portsmouth.
John Tallman,
Benjamin Greene,
Richard Sherman.
Little Compton.
Ephraim W. Brownell,
Henry W. Tompkins,

KENT COUNTY.

Warwick.
George B. Atwood,
George R. Bowen,
John Clapp,
Ebenezer Fuller,
William Harrison,
Caleb R. Hill,
Cyrus Holden,
Henry P. Potter,
Wm. R. Remington,
Ira O. Seamans,
Sheldon B. Sprague,
John C. Sweet,
James Waterhouse.

West Greenwich.
Charles W. Brown,
Benjamin W. Kettelle,
Jeremiah Matteson,
Charles F. Carpenter.
East Greenwich.
Daniel Burdick,
Elisha R. Potter,
George Arnold,
Albert P. Place,
Jeremiah S. Slocum,
George W. Sheldon,
Sydney S. Tillinghast,
Silas Weaver,
Joseph W. Congdon.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.
Bennett J. Munro,
Nathan Warren, Jr.,
Nathaniel S. Greene,
Henry Goff

Warren.
George C. Collins.
Barrington.
Allen C. Matthewson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown.
Joseph Allen,
Joseph Arnold,
Alfred B. Chadsey,
Alphonson Church,

Isaac C. Champlin,
William F. Noyes,
Walter S. Nichols,
Samuel Pierce,
Henry R. Reynolds,

Allen Reynolds,
John Slocum,
Owen Vaughan,
Thomas S. Wightman,
Ezbon S. Pierce.

South Kingstown.

Edward T. Allen,
John L. Brown,
Isaac M. Church,
Mathew Chappel,
Benjamin Hull,
George L. Hazard,
Jabez C. Perkins,
Samuel B. Perry,
Elisha R. Potter,
Benjamin N. Rose,
Daniel M. C. Stedman,
John W. Webster,
Wilkins Updike.

Charlestown.

Paul M. Clark,

Joseph H. Griffin,
Elisha Peckham,
James N. Kenyon,
Joseph Gavitt.

Hopkinton.

Oliver B. Irish,
George H. Olney,
Nathan L. Richmond.

Exeter.

Schuyler Fisher,
Thomas Lewis,
Anson Greene.

Richmond.

Nathan Moore,
Amos L. Kenyon,
Sprague Kenyon,
Thomas S. Cottrell,
Charles W. Collins.

The Governor communicated to the Senate the following executive appointments :

Commissioner of Public Schools.—Henry Rousmaniere, of Warwick.

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island.—Lorenzo Littlefield.

Commissioner of the Narragansett Indians.—George A. Stanton.

Commissioner of the Indian School.—Calvin J. Miner.

Inspectors of the State Prison.—Horatio N. Slater, Wm. E. Hamlin, Thomas M. Clark, Byron Sprague, Amasa R. Tourtellott, Thomas P. Shepard, Alfred Anthony.

Inspector of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad.—Nathaniel Fairbrother, of North Providence.

Inspector of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad.—John A. Gardner, of Providence.

Aids de Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.—Byron Sprague, of Providence ; Amasa Sprague, of Cranston ; John A. Gardner, of Providence ; David Duncan, of

do.; Thomas Harris, of do.; Joseph P. Manton, of do.; Tristram Burges, of East Providence.

John H. Almy and C. F. Dailey, appointed after the rising of the General Assembly.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.—Francis Colwell, Jr., Cæsar A. Updike, John F. Tobey, Samuel W. Peckham, Lucius C. Ashley, William H. Hall, Edward C. Mauran, William E. Hamlin, Henry Martin, Edward C. Ashley, Lyman Upham, Smith S. Sweet, Stephen Martin, George W. Guild, Thomas A. Doyle, Francis W. Reynolds, Orlando W. Prince, John H. Kenyon, William G. Merriweather, Augustus R. Tallman, John B. Pearce, Samuel B. Bullock, John Eddy, J. Erastus Lester, J. Dunham Hedge, Stephen C. Arnold, Asa Lyman, Joseph T. Snow, Charles N. Hoyt, Benjamin C. Gladding.

Foster.—George S. Tillinghast, Alfred Burgess, Albert T. Williams, John Paine.

Scituate.—Jonah Titus, Isaac Saunders, Olney H. Austin, Anthony R. Potter, David Capwell, Jr., James K. Walton, Joseph Potter, Auldis Barden, Benedict M. Whipple.

Cumberland.—Peleg W. Lippitt, Edward Congdon, Oscar J. Rathbun, Simeon Randall, Willard H. Whiting, Davis Cook, Jr., Caleb Belcher, Edwin R. Arnold, James A. Aldrich, William O. Mason.

Burrillville.—Oliver A. Inman, Whipple Walling, Major Scofield, James F. Colby, Simon S. Lapham, Samuel W. Millard, Francis M. Wood, Nelson Armstrong.

Cranston.—Walter L. Potter, James R. Smith, John Beattie, Lyman Barney, John D. Case, Samuel B. Parker, Joseph Groves, Benjamin G. Perkins, George Burgess, Sidney B. Smith.

East Providence.—Seth L. Horton, Thomas W. Aspinwall, Nathaniel Cole.

Pawtucket.—William W. Blodgett, Charles W. Thrasher, Isaac Shove, Willington Kent.

Smithfield.—Spencer Mowry, Thomas A. Paine, Wil-

liam H. Seagraves, Dexter L. Brownell, Jonathan Chace, Stephen W. Mowry, George A. Angell, John A. Adams, John S. Carpenter, Clark Lawton, Richard S. Scott, Wm. W. Winsor.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Westerly.—Oliver H. Fowler, James W. Stillman, Bradford Bliven, Horace Brightman, George D. Cross, Jirah I. Gray, Nathan F. Dixon, Solomon P. Wells, Hiram Arnold.

North Kingstown.—Alfred B. Chadsey, George H. Gardiner, Owen Vaughan, Allen Reynolds, Isaac C. Champlin.

Hopkinton.—Oliver B. Irish, Nathan L. Richmond, George H. Olney, Noyes D. Wheeler.

Richmond.—Edmund Bagley, Matthew C. Card, Sterry Burlingame, Ephraim C. Collins, Welcome Prosser.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Middletown.—Nathaniel Peckham, John Gould, George A. Brown, George B. Weaver.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.—John Turner, Massadore T. Bennett, Mason W. Pierce, William Henry Church, Charles A. Greene.

Warren.—John T. Child, Henry H. Luther, Albert N. Drown, Samuel Randall, Robert Kinnicutt.

Barrington.—Henry Smith.

KENT COUNTY.

West Greenwich.—Chas. W. Brown, Jeremiah Matteson, Burrill Franklin, Benj. W. Kettelle, Elisha Johnson, John T. Lewis, Sam. Howard.

NOTE.—The names of Justices of the Peace elected by other towns, had not been returned to the Governor, when this went to press.

The following returns of officers elected by independent companies, were made to the Governor and Senate, approved by them, and commissioned accordingly :

Newport Ar- tillery.

Providence Marine Corps of Artillery.

National Cadets.

Nicholas Van Slyck, Colonel,
 Joseph E. Cranston, Lieut. Colonel,
 J. R. Holden, Major,
 George H. Burnham, Captain,
 C. D. Sellew, Lieutenant,
 William Bodfish, Adjutant,
 Westcott Handy, Quartermaster,
 Thomas Greene, Commissary,
 S. C. Winchester, Paymaster,
 F. H. Peckham, Surgeon,
 Rev. W. C. Richards, Chaplain,

Providence
 Artillery.

William Waterman Brown, Colonel,
 Sylvester R. Knight, Lieut. Colonel,
 Luther C. Warner, Major,
 Charles H. Dunham, Captain,
 Charles R. Dennis, Lieutenant,
 Robert Barker, Adjutant,
 F. J. Sheldon, Quartermaster,
 William M. Rodman, Commissary,
 Samuel G. Trippe, Paymaster,
 Charles G. McKnight, Surgeon,
 A. B. Foster, Assistant Surgeon,
 Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Chaplain,

First Light
 Infantry.

William T. Lewis, Colonel,
 Charles E. Follett, Lieut. Colonel,
 John H. Leonard, Major,
 Benjamin W. Snow, Captain,
 Jeremiah Miller, Jr., Lieutenant,
 Samuel Grafton, Adjutant,
 Stephen C. Arnold, Quartermaster,
 C. D. Greene, Paymaster and Clerk,
 Rufus W. Davis, Commissary,
 O. Sumner, Surgeon,

Mechanics
 Rifles.

George W. Hallet, Colonel,
 Albert S. Gallup, Lieut. Colonel,
 Robert Manton, Major,
 Royal C. Taft, Captain,
 Jesse Boynton, Lieutenant,

Providence
 Horse Guards

Job Wilbur, Colonel,
 Peleg B. Wilbur, Lieut. Colonel,
 Josiah E. Westcott, Major,
 David B. Knight, Captain,
 Harley P. Whitman, Lieutenant,
 Charles A. Capwell, Adjutant,
 James D. Webster, Quartermaster,
 Charles E. Nichols, Surgeon,

Scituate
 Rifles.

Aram W. Clark, Colonel,
 Benjamin G. Perkins, Lieut. Colonel,
 Palmer T. Johnson, Jr., Major,
 George T. Lanphear, Captain,
 Rowland A. Hazard, Lieutenant,
 Edwin T. Lanphear, Adjutant,
 Henry Bryant, Quartermaster,
 Stephen B. Potter, Paymaster,
 George R. Gardiner, Commissary,
 Robert Hall, Surgeon,
 William V. Slocum, Assist. Surgeon,

Red Bank
 Light Infantry.

Samuel Pearce, Colonel,
 George Lewis Cooke, Lieut. Colonel,
 William H. Surgens, Major,
 William A. Crowell, Captain,
 Horace G. Barrus, Lieutenant,
 Cyrus Peabody, Adjutant,
 William Cole, 2d, Quartermaster,
 William B. Snell, Paymaster,
 George H. Rounds, Commissary,
 Joseph M. Merchant, M. D., Surgeon,
 William P. Eddy, Assistant Surgeon,

Warren
 Artillery.

H. C. Card, Colonel,
 W. H. Chapman, Lieut. Colonel,
 James Babcock, Major,
 J. Clarke Barber, Captain,
 James McDonald, Lieutenant,
 Walter R. Lewis, Adjutant,
 Henry R. Jennings, Quartermaster,
 Horace Swan, Paymaster,
 Thomas M. Place, Commissary,

Westerly Rifle
 Company.

John M. Taylor, Colonel, Randall Holden, Lieut. Colonel, Harvey Cornell, Major, James C. Richardson, Captain, Richard W. Howard, Lieutenant, William H. Browning, Adjutant, Joseph T. Pollock, Quartermaster, John T. Pettis, Paymaster, James R. Read, Commissary, Henry King, Surgeon,	}	Kentish Artillery.
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Edwin H. Gardner, Colonel, William E. Peck, Lieut. Colonel, William A. Johnson, Major, Enoch W. Lovell, Captain, James T. Weaver, Lieutenant, Daniel A. Pierce, Adjutant, Edwin Knowles, Quartermaster, Henry S. Watson, Paymaster, William A. Champlin, Commissary, John S. Roberts, Surgeon, Charles D. Baker, Assistant Surgeon,	}	Kentish Guards.
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L. Hastings Arnold, Colonel, George W. Sheldon, Lieut. Colonel, Joseph H. Brown, Major, John W. Page, Captain, Thomas S. Carpenter, Lieutenant, Amos R. Perry, Adjutant, William H. Hazard, Surgeon,	}	Narragansett Guards.
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Elisha C. Clarke, Colonel, William H. Gardner, Lieut. Colonel, Jabez S. Perkins, Major, John H. Teft, Captain, Daniel B. Rodman, Lieutenant, James H. Allen, Adjutant, William C. Clarke, Quartermaster, Thomas W. Robinson, Paymaster, Albert F. Kenyon, Commissary, Thomas A. Hazard, Surgeon, David Briggs, Assistant Surgeon,	}	Pettiquamscut Infantry Company.
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John Corcoran, Colonel,
 Bernard Creig, Lieut. Colonel,
 Dennis McCarthy, Major,
 Luke Tully, Captain,
 Peter Swift, Lieutenant,
 Joseph Groves, Adjutant,
 John Keirwin, Quartermaster,
 William Wallace, Paymaster,
 James M. Corcoran, Commissary,

Sarsfield
 Guards.

Olney Arnold, Colonel,
 William F. Sayles, Lieut. Colonel,
 John P. Arlin, Major,
 Frederick C. Sayles, Lieutenant,
 Daniel S. Dexter, Adjutant,
 James Davis, Quartermaster,
 Horace Daniels, Paymaster,
 Alfred H. Littlefield, Commissary,
 Charles F. Manchester, Surgeon,
 James L. Wheaton, Assist. Surgeon,

Pawtucket
 Light Guard.

Elisha M. Wardwell, Colonel,
 Richard B. Franklin, Lieut. Colonel,
 Benjamin T. Munro, Major,
 Henry D. Gladding, Captain,
 Nathaniel Gladding, Lieutenant,
 Joseph D. Burgess, Quartermaster,

Bristol
 Artillery.

Charles L. Watson, Colonel,
 William G. Davis, Lieut. Colonel,
 Francello J. Jillson, Major,
 William E. Hubbard, Captain,
 Albert B. Cole, Lieutenant,
 Napoleon A. Vaslett, Adjutant,
 Charles T. Place, Paymaster,
 Allen Thayer, Quartermaster,
 Arnold Aldrich, Commissary,

Woonsocket
 Guards.



REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR,

MAY SESSION, 1862.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
 Providence, May 24th, 1862. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:

The undersigned, State Auditor, respectfully

REPORTS:

That he has carefully examined the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months from October 31st, 1861, to April 30th, 1862, inclusive, and found his books in good order, and accurately kept; his accounts correctly stated, and the charges therein supported by proper and sufficient vouchers. At the January session last, I reported my examination of the General Treasurer's accounts, for the six months preceding the 31st of October, 1861.

The following are the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, ending April 30th, 1862, as stated by the General Treasurer:

RECEIPTS.

State Tax,	-	-	-	-	-	\$66,671 94
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	-	-	70,057 01
" " " surplus profits,	-	-	-	-	-	815 64
" " " increased capital,	-	-	-	-	-	1,618 00

Banks, for expenses of monthly and yearly bank returns, - - - - -	1,061 61
Institutions for Savings, - - - - -	13,997 41
Supreme Court, - - - - -	5,881 64
Courts of Common Pleas, - - - - -	2,505 17
“ Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	1,906 74
“ Justices, Newport, - - - - -	177 44
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket, - - - - -	56 31
State Insurance Companies, - - - - -	4,700 00
Foreign “ “ - - - - -	2,641 80
Auctioneers, - - - - -	835 49
Justices of the Peace, - - - - -	463 55
Town Councils, - - - - -	863 40
Peddlers' Licenses, - - - - -	2,490 00
Interest on School Fund, - - - - -	14,442 00
Colonial Records, - - - - -	7 22
Revised Statutes, - - - - -	307 00
Civil Commissions, - - - - -	378 00
Jailers, - - - - -	2,365 41
Sheriffs, - - - - -	17 25
Pay of members of the General Assembly, - - - - -	33 00
Oyster Lots, - - - - -	82 00
Marine Corps of Artillery, - - - - -	1 00
Unclaimed balances, - - - - -	10 00
Interest on Deposits, - - - - -	325 55
Money hired, - - - - -	10,000 00
Balance in Treasury, April 30, 1861, - - - - -	2,772 77
	<hr/>
	\$207,484 31

P A Y M E N T S .

Salaries, - - - - -	\$20,093 30
Pay of Members of the General Assembly, - - - - -	7,310 98
Expenses of the General Assembly, - - - - -	3,404 87
Supreme Court, - - - - -	16,499 29
Court of Common Pleas, - - - - -	11,113 84
Magistrates' Court, Providence, - - - - -	1,916 07
Court of Justices, Newport, - - - - -	209 02
Magistrates' Court, Woonsocket, - - - - -	69 30
Orders of the Governor, - - - - -	162 00
Public Printing, - - - - -	3,133 53
Public Schools, - - - - -	49,996 86
Expenses for returns of Banks, - - - - -	1,010 64
Court Houses and Jails, - - - - -	597 61
Railroad Commissioners, - - - - -	430 36
Normal School, - - - - -	2,404 68
Providence Reform School, - - - - -	9,646 70
Butler Hospital, and other curative hospitals, &c., - - - - -	13,810 02

APPENDIX.

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Jailers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,405 24
Justices of the Peace,	-	-	-	-	-	-	870 97
Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	328 10
Officers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,422 92
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 00
Militia and military affairs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,125 67
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,605 32
Oyster Lots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 49
Money hired,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,055 00
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1862,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,801 02
							<hr/> \$207,484 31

In my semi-annual report, made to the Honorable General Assembly, at its last January session, I stated the whole amount of orders drawn up to October 31st, 1861—the first half of the fiscal year ending April 30, 1862—to be \$60,178 60, arranged under different heads of appropriation.

The undersigned would state, that during the last half of the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1862, he has drawn and audited orders upon the General Treasurer, to the amount of \$103,349 70. These orders have been issued under, and charged to, the different heads of appropriation, in the following amounts :

Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,945 00
Pay of members of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	-	5,494 52
Expenses of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	-	2,477 71

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Attorney General,	-	-	-	\$944 00	
Jurors,	-	-	-	8,856 00	
Witnesses in higher Courts,	-	-	-	2,113 29	
Clerks of Courts,	-	-	-	374 89	
Officers in higher Courts,	-	-	-	4,414 30	
Incidental expenses of Courts,	-	-	-	407 50	
Justices of the Peace,	-	-	-	405 74	
Witnesses in Justices' Courts,	-	-	-	177 89	
Officers for services in criminal cases,	-	-	-	1,870 30	\$19,563 91
Jailers,	-	-	-	-	1,270 96
Orders of Governor,	-	-	-	-	180 00
Public Printing,	-	-	-	-	1,120 56
Repairs of Court Houses and Jails,	-	-	-	-	454 18
Railroad Commissioners,	-	-	-	-	75 00
Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	39,996 86
Normal School,	-	-	-	-	1,248 43
Providence Reform School,	-	-	-	-	5,180 20

Support of Insane and other dependent persons,	\$6,749 40
Militia and Military affairs, - - - -	4,284 92
Expenses of Bank Returns, - - - -	658 64
Miscellaneous expenses, - - - -	4,704 41
	<hr/>
	\$103,349 70

The following are the items of the

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Henry E. Turner, physician at Newport jail, -	\$20 61
Edward A. Crane, for classifying Registration Returns,	250 00
Thomas S. Wightman, distributing civil commissions,	15 00
Nathaniel Wheaton, " " "	33 55
David M. Coggeshall, " " "	12 00
Thomas Bateman, " " "	10 00
Peck & Salsbury, coal for Court House, Magistrates,	141 43
J. Hodges, coal for Court House, - -	11 90
Various individuals, for charcoal for Court House,	
Magistrates, - - - - -	24 75
Elisha Dyer, for rents, - - - - -	150 00
John F. Tobey, " - - - - -	50 00
A. B. Dike, " Magistrates' room, Providence,	400 00
Merchanics Savings Bank, for rent, - -	81 58
N. Potter, for rent of Magistrates' room, Woonsocket,	20 00
Joseph Eaton, Ferry Inspector, - - - -	10 00
John M. Anthony, " " - - - -	10 00
William Douglass, Chaplain at State Prison, - -	100 00
American Bank Note Company, ordered by Assembly,	743 10
John A. Howland, work on furnace, Magistrates' room,	6 65
C. E. Whitaker, articles furnished sheriff of Providence county, - - - -	2 85
George P. Baker, Physician at the State Prison and County Jail, - - - -	100 00
Weeden H. Berry, attending Indian meeting two years,	6 00
Nathaniel Wheaton, sheriff, for various work at Court House, - - - -	5 03
Superintending and indexing Registration Returns,	150 00
James Donnelly, care of Court House, Governor and Secretary's office, - - - -	251 00
John Congdon, bill allowed by General Assembly,	13 50
Anthony, Potter & Denison, allowed General Assembly,	22 60
" " " for rope mat, - -	1 50
Edwin B. Day, work done on gas fixtures at Court House, - - - -	7 50
Thomas Greene, work at Court House, ordered by sheriff, - - - -	64 08

Various bills of books for State Library, - -	\$41 30
Henry C. Kendall, articles furnished Sheriff, -	2 74
Daniel F. Larkin, surveying Indian lands, allowed by Assembly, - - -	13 50
Walter C. Simmons and T. Coggeshall, Postages, -	109 08
Earl Carpenter & Sons, Ice for Court House, Magistrates, - - -	57 36
Akerman & Co., binding Schedules, Public Documents, Colonial Records, &c., - - -	455 06
Stationery and Expressage for goods, Governor's, Secretary's and other public offices, - -	128 59
Bristol Gas Co., Gas for Court House and Jail, -	22 92
Providence Gas Co., Gas for Court House, Magistrates, -	142 51
Roger W. Potter, putting up notices of Governor's proclamation in towns of East Providence and Pawtucket, - - -	8 00
Henry T. Easton, allowed by General Assembly, -	135 00
T. & J. Coggeshall, Flag for State House, Newport, -	18 42
Joseph E. Cranston, estimating State House enlargement, - - -	10 00
Henry Miller, watering streets, allowed by Assembly, -	16 25
George R. Sheldon, endeavoring to sell steamer Ezra D. Fogg, allowed, - - -	100 00
R. W. Potter, allowed by General Assembly, -	15 00
Thos. S. Wightman, " " - - -	21 00
John R. Bartlett, additional compensation, - -	250 00
Henry A. Bartlett, allowed by the General Assembly, -	200 00
John R. Bartlett, expenses to Washington, relative to the defences of this State; approved by the Governor, - - -	39 75
C. Blanchard, allowed by Assembly, - - -	18 00
Oliver McCann, care of public offices, - -	39 70
Samuel A. Parker, allowed by General Assembly, -	55 06
Calvin G. Miner, appropriation for Indian School, -	75 00
John H. Lonsdale, allowed by General Assembly, -	3 00
John N. Francis, expense of decorating Court House, on 22d of February, '62, - - -	3 00
George W. Harris, work ordered by Sheriff of Providence county, - - -	9 54
	<hr/>
	\$4,704 41

APPENDIX.

The following constitute the Public Funds of the State :

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

1 bond of the city of Newport,	-	\$2,800 00
2,000 shares of the Globe Bank, Providence,	-	101,008 19
332 " " Mechanics " "	-	16,600 00
1,666 " " Bank of North America, Providence,	-	59,289 57
30 shares of the Arcade Bank, Providence,	-	1,534 25
813 " " Bank of Commerce, "	-	42,935 24
366 " " American Bank, "	-	18, 932 87
		<u>\$243,100 12</u>

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares of Manufacturers Bank stock, Providence,	3,277 25
32 " Merchants " "	1,788 27
20 " Weybosset " "	1,095 14
10 " Roger Williams " "	841 50
24 " Commercial " "	1,301 00
200 " Blackstone Canal " "	5,160 97
21 " Newport " Newport,	1,291 85
18 " Lime Rock " Providence,	926 40
34 " Arcade " "	1,806 53
	<u>\$17,488 91</u>

The ordinary expenses of the State the last fiscal year, have been \$18,845 87, less than the year previous, as follows :

Expenses for year ending April 30th, 1861,	-	\$182,374 17
" " " April 30th, 1862,	-	163,528 30
		<u>\$18,845 87</u>

All which is respectfully submitted, by
WM. R. WATSON,
State Auditor.

FINAL REPORT OF THE COUNSEL FOR RHODE ISLAND, IN THE SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST THE STATE BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island :

The undersigned, who have heretofore acted as Counsel for the State of Rhode Island, in the suit brought against said State by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Supreme Court of the United States, respectfully submit their final report :

This cause was brought to a conclusion by a final decree entered in the same, by the Supreme Court, on the — day of December last, to take effect on the 1st day of March, 1862. This decree was entered by consent ; and was framed by the Counsel, under the authority conferred upon them by the legislatures of the contending States.

It has, also, been subsequently ratified by the legislatures of both States ; and laws have been passed to meet the altered circumstances of the persons affected by the decree ; and it has been quietly and peaceably executed ; and the boundaries between the States, upon this long-disputed line, been finally established.

We submit herewith, a copy of the record of said case, as printed under the supervision of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. A number of copies have been placed by us in the office of the Secretary of State. In connection with the record, there are some facts which we deem it proper to state, in order to furnish a complete history of the settlement of this ancient litigation.

When we, as Commissioners under the authority of a resolution of the General Assembly, opened negotiations with the Counsel and Commissioners in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, we were met by them in a liberal and accommodating spirit, which evinced a sincere desire to bring the controversy to an amicable conclusion. Acting in concert, we procured the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to give the assent of the United States to the adoption of a conventional line of boundary in the proposed adjustment between the States. We then examined the boundary line itself, and came to the conclusion that the best mode of adjustment would be found in establishing a new boundary line, which would best suit the conveniences and wishes of the people to be affected by the change. In Fall River and its vicinity, there was a general desire that the line should be so run as to place them in the State of Massachusetts ; while in the neighborhood of Providence, the desire was equally great to

be transferred to Rhode Island. Our earlier investigations were made quietly, and from such information as we could procure from residents along the line, without any general canvassing or agitating the subject of the proposed change. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners agreed upon a conventional line, and reported it to the authorities of each State in January, 1860.

As soon as this line was generally known to the people upon the border, it was found that it did not give the satisfaction which had been expected. The principle upon which the Commissioners had agreed, was found to be correct; but they had not carried it far enough in its application. The new line was too inconveniently near the old one to avoid all the evils which had been felt from that; and thus could not promise the prospective benefits which should be derived from the establishment of a line free from all the old objections. Amid the discussions which had arisen from the agitation of the subject before the people and the legislatures, the Commissioners again met and agreed upon a new line, which was adopted by the General Assembly, at their session, in January, 1860. This line was subsequently ratified by the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, and a decree entered in the case in conformity thereto in the month of January, 1861. This line has also received a ratification from the Legislature of Massachusetts, and is the line now established by the final decree of the Supreme Court.

We can now state with gratification, that this controversy which has been the subject of litigation and negotiation between the two communities as colonies and States for more than one hundred and forty years, is definitely and satisfactorily settled.

Since the passage of the act of the January session, 1862, respecting the new boundary, it has been discovered that there were some cases not provided for; and a supplemental act has been passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, a copy of which we annex. We suggest that a similar act should be passed by the General Assembly.

We herewith submit the taxation of costs made by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, under the decree, showing that the State of Rhode Island is liable to pay the sum of thirty-nine hundred and fifty-one 64 1-2-00 dollars, to the clerk, engineer and others, as appears in detail in the bill of costs. It is necessary that an appropriation should be made, to provide for these expenses. The State of Massachusetts has made an appropriation for the payment of her share. It is also necessary that monuments should be set up at the angles of the lines where the surveyors have set up stakes, or other temporary bounds. Unless this should be done during the coming summer, these temporary guides may be removed and destroyed, and an entire re-survey of the line would be required before the monuments could be set in the proper places. We are informed by the engineers that the sum

of five hundred dollars will cover the portion of expense chargeable to the State for the monuments and the setting of the same, in case they are not obliged to make a re-survey.

We respectfully call the attention of Your Excellency and of the General Assembly to the statements of accounts herewith submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. BRADLEY,
T. A. JENCKES.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NARRAGANSETT TRIBE OF INDIANS.

*To the Hon. General Assembly
of the State of Rhode Island :*

MAY SESSION, 1862.

The Commissioner of the Narragansett tribe of Indians in the town of Charlestown, respectfully makes the following report :

Perhaps not more than two hundred persons are now recognized as belonging to the tribe ; and not all of these reside upon Indian land, or in the town of Charlestown. Not one Indian of pure blood : and very few, if any, half-bloods are left. A very considerable number, doubtless, if not all, have a greater or less admixture of Indian blood ; but in a variety of cases, the African blood predominates.

A manifest improvement is believed to have taken place within the last twenty-five years. Several comfortable houses have been built within that period ; a number of which are painted, and of very respectable appearance.

It is believed that a much greater proportion of the members of the tribe can read and write, than could do so twenty, or even ten years ago. Arithmetic and geography are also taught in their school ; and several of the younger members have already made considerable proficiency in these branches. It is safe to say, I think, that a majority of them have no lack of the necessities of life ; and not a few of them have their tables liberally supplied, not only with these, but also with luxuries. In a word, they live better, dress better, and are better educated than formerly, and what is of still greater importance, they are more temperate. Very many of them are industrious ; but few are disposed to cultivate much land ; preferring to work out by the day, on the farms of neighboring white inhabitants. In consequence of this, only a small part of their lands is under cultiva-

tion ; the larger portion either lying waste, or having grown over with brush or wood of a larger growth. A considerable number of the more industrious and enterprising work at stone masonry, for which business they show great adaptation. Several others are noted for their skill in building stone fences ; and still others apply themselves to the business of fishing, in its season. Basket making is not an extinct art among them ; but during the winter season is prosecuted to some extent by several persons of both sexes.

I may add here, that they have recently erected a commodious and substantial house of worship. It is built of stone, and is of good appearance. I may also add that the school house has been recently repaired, and is in good order. The public lands of the tribe consist of a cedar swamp, containing six hundred or eight hundred acres ; which, owing to wasteful and improvident management for at least half a century, is now very sparsely covered with cedar and other kinds of timber. Could this swamp remain untouched for a term of ten years, it would doubtless become heavily timbered, and eventually be found the most valuable property of the tribe. The other tracts of land belonging to the tribe, are the Fort Neck lot, of some two hundred acres, and the Phillips wood lot.

The first of these is very pleasantly situated on the Post Road ; and is bounded southerly by the Salt Pond. It contains the ruins of an ancient fort, and the graves of several of the Ninegrets the last of the royal line of this tribe. The Phillips lot contains seventy-five to one hundred acres ; some part of which is well wooded, but a considerable part has been clean cut. The public lands of the tribe are by no means profitable ; and no doubt is entertained that a part of them at least, might be sold, and the proceeds invested in stocks, that would pay a much higher rate of interest. But it is perhaps questionable if such a course would be best.

The instability of most kinds of property other than real estate, is every day becoming more apparent. If this tribe is to remain longer upon their native soil, they seem to require some permanent capital to meet their current expenses.

The business of the tribe is conducted by a Council, elected by the tribe ; whose powers and duties (aside from those of the Commissioner, which seem to be quite limited, and to a considerable extent advisory), are the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, renting the public or tribe lands, granting permits to individual members to cut cedar, or other timber from the public cedar swamp, selling wood from such lands as have reverted to the tribe by extinction of heirs, approbating leases between parties in certain cases, as when one or the other is deemed incompetent, &c., &c. These powers and duties are held and exercised by virtue of ancient usage, and the acknowledged regulations of the tribe. The public moneys of the tribe

arising from rents of public or tribe lands, are said to be applied to the support of their paupers, and for funeral expenses of persons whose friends are unable to defray the same.

The Council fees are also paid from this fund.

The powers and duties of the Commissioner, as prescribed by Statute, are as follows (the duties of the Commissioner, as relating to those exercised by the Council, are only advisory):

“He shall superintend the affairs of the tribe; shall bring in his own name, all actions in behalf of the tribe, shall settle all controversies among its members relating to their estates, real or personal, or to any other matter, subject to an appeal to the General Assembly; and shall enforce all laws made for the prevention of the sale of intoxicating liquors among the members of the tribe, and for the protection and security thereof. He shall, from time to time, report to the General Assembly the condition of the tribe, and any other facts relating thereto.

He shall bring in his own name, any action necessary to recover damages for flowage or other trespass, done by any Indian or other person whatever, to any land belonging to the tribe, or to any Indian land, the owner of which may be under age, absent or unknown.

He may compromise any such action, and receive the damages for the benefit of whom it may concern.”

The Commissioner is happy to be able to say that, so far as he is aware, the relations between the members of the tribe and himself, have hitherto been amicable; and that he has been able to settle all controversies which have arisen during the time he has held the office of Commissioner; and that no suits at law have been brought during that period, either in behalf of, or against the tribe.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. STANTON,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at the January session, A. D. 1862:

The undersigned, Railroad Commissioners, have the honor to report, that they met at the office of the State Auditor, in the city of Providence, on the 10th day of June, 1861, for the pur-

pose of organization ; having been elected by your honorable body, at the May session. Daniel C. Hiscox, of Washington county, was chosen chairman ; and William J. Miller, secretary. The Superintendents of the several Railroads, chartered within this State, were notified of our organization.

At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 13th of August the death of Daniel C. Hiscox, chairman of the Board, was announced. Whereupon, John Gould, of Middletown, was elected chairman.

At a meeting, held on the 4th of November, Samuel Rodman of South Kingstown, appeared as Commissioner, having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel C. Hiscox.

No general examination of the Railroads was had until fall, we were informed, at our first meeting, that the usual spring examinations had been made by the old Board of Commissioners. We commenced on the 6th of November, by examining the Railroad tracks and crossings, in the vicinity of the general depot, at the Cove ; conversing with the gate-tenders, as to their duties and instructions. Found every thing satisfactory.

On the 7th of November, took a special train on the Worcester Railroad, accompanied by Earl P. Mason, Esq., President and the Superintendent, Mr. Taber. Passed over the road to the State line, and found it in good order. Returned to Providence at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and decided to make a more thorough examination of the two bridges at Valley Falls, some future day.

On the 8th of November, examined the bridge of the Boston Railroad, at India Point ; and tested its strength by the passage of a heavy locomotive over it several times. After which, to examine hand-cars on the Bristol Railroad ; and accompanied by the Superintendent, Mr. Stone, and the road master, Mr. Boyden, passed over the entire length of the road, to Bristol. Found the road and bridges in good order.

On the 12th of November, took a special train on the Stonington Railroad ; and accompanied by A. S. Mathews, Esq., Superintendent, passed over the road, to the State line, at Westerly. The road was in fine order. There are many bridges on this road, and we found them all in good condition. They are very substantial structures, and are well protected from the weather.

On the 13th of November, took a special train on the Hartford road, accompanied by Mr. Cooper, road master, and passed over it to the State line. The road is well kept up, and the bridges are substantial, and in good condition.

On the afternoon of November 14th, made a thorough examination of the railroad bridge of the Boston road, over the Blackstone River. A freight train passed over the bridge while we were pursuing our examinations. It appeared sound and substantial.

On the 16th and 21st of November, in boats, passed under and examined the railroad bridges over the Cove and river in this city. Found them in a safe condition, and the piles on which they are built, sound and free from worms.

On the 10th of December, took a train to Valley Falls, and made a thorough examination of the railroad bridges on the Worcester road, at that place. These bridges are not covered, and have been in wear ever since the road was built. They are weather-worn, and show many marks of decay. We had felt some anxiety in relation to them, and had previously, during the season, visited them several times. Our examinations of this day, satisfied us that these bridges are stronger and more substantial than their appearance indicates; and for the present are safe for travel. The officers of the road assure us they intend to re-place these bridges by new and substantial structures, early in the coming season. This should certainly be done.

This completed our examination of the roads.

We have also to report, that we have received official notice of four railroad accidents, since entering upon our duties. The first occurred on the 1st of August, on the Hartford Road, near Greene's Station. The name of the person injured was Horace N. Withey, residing with his mother, in Foster, near the Coventry line. Eight witnesses were examined, and the testimony clearly indicated that no blame should attach to the employees of the road. They first discovered the individual lying on the track; but not in time to stop the train until it had passed entirely over him, causing injuries which proved fatal. He was demented by sickness, being subject to fits, "falling in them," as one of the witnesses testified. The accident occurred on Thursday morning, August 1st, at about 9 o'clock; and Withey survived until about 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, August 3d. He received all the attention from the officers of the road, that his case demanded. He was 24 years of age.

The second accident occurred on the 9th of September, at about 6 1-4 o'clock, P. M., on the Bristol Road, on "Bowen's Cove." William M. Pearce, while standing or walking near the rails, was struck by the passing train, and knocked down the embankment, receiving a severe fracture of the hip bone. He was seen by the engineer to cross the track and step outside the rails, before the train came up; and the latter was not aware that he had been struck, until informed by the person on the other side of the locomotive. The train was stopped and backed to the place of the accident, and the injured man taken on board, and carried to Warren, where he received proper medical attention, at the expense of the Railroad Company. The man was intoxicated. One of the Commissioners was on the train at the time of the occurrence, and at once inquired into all the circumstances of the case.

The injured man had no one but himself to blame. The case was so plain, that any further investigation by the Board Commissioners was deemed necessary.

The third accident occurred on the 28th of September, 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, P. M., at the "High House Crossing," on the Stonington Railroad. Ten witnesses were examined in this case; and the following facts were elicited:

Silas S. Hathaway, a farmer, of Cranston, was on his way to the shore, with a horse and wagon, for sea-weed, and arrived at the crossing at the moment of the passing of the "Greenwich special train to Providence, causing a collision. Mr. Hathaway was thrown from the wagon, and badly injured; the horse had a leg broke and was afterwards killed; and the wagon was made a complete wreck. There is a long and deep cut below the crossing, entirely concealing the train from view from the road by which Mr. Hathaway was approaching it. The testimony, as to the blowing of the whistle, and ringing of the bell, as notes of warning, on approaching the crossing, by the train, is somewhat conflicting; and your Commissioners are unable to decide the point. The employees on the train and one passenger testify positive to both; while two other witnesses, whose testimony seems to be entitled to entire credence, and who were in positions so near the road, that it is difficult to conceive of the whistle being sounded without their hearing it; and one of whom had his attention called to the approaching train by his little boy, state that they heard neither the whistle or bell, until at the crossing, they heard the whistle, or as one testified "two toots to 'break up.'" This "High House Crossing" is much used and is an important and dangerous one; and your Commissioners are unanimously of the opinion, that other safe-guards for the protection of the public, should be placed there.

The fourth accident occurred on the Providence and Worcester Road, between Pawtucket and Central Falls Stations, on Saturday evening, October 19th, resulting in severe injuries to Ann Ferguson, residing at Valley Falls. Three witnesses were examined. The facts elicited were, that the woman was drunkenly lying upon the track of the road, and was run over by a horse-car, driven by two hand-cars, on which certain employees of the road were returning to Central Falls, from their labors of the day. The weather was stormy, and it was so near dark that an object upon the road could be seen only a short distance ahead. As soon as the woman was discovered, efforts were made to stop the cars, but were not successful, until one of the wheels of the horse-car had passed over her. We exonerate the employees of the road from all responsibility for the accident.

In all the cases investigated, we visited the localities where the accidents occurred, before proceeding to an investigation of them.

Your Commissioners cannot close this Report, without calling

attention to the fact, that three of the four accidents recorded by us, were occasioned by the individuals walking upon the track of the roads. This practice is so general, that we are not prepared to recommend legislation to prohibit it; nevertheless, we cannot but regard it as dangerous and reprehensible. It is also a source of great anxiety and embarrassment to the officers of the trains. If those who still persist in the practice, would, on seeing or hearing an approaching train, promptly step outside the rails, they would relieve the engineers of their fears, and save themselves from peril.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GOULD, SAMUEL RODMAN, ALPHEUS F. ANGELL, JOSEPH P. MANTON, WILLIAM J. MILLER,	} Commissioners.
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REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

*To the Honorable General Assembly,
at the May Session, A. D. 1862:*

The undersigned, Railroad Commissioners, have the honor to state, that since our last Report to the General Assembly, at the late January session, we have made a thorough examination of the tracks and bridges of the Railroads lying within this State, and find them in good condition. The long bridge at Valley Falls, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, about which your Commissioners have felt some anxiety, is being replaced by a new and substantial structure; and the small bridge, at the same place, is to be strengthened and repaired. These improvements will put the Worcester Road in excellent order.

The "High House Crossing," on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, in the town of Warwick, regarded by your Commissioners as dangerous, can be rendered comparatively safe, by taking off the bank above and below said crossing. This, the Superintendent of the Railroad assures us, shall promptly be done. The town of Warwick, at a very moderate expense, could close up this crossing, without inconvenience to the public.

Your Commissioners have recommended to the Stonington and Hartford Railroads, that a gate should be placed, or a flag-man stationed, at the street crossing in the city of Providence, which leads to the Burnside Rifle Factory. The Hartford Road has responded, by expressing its readiness to co-operate with

the Stonington Road, in placing a flag-man at said crossing. The Stonington Road has not yet acquiesced in the recommendation.

Since our last Report, we have been notified of three Railroad accidents.

The first occurred on the 19th of March, 1862, near Pawtucket, on the Boston and Providence Railroad. Charles Holland, brakeman, was knocked from the top of a car, while passing under a bridge, and several cars passed over him, killing him instantly. No blame attaches to the Company for his death.

The second accident occurred on the 7th of April, 1862, on the Providence and Hartford Railroad, near Benedict Pond, Cranston. John Fitzpatrick, residing on Fenner Avenue, Providence, stepped, or, as the evidence went to show, staggered upon the track, in front of the engine, when the train was going at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. He was instantly killed. It was the afternoon passenger train from Hartford.

The third accident occurred on the 30th April, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, near the Webster street crossing, the city of Providence. A boy, about six years old, named William Sheridan, standing too near the track, was struck by the locomotive, and received a severe but not dangerous scalp wound. The engineer did not discover the child in time to stop the train.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GOULD,
SAMUEL RODMAN,
ALPHEUS F. ANGELL,
JOSEPH P. MANTON,
WILLIAM J. MILLER,

Railroad Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEWPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE INTEREST OF THE Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, to be holden at Newport, Massachusetts. A. D. 1862:

The City Council of the city of Newport respectfully report the following account of receipts and expenditures of the interest of the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund, by them made :

APPENDIX.

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CR.

1861.			
June 4,	By balance from last year,	- -	\$45 86
Dec. 17,	" cash of S. A. Parker, General Treasurer,		500 00
1862.			
May 29,	" over-draft, to balance,	- -	7 72
			<hr/> \$553 58

DR.

1861.	To Cash paid Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank, for interest on note, omitted July 18th, 1860,	- -	\$30 00
July 19,	Cash paid Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank, for interest on note, - -	- -	30 00
Aug. 5,	Cash paid Aquidnick Bank, for interest on George H. Norman's note, - -	- -	18 30
" 27,	Cash paid William J. H. Ailman, city tax,		76 50
Dec. 4,	" " Wm. C. Thurston, for six months' salary, as keeper of the Jewish Synagogue, - - - -	- -	12 50
1862.			
Jan. 17,	Cash paid Coddington Five Cents Savings Bank, for interest on note, - -	- -	30 00
Feb. 28,	Cash paid George H. Norman, for note due,		300 00
" "	" " " " interest on new note of \$300, - - - -	- -	9 15
" "	" " William Brownell, for repairs on Jewish Synagogue, - -	- -	20 77
	To commission of city treasurer, at five per cent., - - - -	- -	26 36
			<hr/> \$553 58

Approved,

WILLIAM H. CRANSTON,

Mayor.

JOSEPH A. CARR, City Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NEWPORT, May 27th, 1862. }

*To the Honorable Speaker of
the House of Representatives :*

SIR :—In compliance with the provisions of the law, I herewith submit the following report of the receipts and payments of the Treasury, for the ordinary expenses of the State, for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1862; also an estimate of the receipts and payments for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1863, which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL A. PARKER,
General Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

A.	State Tax,	-	-	-	\$66,671 4
B.	Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	70,057 6
C.	“ “ “ surplus profits,	-	-	-	815 6
D.	“ “ “ increased capital,	-	-	-	1,618 6
E.	Banks, for expenses of monthly and yearly bank returns,	-	-	-	1,061 6
F.	Institutions for Savings,	-	-	-	13,997 4
G.	Supreme Court,	-	-	-	5,881 6
H.	Courts of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	2,505 1
I.	“ Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	-	1,906 7
J.	“ Justices, Newport,	-	-	-	177 4
K.	“ Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	56 3

APPENDIX.

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L.	State Insurance Companies, - - -	4,700 00
M.	Foreign " " - - -	2,641 80
N.	Auctioneers, - - -	835 49
O.	Justices of the Peace, - - -	463 55
P.	Town Councils, - - -	863 40
Q.	Peddlers' Licenses, - - -	2,490 00
R.	Interest on School Fund, - - -	14,442 00
S.	Colonial Records, - - -	7 22
T.	Revised Statutes, - - -	307 00
U.	Civil Commissions, - - -	378 00
V.	Jailers, - - -	2,365 41
W.	Sheriffs, - - -	17 25
X.	Members of the General Assembly, - - -	33 00
Y.	Oyster Lots, - - -	82 00
Z.	Marine Corps of Artillery, - - -	1 00
A. A.	Unclaimed balances, - - -	10 00
B. B.	Interest on Deposits, - - -	325 55
C. C.	Money hired, - - -	10,000 00
	Balance in Treasury, April 30, 1861,	2,772 77
		<hr/>
		\$207,484 31

PAYMENTS.

I.	Salaries, - - -	\$20,093 30
II.	Members of the General Assembly,	7,310 98
III.	Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers, - - -	3,404 87
IV.	Supreme Court, - - -	16,499 29
V.	Court of Common Pleas, - - -	11,113 84
VI.	" " Magistrates, Providence, - - -	1,916 07
VII.	" " Justices, Newport, - - -	209 02
VIII.	" " Magistrates, Woonsocket, - - -	69 30
IX.	Orders of the Governor, - - -	162 00
X.	Printing laws, and Schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly, - - -	3,133 58
XI.	Public Schools, - - -	49,996 86
XII.	Expenses for returns of Banks, - - -	1,010 64
XIII.	Accounts allowed by the General Assembly,	48,702 60
XIV.	Oyster Lots, - - -	6 49
XV.	Money hired, - - -	80,055 00
	Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1862,	13,801 02
		<hr/>
		\$207,484 31

A.—Received for State Tax.

Providence, - - -	\$33,746 10
North Providence, - - -	3,356 70
Cranston, - - -	1,755 81
Johnston, - - -	661 63
Scituate, - - -	829 56
Foster, - - -	251 71
Glocester, - - -	512 59
Burrillville, - - -	750 58
Smithfield, - - -	3,090 39
Cumberland, - - -	2,165 82
Newport, - - -	5,303 28
Middletown, - - -	477 49
Portsmouth, - - -	717 30
Tiverton, - - -	646 08
Fall River, - - -	684 45
Little Compton, - - -	485 37
New Shoreham, - - -	109 41
Jamestown, - - -	141 06
South Kingstown, - - -	1,163 51
North Kingstown, - - -	818 59
Charlestown, - - -	159 27
Westerly, - - -	746 52
Exeter, - - -	267 03
Richmond, - - -	358 92
Hopkinton, - - -	327 66
East Greenwich, - - -	502 96
Warwick, - - -	1,987 14
Coventry, - - -	993 66
West Greenwich, - - -	217 41
Bristol, - - -	1,852 56
Warren, - - -	1,315 59
Barrington, - - -	275 79
	<hr/>
	\$66,671 94

B.—Received from Banks, for Tax on Capital Stock.

Providence, - - -	\$51,470 72
North Providence, - - -	2,129 00
Cranston, - - -	396 48
Scituate, - - -	183 72
Glocester, - - -	165 00
Burrillville, - - -	198 00
Smithfield, - - -	1,485 00
Cumberland, - - -	2,271 23
Newport, - - -	2,876 80
Fall River, - - -	1,820 00

APPENDIX.

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South Kingstown, -	-	-	-	1,056 00
North Kingstown, -	-	-	-	412 50
Westerly, -	-	-	-	1,782 32
Exeter, -	-	-	-	118 28
Richmond, -	-	-	-	165 00
Charlestown, -	-	-	-	165 00
Hopkinton, -	-	-	-	247 50
East Greenwich, -	-	-	-	206 24
Warwick, -	-	-	-	541 20
Coventry, -	-	-	-	495 00
Bristol, -	-	-	-	1,047 74
Warren, -	-	-	-	1,324 28
				<hr/>
				\$70,057 01

C.—Received from Banks, for Tax on Surplus Profits.

Providence, -	-	-	-	\$683 01
North Providence, -	-	-	-	37 92
Scituate, -	-	-	-	2 96
Burrillville, -	-	-	-	1 01
Smithfield, -	-	-	-	9 51
Newport, -	-	-	-	13 68
North Kingstown, -	-	-	-	9 56
Westerly, -	-	-	-	66
Hopkinton, -	-	-	-	30
East Greenwich, -	-	-	-	2 14
Coventry, -	-	-	-	12 04
Bristol, -	-	-	-	19 18
Warren, -	-	-	-	23 67
				<hr/>
				\$815 64

D.—Received from Banks, for Increase of Capital.

Providence, -	-	-	-	\$1,517 00
North Providence, -	-	-	-	40 00
Cumberland, -	-	-	-	20 00
Newport, -	-	-	-	35 00
Warwick, -	-	-	-	6 00
				<hr/>
				\$1,618 00

E.—Received from Banks, for Expenses for Monthly Returns.

Providence, -	-	-	-	\$780 09
North Providence, -	-	-	-	32 26
Cranston, -	-	-	-	6 00
Scituate, -	-	-	-	2 78
Gloicester, -	-	-	-	2 50

APPENDIX.

Burrillville, - - - -	3 00
Smithfield, - - - -	22 50
Cumberland, - - - -	34 42
Newport, - - - -	43 59
Fall River, - - - -	20 00
South Kingstown, - - - -	16 00
North Kingstown, - - - -	6 25
Westerly, - - - -	27 00
Exeter, - - - -	1 72
Richmond, - - - -	2 50
Charlestown, - - - -	2 50
Hopkinton, - - - -	3 75
East Greenwich, - - - -	3 12
Warwick, - - - -	8 20
Coventry, - - - -	7 50
Bristol, - - - -	15 87
Warren, - - - -	30 06

\$1,061 61

F.—Received from Institutions for Savings.

Providence, - - - -	\$6,886 52
North Providence, - - - -	1,501 90
Cumberland, - - - -	1,032 82
Newport, - - - -	1,837 65
Fall River, - - - -	1,199 85
South Kingstown, - - - -	313 71
North Kingstown, - - - -	191 25
Westerly, - - - -	222 19
East Greenwich, - - - -	111 15
Warwick, - - - -	881 08
Bristol, - - - -	256 68
Warren, - - - -	62 61

\$13,997 41

G.—Received from the Supreme Court.

Entries, - - - -	\$1,218 00
Jury fees, - - - -	520 00
Fines, - - - -	390 00
Costs, - - - -	809 60
Admission fees, - - - -	100 00
Balance overdrawn for Jurors, - -	2,042 00
Clerks' fees, - - - -	802 05

\$5,881 65

H.—Received from the Court of Common Pleas.

Entries, - - - - -	\$603 00	
Jury fees, - - - - -	277 50	
Fines, - - - - -	73 00	
Costs, - - - - -	746 87	
Balance overdrawn for jurors, -	804 80	
	<hr/>	\$2,505 17

I.—Received from the Court of Magistrates, Providence.

Entries, - - - - -	\$563 15	
Fines, - - - - -	432 00	
Costs, - - - - -	845 43	
Writs, - - - - -	66 15	
	<hr/>	\$1,906 73

J.—Received from the Court of Justices, Newport.

Entries, - - - - -	\$34 50	
Fines, - - - - -	90 00	
Costs, - - - - -	50 15	
Writs, - - - - -	2 75	
	<hr/>	\$177 40

K.—Received from the Court of Magistrates, of Woonsocket..

Entries, - - - - -	\$2 25	
Fines, - - - - -	24 00	
Costs, - - - - -	29 66	
Writs, - - - - -	40	
	<hr/>	\$56 31

L.—Received from State Insurance Companies.

Providence Washington, - - - - -	\$300 00
Merchants, - - - - -	300 00
Roger Williams, - - - - -	300 00
Atlantic, - - - - -	300 00
American, - - - - -	300 00
Hope, - - - - -	300 00
Gaspee, - - - - -	300 00
Commercial, - - - - -	300 00
Equitable, - - - - -	300 00
Providence Mutual, - - - - -	200 00
Manufacturers, " - - - - -	200 00
Firemens " - - - - -	200 00

Rhode Island Mutual,	-	-	-	200 00
State	"	-	-	200 00
Butler	"	-	-	200 00
Slater	"	-	-	200 00
Franklin	"	-	-	200 00
Pawtucket	"	-	-	200 00
Farmers	"	-	-	200 00

\$4,700 00

M.—Received from Agents for Foreign Insurance Companies.

Immanuel Searle, Providence,	-	\$504 97
M. N. Davidson,	"	19 94
Albert S. Coffin,	"	18 41
Job Andrews,	"	51 63
Jabez M. Fisher,	"	13 36
John Wardwell,	"	43 03
Henry H. Ormsbee,	"	208 21
Samuel Hunt,	"	109 02
John A. Wadsworth,	"	35 41
James Jacobs,	"	25 00
Caleb Farnum,	"	130 14
Addison H. White,	"	49 95
Henry C. Marchant,	"	121 10
A. O. Peck,	"	158 67
Samuel Shove,	"	363 44
William P. Blodget,	"	43 96
Edwin Eurner,	"	94 38
E. Ide Ham,	"	288 32
Charles H. Parkhurst,	"	8 72
Richard W. Jackson,	"	18 77
S. S. Parish,	"	50 66
Winthrop D'Wolf,	"	15 84
Samuel C. Blodget,	"	55 83
H. H. Thomas, North	"	14 54
Jennerson Smith,	"	7 10
R. P. Smith, Smithfield,	-	25 25
William Guild, Newport,	-	9 30
Milton Hall,	"	23 74
Edward W. Lawton,	"	15 14
Seth W. Macy,	"	3 64
John Sterne,	"	66
James M. Pendleton, Westerly,	-	75 81
Solomon R. Knowles, East Greenwich,	-	08
William R. Taylor, Bristol,	-	20
William S. Goodwin, Worcester, Mass.,	-	16 52
Franklin Whipple,	"	21 06

\$2,641 80

N.—*Received from Auctioneers.*

A. B. Dike, Providence,	-	\$235 71
B. P. B. Moore,	" - -	22 43
Francis J. Sheldon,	" - -	115 38
Samuel Hedley,	" - -	1 70
Joshua Gray,	" - -	3 47
Henry F. Ferrin,	" - -	59 02
J. A. D. Joslin,	" - -	26
Tillinghast Almy,	" - -	7 23
Thomas A. Doyle,	" - -	400 96
George R. Keymer, North Providence,		6 15
Walter L. Potter, Cranston,	-	9 95
Cornelius Sweetland, Johnston,	-	16 11
A. M. Barr, Scituate,	- -	71
John Graves,	" - -	8 33
Anthony R. Pottter,	" - -	01
Ira Winsor, Foster,	- - -	88
Henry Blanchard,	" - -	3 01
Samuel Steere, Gloucester,	- -	10 29
Leprelet D. Salisbury, Burrillville,		12 44
Caleb Peck, Smithfield,	- -	6 00
John Knight,	" - -	3 26
E. B. Craig, Cumberland,	- - -	16 06
Noah L. Peck,	" - -	15 64
William E. Coe,	" - -	13 74
Olney Cook,	" - -	8 67
John A. Brown,	" - -	51
Samuel A. Parker, Newport,	-	7 89
Francis Stanhope,	" - -	8 91
John Peckham, Middletown,	-	3 16
Nathaniel Peckham,	" - -	94
John Gould,	" - -	1 75
John H. Coggeshall, Portsmouth,	-	5 64
William Barker,	" - -	16 05
William Hunt, Tiverton,	- - -	14
Holden N. Wilcox,	" - -	1 98
Nathaniel Church, Little Compton,		3 06
Job W. Hazard, Jamestown,	-	6 20
James W. Anthony, South Kingstown,		23 26
Henry Barber,	" "	4 61
Samuel Peirce, North Kingstown,	-	14 73
William C. Pendleton, Westerly,	-	2 90
Benjamin York,	" - -	8 74
John Congdon, Charlestown,	-	4 11
Welcome Tucker,	" - -	12
E. Lillibridge, Exeter,	- - -	6 42
Philip B. Davis,	" - -	3 72
Clark M. Sheldon, Richmond,	-	1 16

John F. Bagg, Hopkinton,	-	-	91
William N. Sherman, East Greenwich,			91
William A. Ame, Coventry,	-	-	3 55
George H. Reynolds, Bristol,	-	-	3 94
William L. Peckham, " - -	-	-	10 83
Samuel A. Driscoll, Warren,	-	-	9 89
Robert Kinnicutt, " - -	-	-	6 44
Asa Peck, Barrington, - - -	-	-	61

\$835 49

O.—Received from Justices of the Peace.

John H. Weeden, North Providence,			\$33 00
William G. Lewis, " " -	-	-	82 00
John Tucker, " " -	-	-	80 75
James R. Smith, Cranston, - - -	-	-	2 50
Walter L. Potter, " - -	-	-	68 55
Robert Wilson, Johnston, - - -	-	-	29 00
Isaac Saunders, Scituate, - - -	-	-	10 00
Jonah Titus, " - - -	-	-	17 00
Simon Sayles, Smithfield, - - -	-	-	2 00
Wellington Aldrich, " - - -	-	-	10 00
William H. Seagraves, " - - -	-	-	2 00
Daniel Pearce, " - - -	-	-	50 00
Pardon Sayles, " - - -	-	-	7 00
John J. Carpenter, " - - -	-	-	5 00
Daniel T. Mowry, Burrillville, - - -	-	-	2 75
William Bellows, " - - -	-	-	7 00
Josiah Perkins, Cumberland, - - -	-	-	1 00
John Irons, " - - -	-	-	10 00
John Southwick, Fall River, - - -	-	-	6 00
Wilkins Updike, South Kingstown, - - -	-	-	1 00
Owen Vaughan, North " - - -	-	-	11 00
Alfred B. Chadsey, " " - - -	-	-	2 00
N. L. Richmond, Hopkinton, - - -	-	-	10 00
Clark H. Sheldon, Richmond, - - -	-	-	1 00
E. R. Potter, East Greenwich, - - -	-	-	3 00
Charles Phillips, Warwick, - - -	-	-	8 00
Samuel Randall, Warren, - - -	-	-	2 00

\$463 55

P.—Received from Town Councils.

Providence, - - - -	\$487 50
North Providence, - - -	84 87
Cumberland, - - - -	32 00
Newport, - - - -	208 97
Westerly, - - - -	16 62

Hopkinton,	-	-	-	-	6 94
Richmond,	-	-	-	-	25 00
Warren,	-	-	-	-	11 50

\$863 40

Q.—Received from Pedlers' Licenses.

Benjamin S. Magoon, Providence,	-	\$100 00
Henry Matthewson	" -	100 00
Peleg H. Congdon,	" -	100 00
Charles B. Jenckes,	" -	100 00
John T. Thurston,	" -	100 00
Thomas Sawyer,	" -	100 00
E. Nelson,	" -	100 00
Joshua R. Magoon,	" -	100 00
Leon Cassier,	" -	100 00
Benbridge Eveleth,	" -	100 00
William Challiner,	" -	100 00
Christopher M. Town, North Providence,		100 00
William L. Darling, Cumberland,	-	100 00
A. P. Holley,	" -	100 00
Michael McKown, Newport,	-	100 00
James McKown,	" -	100 00
Adoniram Bliss, Tiverton,	- -	100 00
Gideon Greene, Coventry, in pursuance of a resolution passed January ses- sion, 1862,	- - -	40 00
Paul Doran, Warwick,	- -	100 00
Thomas Boardman, " in pursuance of a resolution passed January, 1861,		50 00
James F. Martin, Fall River, Mass.,		100 00
Charles M. Kimball, " "		100 00
Hiram Averill, Charlestown,	-	100 00
Alonzo W. Hildreth, Boston,	-	100 00
Charles A. Razee, Mansfield, Ct.,	-	100 00

\$2,490 00

R.—Received Dividends on School Fund.

Bank of North America, Providence,	\$3,498 00
" " Commerce,	2,439 00
Globe Bank,	6,000 00
American "	1,281 00
Mechanics "	996 00
Arcade "	60 00
City Treasurer, Newport,	168 00

\$14,442 00

S.—Received from Sale of Colonial Records.

City Clerk, Newport, -	-	-	\$5 72	
Town " Middletown, -	-	-	1 50	
			<hr/>	\$7 22

T.—Received from Sale of Revised Statutes.

John R. Bartlett, -	-	-	\$307 00	
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U.—Received from Civil Commissions.

Nathaniel Wheaton, Providence Co.,	\$193 00	
David M. Coggeshall, Newport "	60 00	
Thos. S. Wightman, Washington "	61 00	
Thos. Bateman, Kent "	42 00	
Hiram D. Maxfield, Bristol, "	22 00	
	<hr/>	\$378 00

V.—Received from Jailers.

Samuel L. Blaisdell, Providence Co.,	\$2,251 51	
Henry Taggart, Newport, -	73 40	
George W. Sheldon, Kent, -	22 65	
M. L. B. Pearce, Bristol, -	17 85	
	<hr/>	\$2,365 41

W.—Received from Sheriffs.

Nathaniel Wheaton, Providence Co.,	\$6 25	
David M. Coggeshall, Newport "	11 00	
	<hr/>	\$17 25

X.—Received from Pay of Members of General Assembly.

Benjamin Finch, Newport, returned, -	-	\$33 00
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Y.—Received from Rent of Oyster Lots.

Calvin Newcomb, -	-	\$1 00	
James H. Parsons, Commissioner, -	-	81 00	
		<hr/>	\$82 00

Z.—Received from Rent of Armory.

Providence Marine Corps of Artillery,	-	-	\$1 00
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A. A.—Received from Unclaimed Balances.

David M. Coggeshall, Sheriff, Newport, for			
John H. Clegg,	-	-	\$10 00

B. B.—Received Interest on Deposits.

Bank of North America, Providence,	-	-	\$325 55
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C. C.—Received from Money Hired.

Bank of North America, Providence,	-	\$10,000 00
Balance in the Treasury, April 30th, 1861,		2,772 77
		<hr/>
		\$207,484 31

I.—Paid Salaries.

Governor,	-	-	-	\$1,500 00
Lieutenant Governor,	-	-	-	125 00
Secretary of State,	-	-	-	1,000 00
Attorney General,	-	-	-	1,200 00
General Treasurer,	-	-	-	800 00
State Auditor,	-	-	-	1,000 00
Commissioner of Public Schools,	-			1,172 05
Justices of the Supreme Court,				7,900 00
“ Court of Magistrates, Providence,				2,692 05
“ “ “ Justices, Newport,				1,000 00
“ “ “ Magistrates,, Woonsocket,				700 00
Clerk Court Common Pleas, Providence,				865 45
“ Supreme Court, and Court of				
Common Pleas, Bristol,	-			188 75
Reporter of the Decisions of the Su-				
preme Court,	-	-		500 00
				<hr/>
				\$20,093 30

II.—Paid Members of the General Assembly.

Providence,	-	-	-	\$783 52
North Providence,	-	-	-	897 08
East “	-	-	-	12 80
Pawtucket,	-	-	-	13 28

Cranston, - - - -	271 92
Johnston, - - - -	212 12
Scituate, - - - -	211 68
Foster, - - - -	141 80
Glocester, - - - -	146 28
Burrillville, - - - -	228 76
Smithfield, - - - -	501 96
Cumberland, - - - -	365 08
Newport, - - - -	339 20
Middletown, - - - -	153 12
Portsmouth, - - - -	157 00
Tiverton, - - - -	152 96
Fall River, - - - -	206 46
Little Compton, - - - -	159 80
Jamestown, - - - -	155 12
New Shoreham, - - - -	137 40
South Kingstown, - - - -	228 80
North Kingstown, - - - -	155 52
Charlestown, - - - -	155 44
Westerly, - - - -	233 60
Exeter, - - - -	163 80
Richmond, - - - -	164 72
Hopkinton, - - - -	164 48
East Greenwich, - - - -	148 44
Warwick, - - - -	276 16
Coventry, - - - -	226 60
West Greenwich, - - - -	159 00
Bristol, - - - -	154 36
Warren, - - - -	186 88
Barrington, - - - -	141 84

\$7,310 98

III.—*Paid Expenses of the General Assembly, including Pay of Officers.*

Elias Nickerson, - - - -	\$165 20
Hiram Maxfield, - - - -	12 60
E. S. Babcock, - - - -	16 50
H. A. Bartlett, - - - -	32 50
John R. Bartlett, - - - -	393 00
Ansel Carpenter, - - - -	3 00
William G. Smith, - - - -	3 00
Phineas Fairbrother, - - - -	90 00
John M. Shaw, - - - -	7 50
Roger W. Potter, - - - -	90 00
F. A. Goff, - - - -	3 00
William Stearns, Jr., - - - -	340 00
John F. Tobey, - - - -	30 00
Finch & Engs, - - - -	3 75

APPENDIX.

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David M. Coggeshall,	-	-	49 33
Cooke & Danielson,	-	-	1 00
William C. Thurston,	-	-	12 00
Henry Taggart,	-	-	6 00
George Hazard,	-	-	6 00
William Stearns,	-	-	6 00
Thomas S. Anthony,	-	-	55 00
F. A. Pratt & Co.,	-	-	58 00
T. A. Spencer,	-	-	117 52
James Congdon,	-	-	6 00
Henry Ward,	-	-	6 00
Nathaniel Wheaton,	-	-	218 62
Sidney S. Rider,	-	-	107 76
Thomas S. Wightman,	-	-	10 50
Thomas Bateman,	-	-	26 50
James H. Parsons,	-	-	310 00
William H. Hudson,	-	-	87 00
Horatio A. Hunt,	-	-	4 50
Charles H. Rice,	-	-	4 50
Robert Manchester,	-	-	33 00
Henry W. Diman,	-	-	22 40
George H. Whitney,	-	-	109 28
William Whitcomb,	-	-	155 11
D. Kimball,	-	-	177 41
William P. Earle,	-	-	82 50
William A. Comstock,	-	-	82 50
H. B. Billings,	-	-	94 89
Mark B. Davis,	-	-	82 50
Henry C. Eddy,	-	-	82 50
George W. Hopkins,	-	-	82 50
James R. D. Thompson,	-	-	82 50
Thomas W. Chase,	-	-	35 00

\$3,404 37
IV.—*Paid Supreme Court Orders.*

Witnesses,	-	-	\$2,700 76
Officers,	-	-	4,378 24
Jurors,	-	-	7,874 10
Attorney General,	-	-	1,018 00
Clerks,	-	-	204 83
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex-			
penses,	-	-	323 36

\$16,499 29

APPENDIX.

V.—*Paid Court of Common Pleas, Orders.*

Witnesses, - - - - -	\$1,705 19	
Officers, - - - - -	2,419 69	
Jurors, - - - - -	5,415 80	
Attorney General, - - - - -	754 50	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex-		
penses, - - - - -	187 10	
Clerks, - - - - -	631 56	
	<hr/>	\$11,113 86

VI.—*Paid Court of Magistrates, Orders.*

Witnesses, - - - - -	\$145 15	
Officers, - - - - -	1,361 59	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex-		
penses, - - - - -	409 33	
	<hr/>	\$1,916 07

VII.—*Paid Court of Justices, Newport, Orders.*

Witnesses, - - - - -	\$55 80	
Officers, - - - - -	109 48	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex-		
penses, - - - - -	43 74	
	<hr/>	\$209 02

VIII.—*Paid Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket, Orders.*

Witnesses, - - - - -	\$25 00	
Officers, - - - - -	44 30	
	<hr/>	\$69 30

IX.—*Paid Orders of the Governor.*

Charles Wertz, - - - - -	\$20 00	
A. & W. Sprague, - - - - -	2 00	
James Blain, - - - - -	20 00	
A. W. Paine, - - - - -	40 00	
W. N. Landerkin, - - - - -	40 00	
E. D. & S. Draper, - - - - -	40 00	
	<hr/>	\$162 00

*X.—Paid Printing Laws and Schedules, and all Printing
Ordered by the General Assembly.*

Miller & Simons,	-	-	-	\$30 00
J. H. Utter & Co.,	-	-	-	57 20
A. Crawford Greene,	-	-	-	1,115 56
William N. Sherman,	-	-	-	25 00
Akerman & Co.,	-	-	-	541 88
Knowles & Anthony,	-	-	-	96 53
John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	11 00
Bradford, Miller & Simons,	-	-	-	13 50
F. A. Pratt & Co.,	-	-	-	32 00
James Atkinson,	-	-	-	25 00
Cooke & Danielson,	-	-	-	1,015 86
George T. Hammond,	-	-	-	1 25
W. H. S. Bailey,	-	-	-	31 75
R. Sherman,	-	-	-	25 00
Ira O. Seamans,	-	-	-	25 00
Samuel S. Foss,	-	-	-	25 00
Knowles, Anthony & Co.,	-	-	-	62 00
				<hr/>
				\$3,133 53

XI.—Paid Appropriation for Public Schools.

Providence,	-	-	-	\$10,596 15
North Providence,	-	-	-	2,240 15
Cranston,	-	-	-	1,536 88
Johnston,	-	-	-	1,288 22
Scituate,	-	-	-	1,753 79
Foster,	-	-	-	1,202 40
Glocester,	-	-	-	1,197 78
Burrillville,	-	-	-	1,478 10
Smithfield,	-	-	-	4,136 73
Cumberland,	-	-	-	2,344 17
Newport,	-	-	-	2,351 82
Middletown,	-	-	-	380 74
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	716 88
Tiverton,	-	-	-	881 59
Fall River,	-	-	-	1,009 62
Little Compton,	-	-	-	739 53
New Shoreham,	-	-	-	560 64
Jamestown,	-	-	-	143 81
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	1,765 26
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	1,247 27
Charlestown,	-	-	-	515 04
Westerly,	-	-	-	1,160 74
Exeter,	-	-	-	929 65

APPENDIX.

Richmond,	-	-	-	915 75
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	1,114 42
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	736 15
Warwick,	-	-	-	2,329 84
Coventry,	-	-	-	1,529 77
West Greenwich,	-	-	-	783 88
Bristol,	-	-	-	1,272 19
Warren,	-	-	-	774 64
Barrington,	-	-	-	263 26
				<hr/>
				\$49,896 86

XII.—*Paid Expenses for Returns of Banks.*

William R. Watson,	-	-	\$425 50
Knowles & Anthony,	-	-	242 00
Cooke & Danielson,	-	-	243 20
Miller & Simons,	-	-	90 00
Akerman & Co.,	-	-	9 94
			<hr/>
			\$1,010 64

XIII.—*Paid Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.*

Court Houses and Jails,	-	-	\$597 61
Railroad Commissioners,	-	-	430 36
Normal School,	-	-	2,404 68
Providence Reform School,	-	-	9,646 70
Butler Hospital, for the insane,	-	-	8,455 51
Deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic,	-	-	3,772 18
Insane poor,	-	-	1,581 94
Jailers,	-	-	2,405 24
Justices,	-	-	870 97
Witnesses,	-	-	328 10
Officers,	-	-	2,422 92
Attorney General,	-	-	55 00
Militia and military affairs,	-	-	4,284 92
“ “ “ “ special appro-			
priation, passed January session,			
1861,	-	-	840 75
Miscellaneous,	-	-	10,605 32
			<hr/>
			\$48,702 60

XIV.—*Paid Oyster Lots.*

Expenses collecting rents,	-	\$6 49
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XV.—*Paid Money Hired and Interest.*

Bank of North America, Providence, \$30,000 00	
" " " " " 55 00	
	<hr/>
	\$30,055 00
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1862,	13,801 02
	<hr/>
Amount of payments, including balance in treasury, - - - -	\$207,484 31

The following investments constitute the stock of the—

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

1 bond of the city of Newport, -	\$2,800 00
2,000 shares of the Globe Bank, Providence, -	101,008 19
332 " " Mechanics " " -	16,600 00
1,166 " " Bank of North America, Provi- dence, - - -	59,289 57
30 shares of the Arcade Bank, Providence,	1,534 25
813 " " Bank of Commerce, "	42,935 24
366 " " American Bank, "	18,932 87
	<hr/>
	\$243,100 12

Touro Synagogue Fund in account with the Agent.

DR.

Paid Joseph A. Carr, city treasurer, Newport, - - -	\$500 00
" Samuel A. Parker, agent, one year's salary, - -	42 00
Balance carried to new account,	500 70
	<hr/>
	\$1,042 70

CR.

By balance from old account, -	\$101 50
" dividend Merchants Bank, Providence,	104 00
" " Arcade " " -	68 00
" " Lime Rock, " " -	54 00
" " Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, -	850 00
" " Commercial Bank, Provi- dence, - -	72 00

APPENDIX.

By dividend	Weybosset Bank, Provi-		
	dence, -	-	55 00
"	"	Manufacturers " Provi-	
	dence, -	-	150 00
"	"	Newport " Newport,	88 20
			<hr/>
			\$1,042 70

The following stocks constitute the—

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares	Manufacturers Bank, Provi-		
	dence, -	-	\$3,277 25
32 "	Merchants	"	1,788 27
20 "	Weybosset	"	1,095 14
10 "	Roger Williams	"	841 50
24 "	Commercial	"	1,301 00
200 "	Blackstone Canal	"	5,160 97
18 "	Lime Rock	"	926 40
34 "	Arcade	"	1,806 53
21 "	Newport	" Newport,	1,291 85
			<hr/>
			\$17,488 91

Statement of the School Fund, April 30th, 1862.

Uninvested, as per report, May 1st,		
1861, -	-	\$3,853 11
Received from auctioneers, to May 1st,		
1862, -	-	835 49
		<hr/>
		\$4,688 60

RECEIPTS BY COUNTIES.

Providence County.

PROVIDENCE.

State Tax,	-	-	\$33,746 10
Banks, for tax on capital stock,			51,470 72
" " " " surplus profits,			683 01
" " " " increase of capital,			1,517 00
" " " " expenses for monthly			
returns, -	-	-	780 09
" " " " Institutions for Sav-			
ings, -	-	-	6,886 52

APPENDIX.

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State Insurance Companies,	-	4,400	00
Foreign " "	-	2,428	76
Auctioneers,	-	446	16
Town Councils,	-	487	50
Pedlers' Licenses,	-	1,200	00
			<u>\$104,045 86</u>

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

State tax,	-	\$3,356	70
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	2,129	00
" " " " surplus profits,		37	92
" " " " increase of capital,		40	00
" " expenses for monthly re-			
turns,	-	32	26
Institutions for Savings,	-	1,501	90
State Insurance Companies,	-	200	00
Foreign " "	-	21	64
Auctioneers,	-	6	15
Justices of the peace,	-	195	75
Town councils,	-	84	87
Pedlers' licenses,	-	100	00
			<u>\$7,706 19</u>

CRANSTON.

State tax,	-	\$1,755	81
Banks, for tax on capital stock,		396	48
" " expenses for monthly returns,		6	00
Auctioneers,	-	9	95
Justices of the peace,	-	71	05
			<u>\$2,239 29</u>

JOHNSTON.

State tax,	-	\$661	63
Auctioneers,	-	16	11
Justices of the peace,	-	29	00
			<u>\$706 74</u>

SCITUATE.

State tax,	-	\$829	56
Banks, for tax on capital stock,		183	72
" " " " surplus profits,		2	96
" " expenses for monthly returns,		2	78
Auctioneers,	-	4	05
Justices of the peace,	-	27	00
			<u>\$1,050 07</u>

APPENDIX.

FOSTER.

State tax, -	-	-	\$251 71	
Auctioneers, -	-	-	3 89	\$255 60
<hr/>				

GLOCESTER.

State tax, -	-	-	\$512 59	
Banks, for tax on capital stock, -			165 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,			2 50	
Auctioneers, -	-	-	10 29	\$690 38
<hr/>				

BURRILLVILLE.

State tax, -	-	-	\$750 58	
Banks, for tax on capital stock, -			198 00	
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,			101 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,			3 00	
Auctioneers, -	-	-	12 44	\$965 03
<hr/>				

SMITHFIELD.

State tax, -	-	-	\$3,090 39	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,			1,485 00	
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,			9 51	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,			22 50	
Foreign insurance companies, -			25 25	
Auctioneers, -	-	-	9 26	
Justices of the peace, -	-	-	76 00	\$4,717 91
<hr/>				

CUMBERLAND.

State tax, -	-	-	\$2,165 82	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,			2,271 23	
“ “ “ “ increase of capital,			20 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,			34 42	
Institutions for savings, -	-	-	1,032 82	
Auctioneers, -	-	-	54 62	
Justices of the peace, -	-	-	11 00	
Town councils, -	-	-	22 00	
Pedlers' licenses, -	-	-	200 00	\$5,811 91
<hr/>				

Supreme Court—

Entries,	-	-	-	\$1,021 00
Jury fees,	-	-	-	470 00
Costs,	-	-	-	637 05
Fines,	-	-	-	290 00
Admission fees,	-	-	-	100 00
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	1,618 50
Clerks,	-	-	-	802 05

\$4,938 00

Court of Common Pleas—

Entries,	-	-	-	\$433 00
Jury fees,	-	-	-	227 50
Costs,	-	-	-	379 95
Fines,	-	-	-	18 00
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	290 20

\$1,348 65

Court of Magistrates, Providence—

Entries,	-	-	-	\$563 15
Fines,	-	-	-	432 00
Costs,	-	-	-	845 43
Writs,	-	-	-	66 15

\$1,906 73

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket—

Entries,	-	-	-	\$2 25
Fines,	-	-	-	24 00
Costs,	-	-	-	29 66
Writs,	-	-	-	40

\$56 31

Jailers,	-	-	-	-	2,251 51
Sheriffs,	-	-	-	-	6 25

\$138,696 05

Newport County.

NEWPORT.

State tax,	-	-	-	\$5,303 28
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	2,876 80
" " " " surplus profits,	-	-	-	13 68
" " " " increase of capital,	-	-	-	35 00
" " expenses for monthly returns,	-	-	-	43 59
Institutions for Savings,	-	-	-	1,337 65
Foreign Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	52 48
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	16 80

APPENDIX.

Town Councils,	-	-	208 97	
Pedlers' licenses,	-	-	200 00	
Members of the General Assembly,			88 00	
			<hr/>	\$10,121 25

MIDDLETOWN.

State tax,	-	-	\$477 49	
Auctioneers,	-	-	5 85	
			<hr/>	\$488 34

PORTSMOUTH.

State tax,	-	-	\$717 30	
Auctioneers,	-	-	21 69	
			<hr/>	\$738 99

TIVERTON.

State tax,	-	-	\$646 08	
Auctioneers,	-	-	2 12	
Pedlers' licenses,	-	-	100 00	
			<hr/>	\$750 20

FALL RIVER.

State tax,	-	-	\$684 45	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,			1,320 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,			20 00	
Institutions for Savings,	-	-	1,199 85	
Justices of the peace,		-	6 00	
			<hr/>	\$3,230 30

LITTLE COMPTON.

State tax,	-	-	\$485 37	
Auctioneers,	-	-	3 06	
			<hr/>	\$488 43

JAMESTOWN.

State tax,	-	-	\$141 06	
Auctioneers,	-	-	6 20	
			<hr/>	\$147 26

NEW SHOREHAM.

State tax,	-	-	-	\$109 41
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APPENDIX.

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Supreme Court—

Entries, - - -	\$71 00
Jury fees, - - -	30 00
Balance overdrawn for jurors, -	80 70

\$181 70

Court of Common Pleas—

Entries, - - -	\$55 00
Jury fees, - - -	30 00
Costs, - - -	37 62
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	90

\$123 52

Court of Justices—

Entries, - - -	\$2 25
Fines, - - -	24 00
Costs, - - -	29 66
Writs, - - -	40

\$56 81

Jailers, - - -	73 40
Sheriffs, - - -	11 00

\$16,515 11

Washington County.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

State Tax, - - -	\$1,163 51
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	1,056 00
“ “ “ “ expenses for monthly returns, -	16 00
“ “ “ “ Institutions for Savings, - - -	313 71
Auctioneers, - - -	27 87
Justices of the peace, - - -	1 00

\$2,578 09

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

State tax, - - -	\$818 59
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	412 50
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,	9 56
“ “ “ “ increase of capital,	20 00
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,	6 25
Institutions for savings, - - -	191 25
Auctioneers, - - -	14 73
Justices of the peace, - - -	13 00

\$1,465 88

APPENDIX.

CHARLESTOWN.

State tax, - - -	\$159 27	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	165 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,	2 50	
Auctioneers, - - -	4 23	
	<hr/>	\$331 00

WESTERLY.

State tax, - - -	\$746 52	
Banks, for tax on capital stock, -	1,782 32	
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,	66	
“ “ expenses for monthly re-		
turns, - - -	27 00	
Institutions for Savings, - -	222 19	
Foreign insurance companies, -	75 81	
Auctioneers, - - -	11 64	
Town councils, - - -	16 62	
	<hr/>	\$2,782 76

EXETER.

State tax, - - -	\$267 03	
Banks, for tax on capital stock, -	118 28	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,	1 72	
Auctioneers, - - -	10 14	
	<hr/>	\$397 17

RICHMOND.

State tax, - - -	\$358 92	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	165 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,	2 50	
Auctioneers, - - -	1 16	
Justices of the peace, - - -	1 00	
Town councils, - - -	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$553 58

HOPKINTON.

State tax, - - -	\$327 66	
Banks, for tax on capital stock, -	247 50	
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,	30	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,	3 75	
Auctioneers, - - -	91	
Justices of the peace, - - -	10 00	
Town Councils, - - -	6 94	
	<hr/>	\$597 06

APPENDIX.

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Supreme Court—

Entries,	-	-	\$78 00
Jury fees,	-	-	17 50
Costs,	-	-	172 55
Fines,	-	-	100 00
Balance overdrawn for jurors,			156 20

\$524 25

Court of Common Pleas—

Entries,	-	-	\$50 00
Jury fees,	-	-	15 00
Costs,	-	-	76 55
Fines,	-	-	5 00
Balance overdrawn for jurors,			190 30

\$336 85

\$9,042 39

Kent County.

EAST GREENWICH.

State tax,	-	-	\$505 96
Banks, for tax on capital stock,			206 24
" " " " surplus profits,			2 14
" " expenses for monthly returns,			3 12
Institutions for Savings,	-		111 15
Foreign insurance companies,	-		08
Auctioneers,	-		91
Justices of the peace,	-	-	3 00

\$832 60

WARWICK.

State tax,	-	-	\$1,987 14
Banks, for tax on capital stock,			541 20
" " " " increase of capital,			6 00
" " expenses for monthly returns,			8 20
Institutions for savings,	-		881 08
Justices of the peace,	-	-	8 00
Pedlers' licenses,	-		150 00

\$3,581 62

COVENTRY.

State tax,	-	-	\$998 66
Banks, for tax on capital stock,			495 00

APPENDIX.

Banks, for tax on surplus profits,	12 04	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,	7 50	
Auctioneers, - - -	3 55	
Pedlers' licenses, - - -	40 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,551 75

WEST GREENWICH.

State tax, - - -	\$217 41	
Supreme Court—		
Entries, - - -	\$29 00	
Jury fees, - - -	2 50	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	144 30	
	<hr/>	\$175 80
Court of Common Pleas—		
Entries, - - -	\$76 00	
Jury fees, - - -	5 00	
Costs, - - -	252 75	
Fines, - - -	50 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	155 10	
	<hr/>	\$505 08
Jailers, - - -	- - -	\$22 65
		<hr/>
		\$6,886 91

Bristol County.

BRISTOL.

State tax, - - -	\$1,852 56	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	1,047 74	
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,	19 18	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,	15 87	
Institutions for savings, -	256 68	
Foreign insurance companies, -	20	
Auctioneers, - - -	14 77	
	<hr/>	\$3,207 00

WARREN.

State tax, - - -	\$1,315 59	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	1,824 28	
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,	23 67	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns,	20 06	
Institutions for savings, -	62 61	

APPENDIX.

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Auctioneers,	-	-	16 83	
Justices of the peace,	-	-	2 00	
Town councils,	-	-	11 50	
			<hr/>	\$2,776 04

BARRINGTON.

State tax,	-	-	\$275 79	
Auctioneers,	-	-	61	
			<hr/>	\$276 40

Supreme Court—				
Entries,	-	-	\$19 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,			42 30	
			<hr/>	\$61 30

Court of Common Pleas—				
Entries,	-	-	\$19 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,			168 30	
			<hr/>	\$187 30
Jailers,	-	-	-	17 85
				<hr/>
				\$6,525 89

Foreign insurance companies out of the

State, -	-	-	\$37 62	
Pollers' licenses,	-	-	500 00	
Interest on School Fund,	-	-	14,442 00	
Colonial Records, -	-	-	7 22	
Civil Commissions,	-	-	378 00	
Revised Statutes, -	-	-	307 00	
Oyster Lots, -	-	-	82 00	
Providence Marine Corps of Artillery,			1 00	
Interest on deposits,	-	-	325 55	
Money hired,	-	-	10,000 00	
Unclaimed balances,	-	-	10 00	
Balance in Treasury, May 1, 1861,			2,772 77	
			<hr/>	\$28,863 16
Balance in the treasury,	-	-	-	<hr/>
				\$207,484 31

APPENDIX.

P A Y M E N T S .

Providence County.

PROVIDENCE.

Public schools, - -	\$10,596 15	
Members of the General Assembly,	788 52	
	<hr/>	\$11,379 67

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

Public schools, - -	2,240 15	
Members of the General Assembly,	397 08	
	<hr/>	\$2,637 23

EAST PROVIDENCE.

Members of the General Assembly,	-	- \$12 80
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PAWTUCKET.

Members of the General Assembly,	-	- \$13 28
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CRANSTON.

Public schools, - -	\$1,536 88	
Members of the General Assembly,	271 92	
	<hr/>	\$1,808 80

JOHNSTON.

Public schools, - -	\$1,288 22	
Members of the General Assembly,	212 12	
	<hr/>	\$1,500 34

SCITUATE.

Public schools, - -	\$1,753 79	
Members of the General Assembly,	211 68	
	<hr/>	\$1,965 47

FOSTER.

Public schools, - -	\$1,202 40	
Members of the General Assembly,	141 80	
	<hr/>	\$1,344 20

APPENDIX.

105

GLOCESTER.

Public schools,	-	-	\$1,197 78	
Members of the General Assembly,			146 28	
			<hr/>	\$1,344 06

BURRILLVILLE.

Public schools,	-	-	\$1,478 10	
Members of the General Assembly,			228 76	
			<hr/>	\$1,706 86

SMITHFIELD.

Public schools,	-	-	\$4,136 73	
Members of the General Assembly,			501 96	
			<hr/>	\$4,638 69

CUMBERLAND.

Public schools,	-	-	\$2,344 17	
Members of the General Assembly,			365 08	
			<hr/>	\$2,709 25

Supreme Court—

Witnesses,	-	-	\$1,658 61	
Officers,	-	-	3,829 97	
Jurors,	-	-	5,856 00	
Attorney General,	-	-	842 00	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	168 97	
			<hr/>	\$12,355 55

Court of Common Pleas—

Witnesses,	-	-	\$631 88	
Officers,	-	-	1,602 43	
Jurors,	-	-	3,537 20	
Attorney General,	-	-	415 50	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	135 14	
			<hr/>	\$6,322 15

Court of Magistrates, Providence—

Witnesses,	-	-	\$145 15	
Officers,	-	-	1,361 59	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	409 33	
			<hr/>	\$1,916 07

APPENDIX.

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket—

Witnesses,	-	-	-	\$25 00	
Officers,	-	-	-	44 30	
				<hr/>	\$69 30
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	13,257 50
					<hr/>
					\$64,981 22

Newport County.

NEWPORT.

Public schools,	-	-	\$2,351 82	
Members of the General Assembly,			339 20	
			<hr/>	\$2,691 02

MIDDLETOWN.

Public schools,	-	-	\$380 74	
Members of the General Assembly,			153 12	
			<hr/>	\$533 8

PORTSMOUTH.

Public schools,	-	-	\$716 88	
Members of the General Assembly,			157 00	
			<hr/>	\$873 8

TIVERTON.

Public schools,	-	-	\$981 59	
Members of the General Assembly,			152 96	
			<hr/>	\$1,134 5

FALL RIVER.

Public schools,	-	-	\$1,009 62	
Members of the General Assembly,			206 46	
			<hr/>	\$1,216

LITTLE COMPTON.

Public schools,	-	-	\$739 58	
Members of the General Assembly,			159 80	
			<hr/>	\$899

APPENDIX.

107

NEW SHOREHAM.

Public schools,	-	-	\$560 64	
Members of the General Assembly,			137 40	
			<hr/>	\$698 04

JAMESTOWN.

Public schools,	-	-	\$143 81	
Members of the General Assembly,			155 12	
			<hr/>	\$298 98

Supreme Court—				
Witnesses,	-	-	-	\$374 44
Officers,	-	-	-	243 81
Jurors,	-	-	-	743 10
Attorney General,		-	-	38 50
Clerks,	-	-	-	79 78
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	103 65
			<hr/>	\$1,582 78

Court of Common Pleas—				
Witnesses,	-	-	-	\$105 05
Officers,	-	-	-	197 20
Jurors,	-	-	-	550 00
Attorney General,		-	-	53 50
Clerks,	-	-	-	92 77
			<hr/>	\$998 52

Court of Justices—				
Witnesses,	-	-	-	\$55 80
Officers,	-	-	-	109 48
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	43 74
			<hr/>	\$209 02
Salaries,	-	-	-	1,800 00
			<hr/>	\$12,936 01

Washington County.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

Public schools,	-	-	\$1,765 26	
Members of the General Assembly,			228 80	
			<hr/>	\$1,994 06

APPENDIX.

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Public schools,	-	-	\$1,247 27	
Members of the General Assembly,			155 52	
			<hr/>	\$1,402 79

CHARLESTOWN.

Public schools,	-	-	\$515 04	
Members of the General Assembly,			159 44	
			<hr/>	\$674 48

WESTERLY.

Public schools,	-	-	\$1,160 74	
Members of the General Assembly,			233 60	
			<hr/>	\$1,394 34

EXETER.

Public schools,	-	-	\$929 65	
Members of the General Assembly,			163 80	
			<hr/>	\$1,093 45

RICHMOND.

Public schools,	-	-	\$915 75	
Members of the General Assembly,			164 72	
			<hr/>	\$1,080 47

HOPKINTON.

Public schools,	-	-	\$1,114 42	
Members of the General Assembly,			164 48	
			<hr/>	\$1,278 90

Supreme Court—

Witnesses,	-	-	-	\$556 81	
Officers,	-	-	-	154 35	
Jurors,	-	-	-	575 00	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	111 00	
Clerks,	-	-	-	68 05	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	15 50	
				<hr/>	\$1,480 71

Court of Common Pleas—

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$364 46
Officers,	-	-	-	-	271 79
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	578 60
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	95 00
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	214 47

\$1,524 32

\$11,923 52
Kent County.

EAST GREENWICH.

Public schools,	-	-	\$736 15
Members of the General Assembly,			148 44

\$884 59

WARWICK.

Public schools,	-	-	\$2,329 84
Members of the General Assembly,			276 16

\$2,606 00

COVENTRY.

Public schools,	-	-	\$1,529 77
Members of the General Assembly,			226 60

\$1,756 37

WEST GREENWICH.

Public schools,	-	-	\$783 88
Members of the General Assembly,			159 00

\$942 88

Supreme Court—

Witnesses,	-	-	-	\$98 95
Officers,	-	-	-	70 90
Jurors,	-	-	-	400 00
Attorney General,	-	-	-	12 50
Clerks,	-	-	-	57 00

Other costs, waiters and incidental
expenses, - - - 29 64

\$668 99

Court of Common Pleas—

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$564 20	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	261 76	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	450 00	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	180 00	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	242 17	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	47 41	
						\$1,745 5
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	2,700 0
						<u>\$11,304 3</u>

Bristol County.

BRISTOL.

Public schools,	-	-		\$1,272 19	
Members of the General Assembly,				154 36	
					\$1,426 5

WARREN.

Public schools,	-	-		\$774 64	
Members of the General Assembly,				186 88	
					\$961

BARRINGTON.

Public schools,	-	-		\$263 26	
Members of the General Assembly,				141 84	
					\$405

Supreme Court—

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$11 95	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	79 71	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	300 00	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	14 00	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	5 60	
						\$411

Court of Common Pleas—

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$39 60	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	86 51	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	300 00	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	10 50	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	82 15	

APPENDIX.

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Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	4 55	
				\$523 31
Salaries,	-	-	-	2,335 80
				<hr/>
				\$6,063 54
Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers,	-	-	3,404 37	
Orders of the Governor,	-	-	162 00	
Printing laws, and Schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly,	-	-	8,133 53	
Expenses for monthly and yearly returns of Banks,	-	-	1,010 64	
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly,	-	-	48,702 60	
Money hired, and interest,	-	-	30,055 00	
Balance in Treasury, May 1, 1862,			13,801 02	
Oyster Lots,	-	-	6 49	
				<hr/>
				\$100,275 65
				<hr/>
				\$207,484 31

Estimate of the Receipts and Payments of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

State Tax,	-	-	\$166,671 05	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,			68,850 00	
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,			800 00	
“ “ “ “ increase of capital,			2,000 00	
“ “ expenses for returns,			1,000 00	
Institutions for savings,	-	-	12,710 68	
Avails of Courts,	-	-	10,500 00	
State insurance companies,	-	-	4,900 00	
Foreign “ “	-	-	2,650 00	
Auctioneers,	-	-	800 00	
Justices of the peace,	-	-	450 00	
Town councils,	-	-	850 00	
Pedlers' licenses,	-	-	8,000 00	
Interest on public school fund,			14,442 00	
Civil commissions,	-	-	400 00	
Jailers,	-	-	2,500 00	
Oyster Lots,	-	-	100 00	
Balance in the treasury,	-	-	13,801 02	
				<hr/>
				\$306,424 75

P A Y M E N T S .

Salaries, - - -	\$20,000 00	
Members of the General Assembly, -	7,000 00	
Expenses, " " " includ-		
ing pay of officers, - - -	3,000 00	
Judicial expenses, - - -	30,000 00	
United States direct tax, - -	99,419 12	
Orders of Governor, - - -	150 00	
Printing laws and Schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly, - - -	300 00	
Schools, including Normal and Provi- dence Reform Schools, - -	62,000 00	
Expenses for returns of banks, -	1,000 00	
Court Houses and Jails, - - -	500 00	
Railroad commissioners, - -	500 00	
Butler Hospital, deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic and insane poor, -	15,000 00	
Jailers, - - - - -	2,500 00	
Indian school, - - - - -	100 00	
Justices, - - - - -	875 00	
Witnesses, - - - - -	350 00	
Officers, - - - - -	2,500 00	
Militia and Military affairs, -	10,000 00	
Interest on bonds, - - - -	30,000 00	
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	10,000 00	
		\$297,894 12
Estimated receipts in excess of payments, -		\$8,530 63
		<hr/> \$306,424 75

[illegible]

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“ “ resolution for establishing stone bounds on	29

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ACTS AND RESOLVES
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF THE
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,
PASSED AT THE
SPECIAL SESSION,
AUGUST, 1862.



State of Rhode Island, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, SEPT. 1862.

PROVIDENCE:
ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1862.

☞ The General Assembly convened at Providence, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August, 1862, in pursuance of the following Proclamation by the Governor, and adjourned on Saturday, the eighth day of September following, to meet again in Providence, according to law, on the second Monday in January, A. D. 1863.

PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

WHEREAS, the large bounties given by the several cities and towns in this State for volunteers, for the purpose of obviating a draft, is producing dissatisfaction among the troops of the State, now in the field; AND WHEREAS, this system of overbidding by each town in its haste to relieve itself from a draft, is a most pernicious one, and creating a large debt which is unequally divided among the people of the State, when the cause for which it is incurred is that of all its citizens, for the preservation of their common country; AND WHEREAS, an undue haste has also been manifested by some of our people to render themselves exempt under the law, from doing military duty.

Under these circumstances, and to take such measures as may be thought most proper in the emergency, to comply with the call of the President to furnish our quota of troops, I have deemed it my duty to convene the General Assembly at a time not provided by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in virtue of the powers in me vested by the Constitution of said State, do issue this my proclamation, convening the General Assembly of this State, to meet at the State House, in Providence, on

MONDAY, the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

And do hereby call upon the members of both Houses thereof, to assemble themselves in their respective Houses, at the time and place aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the State, at Providence, this twentieth day of August, A. D., 1862.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

By His Excellency the Governor,

JOHN E. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT A

SPECIAL SESSION, HELD IN PROVIDENCE,
AUGUST, 1862.

[The Chapters of the Public Acts are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

TITLE XXXVI.

Of the Militia.

AN ACT TO REPEAL TITLE XXXIV OF THE REVISED STATUTES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE STATE.

CHAPTER 419.

OF THE ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the town councils of the several towns, and the boards of aldermen of the several cities, to cause to be made out in the month of April, and on or before the third Monday thereof in each year, a roll of the names of all persons living within the respective limits of such towns or cities, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are liable to be enrolled by the laws of the United States, and who are not exempted from the performance of military duty by the provisions of this title; which list shall be arranged alphabetically, and shall be delivered into the hands of the clerks of the several towns and cities, who shall seasonably, and before the third Monday of May following, record such roll in a book specially to be kept for that purpose.

Town Council shall enroll militia.

Enrollments
shall be
posted up.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the several towns and cities, after recording the names of the persons so enrolled, to forthwith expose copies of such rolls to view, by causing the same to be posted up in their respective offices; in three or more public places in their respective towns; in each ward of their respective cities and voting districts, and which roll shall be open to the examination of any person at all reasonable hours.

Time of be-
ing posted
up.

SEC. 3. Said rolls shall be exposed to view for at least three consecutive weeks, and shall be deemed to be legal notice to all persons named therein, of the fact of their enrollment, and liability to perform military duty in accordance with the provisions of this title.

Of what the
militia shall
consist.

SEC. 4. All persons so enrolled, including the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, of all chartered military companies of the State; the officers commissioned under this title; the members of military bands chartered and attached to any company, regiment or brigade, and such drivers of artillery as may be enlisted into any artillery company, shall constitute and compose the active militia of the State.

Returns,
how made.

SEC. 5. The annual returns of the militia shall be transmitted in the month of June, in each year, by the clerks of the several towns and cities, to the adjutant of the brigade, within which such town or city is situated; who shall, after the returns of the several companies have been made to him, as hereinafter provided, compare such returns with the rolls of the several companies, and report to the adjutant general of the State the names of all persons which appear on the list of enrolled militia, and do not appear to be attached to any company.

Persons ex-
empt from
military
duty.

SEC. 6. The following persons shall be absolutely exempted from military duty in this State:

Those exempted by the laws of the United States, to wit: the vice-president of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive of the government of the United States; the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers; all custom house officers with their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferry men employed at any ferry on the post road; all

inspectors of exports; all pilots, and all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States: Also; all persons who have holden the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

SEC. 7. Every keeper of a public inn, tavern[•] or boarding house, and every master or mistress of a family or dwelling-house, shall, upon application of the person appointed by the town council or board of aldermen to make the enrollment directed in this chapter, give information of the names of all persons residing in such inn, tavern or house, liable to enrollment, or to do military duty.

Duty of disclosing to assessors names of persons liable to military duty.

SEC. 8. If any non-commissioned officer, or private, shall be adjudged to be a pauper, vagabond or common drunkard, or be convicted of any infamous crime, he shall be forthwith disenrolled from the militia.

Who to be disenrolled.

CHAPTER 420.

OF CHARTERED COMPANIES.

SECTION 1. The several military companies which have before the first day of January, 1862, been organized under charters specially granted by the General Assembly, or by authority of law, may admit members to a number not exceeding the minimum number of men of which a regiment is composed in the same arm of the service in the army of the United States,—any thing in the respective charters of such companies to the contrary notwithstanding,—and whenever any such company shall be composed of four or more companies of the minimum regulation standard, it shall be organized as a battalion, and be officered accordingly; and whenever it shall be composed of ten full companies it shall be organized as a regiment, and be officered accordingly; but if it shall not be composed of at least four companies of the required standard, it shall be organized by company or companies, and be officered accordingly.

Chartered companies members to be admitted into.

or battalions.

or regiments.

SEC. 2 The various military offices which such char-

tered companies are, under the provisions of this chapter, entitled to have, shall be filled by each chartered company at the times and in the manner provided by chapter four of this title.

Provisions of
charter
not to be
impaired.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this chapter contained, shall be construed to impair or to affect the organization of any company under the provisions of its charter; but all such companies may, notwithstanding the organization required of them under the provisions of this chapter, have another and separate organization, according to the provisions of their respective charters, and the same person may, at one and the same time, hold and exercise a commission under the charter organization, and a commission under the organization required by this chapter.

Of commis-
sions.

What duties
may be re-
quired by
officers.

SEC. 4. No officer of a company commissioned in pursuance of an election to an office under the provisions of the charter of such company, shall, as such officer, require from his command the performance of any military duty authorized by the charter or by-laws of such chartered company, upon any day, or at any time when any conflicting duty shall be, by the provisions of this title, legally required of the men who compose such chartered company.

CHAPTER 421.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA, AND HOW OFFICERED.

SECTION 1. The whole militia of the State shall be arranged in one division to be composed of five brigades.

Of brigades.

Arrange-
ment of regi-
ments, bat-
tallions and
companies.

SEC. 2. The governor shall, from time to time, arrange each brigade into regiments, battallions and companies, conformably to the laws of the United States, and may make such alteration in their arrangement as from time to time may become necessary, or may by him—having regard to the convenience of the troops—be deemed expedient; and each regiment, battallion and company, shall be designated by some letter or number, at the formation thereof, and a record thereof made in the office of the adjutant general.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of enabling each member of the active militia, not enrolled in any chartered company, to serve, as far as practicable, in such arm of the service as he may prefer, every person may, after he has been for the first time enrolled, and within a specified time to be named by the governor, in general orders to be promulgated throughout the State, attach himself to any chartered military company, (subject to the rules and charter of such company in reference to the admission of members,) or may associate himself with not less than eighty-two other enrolled persons like himself, not belonging to any chartered company, as a company of cavalry, artillery, infantry or rifle-men; and when such company is formed it shall be organized by itself, and every person who shall not, within the time to be prescribed by the governor, avail himself of the privilege of this section, shall be assigned to such company, and to such arm of the service within the town or district where he resides, in such manner as the governor shall, by general order, or otherwise direct. *Provided*, there shall not be to exceed one battalion of five companies of artillery, and one battalion of cavalry to each brigade. *And Provided further, however*, that if any number of persons, less than the minimum number required by this section, shall so associate themselves together for the above declared purposes, the governor may exercise his discretion in organizing them into a separate company, or he may assign them to any other company or companies, whether of the same or of other arms of the service within the same town or district.

Persons enrolled may attach themselves to any chartered military company.

Organisation of companies.

SEC. 4. Companies of cavalry and foot artillery, which now are, or which may be hereafter organized within this State, and which are inconveniently located for regimental organization, may be attached to such brigade as the governor shall order and direct. Other companies inconveniently situated shall remain under their respective commanders, subject to the orders of the governor, through the commander of the nearest regiment to whom such commanders shall make their returns.

Of cavalry and foot artillery.

SEC. 5. The certificate of the commander of any military company, that the person named therein is attached to his company, and has done military duty at

Exemptions from military duty, how procured.

all times required by law, shall exempt such person from the penalties hereinafter provided for the non-performance of military duty, and shall entitle him to vote in accordance with Sec. 2, Art. 2, of the constitution.

Of officers.

The Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 6. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia shall be as follows: The governor for the time being shall be commander-in-chief, and he shall command, except when the militia are mustered into the service of the United States, and he shall be entitled to appoint his own aids, who shall have the rank of colonel.

Major-general and his aids.

SEC. 7. There shall be one major general, who shall command the division; he shall appoint such number of aids, as in the discretion of the commander-in-chief, the exigencies of the service may require.

Brigadier general and his aids.

SEC. 8. There shall be to each brigade one brigadier general, who shall command the brigade for which he is elected; he shall be entitled to appoint the same number of aids with the rank respectively which they have in the army of the United States.

Adjutant general.

His duties.

SEC. 9. There shall be an adjutant general, who shall have the rank of a brigadier general; he shall perform the duties of inspector general, and shall be the chief of the staff department; and all orders to and returns and reports from the other officers of the staff department shall be made through and to him.

Quartermaster general.

SEC. 10. There shall be a quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, who shall have the care and custody of all arms, equipments and military property belonging to the State.

Paymaster general.

SEC. 11. There shall be a paymaster general, with the rank of colonel.

Surgeon general.

SEC. 12. There shall be a surgeon general, with the rank of colonel.

Judge-advocate general.

SEC. 13. There shall be a judge advocate general, with the rank of colonel.

Commissary general.

SEC. 14. There shall be a commissary general, with the rank of colonel.

The staff department of the State.

SEC. 15. The officers named in the six sections next preceding shall be attached to the staff of the governor, and shall constitute the staff department of the State. They shall receive such compensation for their services as shall from time to time be ordered by the General Assembly, and may each, with the approval

of the governor, appoint not exceeding two assistants, who shall have the rank of captain. The adjutant general and quartermaster general may also, with the approval of the governor, employ such number of clerks in their respective departments as the prompt despatch of the public business may require, at a compensation ^{Of clerks and their pay.} not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day of actual employment.

SEC. 16. Whenever the exigencies of the service ^{Staff department; how organized.} shall require, the officers in the six sections above named shall organize their respective departments, in conformity with the system established in the army of the United States, and shall appoint such officers necessary for the purpose as shall be approved by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 17. Each regiment, battalion, or company of troops, in the various arms of the service composing the militia of the State, shall have the same number ^{Number and grade of officers.} and grade of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and shall in all respects be organized in the same manner as troops in the same arm of the service are, or from time to time may be, officered and organized in the army of the United States.

SEC. 18. When serving in the field with troops, in the absence of the Governor, all officers of the staff department shall be subject to the orders of the officer of the line highest in rank commanding the troops assembled. ^{Staff officers in the field; whom to obey.}

SEC. 19. Whenever any office of the line or staff is vacant, or such officer be sick or absent, the duties of such officer shall be performed by the officer next in rank in the line, or in the department of the staff, until the vacancy be filled or the disability be removed. *Provided*, the Governor may appoint some person to fill any vacancy until the same shall be filled by a regular election or appointment. ^{Officers absent, whom to succeed.}

SEC. 20. Whenever a company shall have neither ^{Companies attached without officers; how supplied.} commissioned nor non-commissioned officers, the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment to which such company belongs, shall appoint suitable persons of said company to be non-commissioned officers of the same; and the senior non-commissioned officer of a company without officers shall command the same, except

upon parade, and except as provided in the following section.

SEC. 21. Whenever any company shall, from any cause be without officers, the commanding officer of the battalion or regiment to which such company belongs, may detail some officer of the staff, or of the line of the regiment, to train and discipline said company, until some officer shall be elected or appointed ; and such officer so detailed, shall have the same power and authority, and be subject to the same liabilities, as if he were captain in said company ; and he shall keep the records of the company.

Power to detail officers to drill such company.

CHAPTER 422.

OF THE ELECTION, APPOINTMENT, COMMISSIONS, WARRANTS AND OATHS OF OFFICERS.

General Staff how elected. **SECTION 1.** The adjutant general, quarter master general, paymaster general, surgeon general, judge-advocate general and commissary general, shall be elected by the General Assembly in grand committee.

Maj general. **SEC. 2.** The major general shall be elected by the General Assembly in grand committee.

Brigadier generals. **SEC. 3.** The brigadier generals of brigades shall be elected by the General Assembly in grand committee.

Staff officers in general. **SEC. 4.** Field officers of regiments and battalions shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and lieutenants of the companies of the respective regiments or battalions.

Captains and subalterns. **SEC. 5.** Captains and lieutenants of companies shall be elected by the written votes of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the respective companies.

Regimental Staff; how appointed. **SEC. 6.** The officers and non-commissioned officers composing the regimental staff, shall be appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which they are attached, who shall forthwith return the names of the same to the commanding officer of the brigade of which such regiment or battalion forms a part.

Non-com- **SEC. 7.** Non-commissioned officers of companies shall

be appointed by the captains of their respective companies, who shall forthwith return the names of the same to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion.

SEC. 8. Elections for the purpose of choosing the company officers shall be holden by each company upon the second Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and on that day every third year thereafter, one week's notice, in writing, being given of such election by the clerk of the company to each member thereof. Each officer shall be separately voted for, and the person who receives a majority of the written votes of the electors present at such meeting shall be deemed elected, and the presiding officer shall forthwith notify him of his election, and make return thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which such company is attached.

SEC. 9. Elections for the purpose of choosing the field officers of the several regiments shall be holden by the captains and lieutenants of the several companies comprising each regiment on the 1st Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and on that day every third year thereafter. Notice, in writing, for one week, of such election, shall be given by the adjutant to each qualified elector. Each officer shall be separately voted for, and the person who receives a majority of the written votes of the electors present at such meeting, shall be deemed elected, and the presiding officer shall forthwith notify him of his election, and make return thereof to the brigadier general or other officer in command of the brigade to which the regiment is attached.

SEC. 10. At all meetings for the election of officers, some person, other than one of the then incumbents of the several offices to be filled, shall be chosen to preside.

SEC. 11. Returns of all officers elected made to commanders of regiments or battalions, shall be reported by such commanders to the brigadier general, or person in command of the brigade, who shall forthwith certify the same to the adjutant general.

SEC. 12. The commanding officer of each company shall, under his warrant, appoint a clerk of the company, who shall keep a record of the proceedings at all busi-

ness meetings of the company, and shall certify all copies of the same.

Tenure of office.

SEC. 13. All officers elected by the General Assembly under this chapter, shall hold their respective offices for the term of five years from the time of their election, unless sooner removed, and until others are elected or appointed and qualified to act in their places.

Tenure of office of field officers.

SEC. 14. All field officers and commissioned officers of companies, shall hold their respective offices for the term of three years, unless sooner removed, and until others are elected or appointed and qualified to act in their places.

Tenure of officers elected under charters.

SEC. 15. The officers of chartered companies elected under the charter organization, shall hold their offices as by the charters of their respective companies is provided.

Commissions; how signed.

SEC. 16. All commissions shall be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State and shall bear the seal of the State. Each commission shall name the date of the election or appointment of the officer, and shall be dated as of that day.

Aids to Governor; tenure of their office.

SEC. 17. The aids of the Governor, the aids of the major general, the aids of the brigadier general, and all other staff officers or assistants, including officers and non-commissioned officers of the regimental staff, shall hold their respective offices, unless sooner removed, during the term of office of the officer by whom they were appointed.

Warrants of non-commissioned officers.

SEC. 18. All non-commissioned officers of regiments, or battalions, shall receive a warrant from the commanding officer of the regiment, or battalion, to which they belong, and all non-commissioned officers of companies shall receive a warrant from the commanding officer of such company, which warrants may be revoked by the commanding officer who granted them; but in such case, the fact of such revocation, and the reason therefor, shall be reported by such commanding officer to the brigadier general, who may approve or disapprove of such revocation; and if such revocation is not approved, such non-commissioned officer shall be restored to duty.

Rank of commissioned officers of same grade.

SEC. 19. All commissioned officers of the same grade shall take rank according to the respective dates of their commissions; and when two or more of the same grade bear an even date, their rank shall be determined

by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the division, brigade, chartered company or detachment, or the president of a court martial, as the case may be; and whenever an officer shall be transferred to another corps or station of the same grade, the date of his original commission or appointment of the same grade, shall be the date of his commission, regard being had to continuous service in such grade.

SEC. 20. Whenever any officer shall lose his commission, he shall, on application to the Governor, be entitled to a duplicate commission of the same grade and date, on his affidavit of the fact of such loss made before a justice of any court in this State.

SEC. 21. All commissions shall be delivered to the adjutant general, and by him to the persons for whom they are intended, and every person who shall receive a commission shall, within ten days after its reception, make known, in writing, to the adjutant general his acceptance of such commission, or shall be deemed to have declined the same.

SEC. 22. If any person other than those elected by the General Assembly shall be elected to any military office, and such person shall be in the opinion of the Governor, an unsuitable person to fill such office, the Governor shall order a new election; and if the person who has been once disapproved shall be again elected, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person to such office.

SEC. 23. Whenever from any cause any military office shall become vacant; or whenever there shall be a failure to elect any person to fill any office authorized by this title, or any person elected shall decline to serve, the Governor may appoint some suitable person to fill such office, to hold and exercise the same until such person has been, according to law, elected and qualified to act.

SEC. 24. Each commissioned officer, before he shall enter on the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath and declarations, before some justice of the peace, or other magistrate, or town clerk; on the back of each commission the following form of the oath shall be printed, to wit: "I do solemnly swear, (or affirm), that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Rhode Island and

Of transfers.

If commissions is lost.

Commissions; by whom to be delivered.

Officers not elected by the Assembly.

Governor may appoint officers.

When vacancies occur.

Oath to be taken by commissioned officer.

Providence Plantations; that I will support the constitution and laws thereof, and the constitution and laws of the United States; and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent upon me as
 • to the best of my abilities and understanding, according to the laws of this State and of the United States; so help me God." Or, ("This affirmation I make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury.") On the back of each commission the following form of certificate shall be printed, and signed by the person before whom such officer shall be qualified, to wit: "This may certify that commissioned within named, appeared this day of , A. D. and took and subscribed the oath and declaration prescribed by the laws of this State, before me." (Signed, &c.)

Governor
may appoint
officers after
enrollment.

SEC. 25. After the militia shall have been enrolled and arranged into companies, regiments and brigades, the Governor may appoint such officers as may be necessary to organize and command the same, whose offices shall continue until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified to act under the provisions of this title.

CHAPTER 423.

OF ARMS, EQUIPMENTS, ARMORIES, AND MILITARY PROPERTY.

Of uniforms. SECTION 1. Officers of the line and staff of the militia, including all officers of the chartered military companies, shall provide themselves with such uniforms complete as the Governor shall, from time to time, prescribe; and every such officer unreasonably neglecting, or refusing so to uniform himself for a period of thirty days after the promulgation of any general order directing a uniform, or for the same period shall unreasonably neglect or refuse to conform to any change which may be directed by the Governor, shall be deemed to have vacated his office, and shall be liable to be degraded to the ranks, upon the sentence of a court martial.

Penalty for
not provid-
ing uni-
form.

Every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, shall hold his uniform arms and equipments furnished by himself, free from all suits, distresses, execution, or sales for debts or taxes, and the arms, equipments, uniforms, and other military property belonging to any chartered company, and which may be necessary for the military purposes of their organization, shall be in like manner free and exempt.

Arms and equipments free from execution or taxes.

SEC. 2. The board of aldermen of the several cities, and the town councils of the several towns, shall provide for the companies of militia within the limits of their respective places, as many suitable armories or places of deposit for the arms, equipments and equipage furnished to said companies by the State, as in the opinion of said board of aldermen or town council is necessary. When a company is formed from different places, the location of such armory or place of deposit, shall be established with regard to the convenience of a majority of the members of the company.

Of armories and deposit for arms.

SEC. 3. They shall annually, in the month of December, transmit to the office of the quartermaster general, a certificate, verified by the oath or affirmation of at least two of their respective bodies, showing the number of armories in their respective places; the names of each company occupying the same; the amount paid for the rent thereof, and stating that a majority of their respective bodies consider such armory necessary for the use of such company, and that the rent charged therefor is fair and reasonable, according to the value of real estate in their place.

Returns of armories and rents.

SEC. 4. The quartermaster general shall annually examine all certificates so returned to his office, institute any inquiries he deems expedient relative thereto, and allow them in whole or in part, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars for one company. He shall within ten days after such examination, file in the office of the auditor his certificate, stating the sums allowed, the name of the company for whose use each sum is allowed, and the place to which it belongs, and shall thereupon notify the board of aldermen or town council of the sum allowed to their place, which sum shall be paid upon the warrant of the Governor to such board of aldermen or town council.

Returns to be examined by quartermaster.

Allowances by quartermaster.

SEC. 5. The Governor may at any time detail an of-

Inspection of armories.

ficer to examine any armory, and report the condition thereof, and of the arms, equipments and equipage therein deposited.

Arms and equipments how supplied.

SEC. 6. The quartermaster general shall, upon the requisition of the commanding officer of each regiment, separate battalion, or unattached company of the militia, deliver as a loan from the State, a ratable proportion of the arms, equipments and camp equipage which may be in the possession of the State; and each officer to whom such property is delivered, shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same, and for their return upon the demand of the quartermaster general; and in case of the discharge or death of such officer, he or his legal representative shall be released from such responsibility, upon filing in the office of the quartermaster general a certificate of the officer succeeding him in command, that the articles of property as furnished are at the date of the certificate in good order and condition, reasonable use and wear thereof excepted.

Commissioned officers responsible for arms, &c

SEC. 7. The commissioned officers of each company shall, from the time of their being qualified, be responsible for the safe keeping and return of all arms, equipments and equipage furnished by the State, and in the possession of the company which they command, and for any loss of or damage thereto, compensation may be obtained by an action of the case brought by the quartermaster general in behalf of the State against all or any of such officers.

Field artillery, how furnished.

SEC. 8. Each company of foot artillery shall be provided by the quartermaster general—if the State is in possession of the same—with the battery of manœuvre prescribed for that arm by the war department of the United States, with caissons, harness, implements, battery wagon, laboratory and ordnance stores, which may from time to time be necessary for their complete equipment for the field; and when a state of war or danger thereof, renders target practice expedient in the opinion of the Governor, such quantity of ammunition, annually, as he deems necessary to be expended in experimental gunnery. The commissioned officers of

Who responsible for artillery, etc.

each company shall be accountable for the preservation of the pieces, apparatus and ammunition aforesaid, and for the proper expenditure of the ammunition, and for any injury or damage to the same occurring by the

negligence or default of said company, compensation may be obtained therefor by the quartermaster general, in an action of the case, to be brought against all or any of said officers.

SEC. 9. If any person, whether of the enrolled militia, or not, shall retain in his possession after demand therefor, on the part of any officer entitled to the possession thereof, any of the arms, equipments, equipage or military stores, or property of the State, and shall neglect or refuse to restore the same to such officer when so demanded, such person shall forfeit not less than five times the value of such property so detained. Penalty for retaining arms and equipments.

SEC. 10. All books of tactics deposited with the State by the government of the United States, all books purchased by this State for the use of the militia of the State, and all other military books belonging to the State, and all necessary blanks, shall be under the charge and control of the adjutant general. He shall issue one copy of all books of tactics to each general and staff officer, except officers of companies. One copy of such book of tactics as may be suitable for the arm of service to which each company belongs, or to the arm with which such company is furnished; one copy of all other military books which may be furnished by the State, and all necessary blanks to each commissioned officer. Books of tactics, etc.; under whose charge.

SEC. 11. Such books and blanks shall be receipted for by each officer receiving the same, to be held and accounted for by him as public property. No resignation shall be accepted until such books and all other public property delivered to such officer shall be delivered to his successor, or to the adjutant or quartermaster general, or satisfactorily accounted for, and in case the same are not accounted for, double the value of such books or other property may be recovered of any such officer, his executors or administrators, in an action of the case, in any court of this State competent to try the same, at the suit of the adjutant general. How accounted for.

SEC. 12. The paymaster general and all other officers commissioned under this act, into whose hands shall be placed public moneys or other public property, to the amount of more than five hundred dollars, shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, in such form and in such amount as may be required by the Governor. Disbursing officers to give bonds.

Expenses for transportation; how allowed and by whom paid.

SEC. 13. The commanding officer of such companies, on each occasion when required to do military duty by the provisions of this title, or when his company is otherwise legally required to do any military duty, shall be allowed all necessary expenses for transportation of equipage or military stores; and the commanding officer of each company of foot artillery shall, on like occasions, be allowed the necessary expenses for horses to equip his battery. Such accounts shall be presented to the quartermaster general, who shall examine and audit each of the same, and draw his order upon the State auditor in favor of each commanding officer for the amount allowed by him on each occasion.

The Governor may sell or exchange military stores.

SEC. 14. The Governor may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, sell or exchange from time to time, such military stores belonging to the quartermaster general's department, as are found unserviceable or in a state of decay, or which they think it for the interest of the State to sell or exchange.

CHAPTER 424.

OF DISCIPLINE, INSPECTION, TRAINING AND REVIEW.

System of discipline and exercise.

SECTION 1. The system of discipline and field exercise ordered to be observed from time to time by the army of the United States in the different corps, or such other system as hereafter may be directed for the militia by laws of the United States, shall be observed by the militia of this State.

Inspection and drill of chartered companies.

SEC. 2. The commander of every regiment, battalion, and unattached company, shall order the officers and non-commissioned officers under his command, to assemble at some place by him to be appointed, not less than four times in any one year, for the purpose of receiving instruction in their respective duties; and if the places of any such officers in a company are vacant, the commander thereof shall detail from the privates under his command, a sufficient number to make up the deficiency.

Duty of com-

SEC. 3. The commanding officer of each company of

the militia, organized under the provisions of this title, ^{manding officer.} shall, at stated intervals, not less than four times in each year, order his company to assemble at their armory, or other convenient place, for the purpose of being drilled and instructed in the manual of arms, and in the school of the company.

SEC. 4. The commanding officer of each company ^{Inspection and drill of chartered companies.} shall order out his company on some day in the month of June, annually, to be appointed by the brigadier general commanding the brigade, at an hour not later than nine o'clock, a. m., for inspection and drill, and shall keep his company under orders at least until four o'clock, p. m., and longer if he deems it necessary; and he shall inspect, examine, and take an exact account of the equipments of his men, note all the delinquencies of appearance and deficiencies of equipments, and correct his roll and report the same to his commanding officer, to be by him transmitted to the adjutant general in order that a thorough inspection may be made of all the active militia in this State; and every commanding officer of a company shall faithfully train and discipline his company on said day, as well as inspect them.

SEC. 5. Unless the Governor shall otherwise prescribe ^{Brigade trainings.} the time, place and manner of assembling the troops for the purposes declared in this section, each commander of a brigade shall, annually, by a general order to be promulgated throughout his brigade, designate some day in the month of September or October, and some convenient place, for each regiment, battalion, or unattached company, to assemble for the purpose of being instructed, disciplined and improved in martial exercises.

SEC. 6. When two or more regiments are conveniently located, the brigadier general may order them to ^{Regimental trainings.} assemble at the same rendezvous, and may instruct them in the evolutions and exercises of a brigade.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of each brigadier general ^{Duty of brigadier generals, etc.} to be present at each regimental training throughout his brigade, inspect and review the same, and instruct it in military evolutions; and to enable him so to do he shall, by general order, arrange the times for the assembling of the different regiments so as to perform this duty.

Orders for
assembling
regiments.

SEC. 8. The order for the assembling of each regiment, or battalion, shall be promulgated throughout each regiment, or battalion, ten days before the day appointed for each regiment or battalion, to assemble.

Of trainings.

SEC. 9. The trainings above mentioned are to be included in the number of trainings prescribed in the charters of the several chartered military companies.

Rank of
brigades and
regiments in
the field.

SEC. 10. Each brigade and regiment when in the field, shall take rank according to the date of the commission of the commanding officer of the same grade; and each company shall form according to the rank of the officers present commanding them, having due regard to the arm of the service to which said corps belongs.

Power to fix
limits of pa-
rade
grounds.

SEC. 11. Every commanding officer when on duty is hereby authorized to ascertain and fix necessary bounds and limits to his parade, not including any road on which people travel, so as to obstruct the same or prevent their passing, for more than two consecutive hours, within which no person shall have a right to pass or enter, without leave from such commanding officer, and the commanding officer of any division, brigade, battalion, regiment, or company may put under guard every person who shall encroach upon the parade ground; and also any spectator or bystander who shall abuse, molest, or strike any one when on parade or under arms.

Arms not to
be shot on
parade.

SEC. 12. No non-commissioned officer or private shall without orders from his superior officer, come on to any place of parade with his musket, rifle or pistol loaded with balls, slugs, shot or other dangerous substance, or shall so load the same while on parade.

Exemption
from milita-
ry duty on
election
days.

SEC. 13. No officer, non-commissioned officer or private, shall be compelled to do military duty on any day appointed for town, city or ward meetings, or for the election of any civil officer, in the town or city in which he shall reside, unless it be in the case of invasion, insurrection, riot or tumult threatened.

Orders; by
whom to be
distributed.

SEC. 14. All general orders shall be distributed by the adjutant general; all brigade orders by the adjutant of the brigade; all regimental orders by the adjutant, and all company orders by any non-commissioned officer or private, when required by the commanding officer. *Provided, however,* that if either of these officers shall be sick, absent, or unable to distribute such orders,

or either of such offices shall be vacant, the orders may be distributed by any other officer detailed for that purpose by the officer issuing the orders.

SEC. 15. The Governor shall have power to order out the whole or any part of the militia, as may seem to him expedient, for review, the performance of escort, and other duties. Commander-in-chief may order out militia.

SEC. 16. The mayor of any city, the sheriff and deputy sheriffs of any county, the town sergeants and the constables of any town or either of them, on complaint made to them under oath, that the complainant has reason to believe and does believe, that any booth, shed, or temporary erection, situated within three miles of any military encampment or training field, is used and occupied for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or for the purpose of gaming for money, or other property, shall, if they consider the complaint well founded, order the owner or occupant thereof to vacate and close the same immediately, and if the owner or occupant shall refuse or neglect so to do, the said mayor, or the sheriff or deputy sheriff, town sergeants or constables, or either of them, shall forthwith abate such booth, shed, or other temporary erection, as a nuisance, and pull down or otherwise destroy the same, in any manner they may choose, or through the agency of any force, civil or military, which they may see fit to employ. Power to prevent gambling and drinking booths.

SEC. 17. No officer, non-commissioned officer or private shall be arrested on any civil process on the day before, or the day after, or the day on which he is required to perform military duty by the provisions of this title. Exemption of officers and privates from arrest

CHAPTER 425.

OF VOLUNTARY MILITARY SERVICE AND PARADES.

SECTION 1. Nothing in this title contained shall be construed to prevent any regiment, battalion or company from meeting for funeral escort, parade or other voluntary duty, nor to impair the corporate privileges of any chartered company in these respects. Of funeral escorts.

Voluntary
parades of
regiments;
who shall
command.

SEC. 2. At all voluntary parades of more than one regiment, or of parts of different regiments, or battalions constituting together more than one regiment, the brigadier general of the brigade within whose limits the parade is held, may take command. In the absence of the brigadier general, the officer present highest in rank shall assume command, and if two or more officers of equal rank are present, claiming command, the senior officer shall outrank the others; and between officers of the same grade and date of commission, the right to command shall devolve upon the officer commanding the regiment, or part of a regiment, highest in grade which is present at such parade.

Voluntary
parades of
companies.

SEC. 3. At all voluntary parades of companies from different regiments, they shall be formed into battalions or regiments, according to the number of such companies in their respective regiments, as near as may be, and their places in the line shall be determined accordingly; and the right of command shall be determined by the provisions of the next preceding section; *provided*, that at all voluntary parades of troops, constituting in the whole, less than one regiment, the brigadier general of the brigade within whose limits the parade is had, shall not take command unless he shall be ordered by the Governor so to do.

CHAPTER 426.

OF ROLLS AND RETURNS.

Rolls and or-
derly books;
by whom
kept.

SECTION 1. The adjutant of each brigade, regiment or battalion, and the first sergeant of each company, shall constantly keep a fair and correct roll of the command to which he belongs, and an orderly book in which he shall record orders received and issued, and an account of all fines imposed and for what cause.

Rolls, how

SEC. 2. Immediately after the arrangement of the militia into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and as soon as their organization has been completed by the Governor, and in the month of September in each year following, the orderly sergeant of

each company shall make out the roll of his company ^{to be kept.} containing the full names of all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates attached thereto—the names of the privates being arranged in alphabetical order—and shall before the first day of October following, return the same to the adjutant of the regiment of which his company is a part. The adjutant of each ^{Duty of adjutant.} regiment shall thereupon record the same, and as soon as the rolls of the several companies have been returned to him, complete the roster of his regiment, and within fifteen days return a copy of the same to the adjutant of the brigade to which his regiment is attached. The adjutant of each brigade shall thereupon record the same, and as soon as he has received the returns from the several regiments, complete the roster of the brigade, and return a copy of the same, on or before the first day of November, together with a list of the names of all persons appearing upon the list of enrolled militia, who do not appear from the regimental returns to be attached to any company, to the adjutant general.

Sec. 3. The commander of each company shall with- ^{Return of commander of company.} in ten days after the day upon which his company is required by law to perform any field duty, deliver to the adjutant of the regiment or battalion to which his company belongs, a duplicate roll of his company, with the names of those persons who have from any cause failed to perform the military duty required of them particularly designated:—distinguishing those who by reason of having rendered satisfactory excuse or otherwise, are not liable to a fine, from those who have incurred the penalties hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. The adjutant of each regiment or battalion ^{Returns to be consolidated by adjutants} shall within ten days after receiving such returns, consolidate the same, by preparing a report stating the number of men in each company who have performed the required duty; the number of men in each company who have been excused from performing such duty with their excuses briefly stated, and the number of men with their names and the company to which they belong who are liable to a fine for the non-performance of the required duty, and deliver his report, together with the original rolls returned to him, to the adjutant of

the brigade to which his regiment or battalion is attached.

Reports by
adjutants of
brigades.

SEC. 5. The brigade adjutant of each brigade, shall in like manner consolidate the reports from the several regiments and battalions, and make return of the same, together with a copy of the rolls, to the adjutant general, within ten days after the reports from the several regiments shall have been made to him.

Blank rolls
and reports;
by whom
supplied.

SEC. 6. The adjutant general shall furnish blank forms of rolls and reports, and of the various returns that may be required at the expense of the State, and explain the principles on which they are to be made out, which forms and instructions shall be observed by all officers in making their reports and returns.

CHAPTER 427.

OF DRAFTS AND CALLING THE MILITIA INTO SERVICE.

Order for
draft or levy
in time of
war; how
made.

SECTION 1. When an invasion of or insurrection in the State is made or threatened, or when a requisition for troops is lawfully made by the United States upon the Governor to assist in the common defence or to suppress insurrection in any part of the United States, the Governor shall have power to order a draft or levy to be made from the enrolled militia of any town or city, of such number of men as the exigency of the case requires, directing his order therefor to the town council of the town, or to the mayor and aldermen of the city in which such draft is to be made.

By whom
and how to
be executed.

SEC. 2. Whenever such order is made and directed as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the town council, or mayor and aldermen, to appoint a time and place of parade for the enrolled militia in each town or city, and to order them to appear at the time and place, either leaving a written notice or orally, and then and there proceed to draft as many thereof, or to accept as many volunteers as is required by the Governor; and the mayor or aldermen, or town council, shall notify the Governor forthwith that they have performed the aforesaid duty.

Power of
commander.

SEC. 3. Whenever any invasion of the State, or any

insurrection, riot, or tumult shall be made in any part of the State, the Governor shall call out the militia, or any part thereof, as he may deem expedient or necessary to suppress or repel the same; and he may order out the division or any brigade, regiment, chartered company or companies, or any portion of the same, or cause any number of men to be detached or drafted from them, and cause officers to be detailed, which with those attached to the troops, shall be sufficient to organize the forces; and if such invasion or insurrection, or any imminent danger thereof, be so sudden in any part of the State, that the Governor cannot be informed, and his order received and executed in season to suppress or repel the same, the major general may order out the division, or any part thereof, as the Governor might do; and when the troops are in the field for such purpose, the senior officer of said troops, present, shall command until the Governor or some officer detailed by him, shall appear to take the command.

in-chief and major general, to call out militia.

Troops in field; how commanded.

SEC. 4. Whenever the military force of this State, or any part thereof, shall be called into active service, it shall be subject to the articles of war prescribed by congress for the government of the troops of the United States, or such articles as shall be prescribed by the general assembly; and when any draft from the militia into the service of the United States shall be ordered, the non-commissioned officers and privates, except so many as shall voluntarily offer to serve, shall be drafted by lot from the company, and the officers detailed from the roll.

Of subjection to articles of war.

Drafting men.

SEC. 5. If any company without officers be ordered to march, or any draft or detachment therefrom ordered, the commanding officer of the regiment to which said company belongs shall detail some officer to command them, who shall have the same authority to command them to appear, and to command them in the field, and to make any draft or detachment therefrom, as though he were captain of said company, and shall have the same responsibility.

Companies drafted, &c., how commanded.

SEC. 6. When in any county in this State, there shall be any tumult, riot, mob, or any body of men acting together, with intent to commit felony, to offer violence to persons or property, or in any other way to resist the laws of the State by force of arms, or by vio-

Power to call out militia in time of riot.

Orders to
whom to be
issued.

Troops;
where to ap-
pear.

lence, or when any of said acts shall be threatened, and the fact made to appear to the Governor, or to the sheriff of said county, or to either of the justices of the supreme court, or to the president of the town council, in any town, or in any city, to the mayor of such city in the first instance, or in his absence, to the board of aldermen, the Governor shall issue his order, or such justice, sheriff, president, mayor, or board of aldermen, shall issue his or their precept, properly signed, directing the commanding officer of the division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or chartered company, as the case may be, to order out his command, or any part of the same, to suppress such riot, tumult or mob, and to prevent the perpetration of any such felony, or act of unlawful violence.

SEC. 7. The troops so ordered into service shall appear at the time and place appointed, and shall obey and execute such orders as they may then and there lawfully receive.

CHAPTER 428.

OF EXEMPTIONS BY BODILY INFIRMITY, AND OF RESIGNATIONS AND REVOCATION OF COMMISSIONS.

Duty of sur-
geons in
granting
certificates
of disability.

SECTION 1. No surgeon, assistant surgeon or physician, appointed to grant certificates of disability to persons who have been enrolled as a part of the militia of this State, shall grant any certificate of inability to perform military duty on account of any bodily infirmity without making a personal and critical examination of the applicant, and shall not grant a certificate of bodily infirmity or inability unless such infirmity or inability be beyond all doubt such as to render the applicant unable to perform military duty.

SEC. 2. In all cases when any person applies for a certificate of disability, he shall be examined under oath by the surgeon, assistant surgeon or physician, who are hereby authorized to administer such oath, and all persons receiving certificates shall be liable to re-examination by the surgeon general, if the Governor shall direct.

Upon what
certificate of

SEC. 3. Whenever any regiment or chartered com-

pany is without a surgeon, or when any person may claim to be exempt from military duty by reason of bodily infirmity or disability, and shall not reside within ten miles of the surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regiment, any respectable physician within said distance, may grant him a certificate, subject to the restrictions contained in the two preceding sections, and the commanding officer of any company is authorized to exempt any person of his company from military duty on the presentation of such certificate from the surgeon or assistant surgeon, or a physician as aforesaid, either for a longer or shorter period, not exceeding one year, as in the judgment of the commanding officer, the case may demand.

SEC. 4. All resignations shall be in writing, and shall be approved and certified as follows: the resignation of the major general and of any officer attached to the Governor's staff, shall be made to and approved by the Governor; the resignation of a brigadier general or any officer attached to the staff of the major general, shall be approved by the major general; the resignation of a field officer and of any officer attached to the staff of the brigadier general, shall be approved by the brigadier general of the brigade to which such field or staff officer belongs; and the resignation of a captain or lieutenant shall be approved by the commanding officer of the regiment to which such captain or lieutenant shall belong or be attached, and by the brigadier general of his brigade.

SEC. 5. The major general, brigadier general or commanding officer of a chartered company or regiment who shall approve of any resignation aforesaid, shall certify the same to the Governor, who shall have the power to allow or disallow thereof at his discretion. And no officer shall be considered as having resigned his commission unless the same shall have been approved and certified as aforesaid and allowed by the Governor.

SEC. 6. The Governor may revoke and cancel the commission of any officer and discharge him from the service, in his discretion.

SEC. 7. Such revocation, cancellation and discharge shall not be effectual if within ten days after receiving notice thereof, such officer shall demand of his immediate superior to be informed of the cause thereof and to be tried by a court martial.

inability
members
may be ex-
cused.

Of resigna-
tions; how
made.

Resignations
by whom to
be approved.

The govern-
or has pow-
er to accept
resignations.

The govern-
or may re-
voke com-
missions and
warrants.

Officers may
demand
court mar-
tial.

Preferring
charges.

SEC. 8. If such demand be made, it shall be the duty of the officer on whom it is made to transmit the same to the Governor, who shall give such officer the required information and see that charges are duly preferred, and that a court martial be convened to try the same.

CHAPTER 429.

OF FINES AND PENALTIES.

Offences of
commissioned
officers;
penalties for

SECTION 1. All offences committed by general, field commissioned and staff officers, and surgeons, whether consisting in disobedience of orders, or unofficerlike conduct while on duty, or during any day appropriated to military exercise, inspection or review, or in neglect or violation of any duty imposed upon them by law as officers of the militia; or in neglecting or refusing to make any return required by this title, and whether committed in times of quiet, or of invasion, insurrection, riot or tumult, shall be punished by courts martial, according to the usage and practice of war, by a fine not exceeding five hundred, nor less than twenty dollars; by imprisonment not exceeding six months; cashiering, with or without disability of ever after holding any military office in the State; or reprimand; either or all with costs at the discretion of the court said fines and costs to be collected for the use of the State, by warrant of distress, under the hand and seal of the president of the court martial imposing the same, directed to the sheriff of the county in which the convicted officer shall reside, who shall pay over the fine so collected to the paymaster general.

Fines: how
collected.

Imprison-
ment; how
executed.

SEC. 2. The president of the court martial which shall impose upon any officer the penalty of imprisonment, shall by a mittimus in common form, under his hand and seal, have power to commit the convicted officer to the jail of the county in which he shall reside, for the term of his sentence; and all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and jailers are directed to govern themselves accordingly.

Offences of
non-com-
missioned

SEC. 3. Any non-commissioned officer or private who shall, while under arms or on any required or voluntary

duty, behave himself with contempt of any officer, officers and disobey any order, or who shall conduct in a disorderly privates. manner, join in or excite any riot or tumult, or appear in any fantastical dress, or with other arms and accoutrements than what the law requires, or who shall be guilty of any other unsoldierly conduct, shall be put under guard by the officer commanding the field, or by his order, for a time not exceeding the time the troops shall be under arms, and shall in addition thereto, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, to be re- Punishment for. covered by complaint and warrant before any justice of the peace, one half thereof to and for the use of the complainant, and the other half to and for the use of the State, or to be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court trying such offender, not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 4. Every non-commissioned officer who shall neglect or refuse to make any return required of him Fines for not making re- by law, or who shall neglect to keep a complete roll of the company to which he belongs, if it is his duty so to do, shall have his warrant revoked, and shall be fined a sum not exceeding twenty dollars. turns.

Sec. 5. Every non-commissioned officer or private Fine for non- who shall neglect or refuse to appear at any company appearance or regimental training, or to perform any other parade, at trainings. escort or field duty when legally required so to do, shall be fined not less than two nor more than ten dollars.

Sec. 6. For all fines incurred under the provisions of the two sections next preceding, the commanding officer of each company, shall within five days after the penalty has been incurred, notify the delinquent of the amount of the fine to which he has made himself liable, and if such delinquent shall fail to excuse himself to the satisfaction of the commanding officer within five days after such notice is given, then the commanding officer shall issue his warrant and deliver it into the hands of the sheriff, his deputy, or any town sergeant or constable in the town or county in which such delinquent resides who are hereby required to execute the same. Said warrant may be levied on the goods and chattels of Levy may be made on goods or de- the delinquent, and for want thereof, upon his body, in linquent which case the officer shall commit him to jail, there to committed be kept until such fine with lawful fees for warrant and to jail. service and jail fees be paid, not exceeding, however, a period of ten days.

Fines to
whom to be
paid over.

SEC. 7. The commanding officer of each company shall pay over to the paymaster general all fines collected or received by him, and account for the non-collection of any fine due from any member of his company at such times and in such manner as that officer shall direct.

Returns of
persons who
have incur-
red fines.

SEC. 8. The adjutant general shall certify to the paymaster general, from time to time, a list from the returns in his office of all persons who have incurred any fine, and the paymaster general shall require the commanding officer of each company at such times and in such manner as he may by general rule or otherwise prescribe, to account to him for all fines which by such return appear to be due from such company.

Neglect of
officers in
paying over
fines.

SEC. 9. If any commanding officer of a company, or person in whose hands is any money due to the State for fines or forfeitures provided by this title, shall refuse or neglect for ten days after any demand made upon him to pay over the money in his hands to the paymaster general, he shall forfeit double the sum of money so retained, and be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months. Said punishment to be enforced by complaint and warrant before any justice of the peace in the town in which such offender lives.

Neglect of
non-com-
missioned
officer to
appear when
ordered out
or drafted.

SEC. 10. In case of war, invasion, insurrection, mobs, riot or tumult, or in case a draft shall be ordered from the militia of this State, under Section 1 of this Chapter, any militia soldier below the rank of a commissioned officer, ordered out, volunteered, detached or drafted, who shall neglect to appear at the time and place designated by his commanding officer, or at the time and place designated by the town council, or mayor and aldermen, or to place himself under the command of the officer of the company into which he may have been drafted or have volunteered, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned three months, either or both at the discretion of the court who shall try such offender; said punishment to be enforced by indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the offender may reside; or in time of actual war may be otherwise dealt with, as the articles of war then established may direct.

Punishment

SEC. 11. Every town or city whose town council or

board of aldermen shall neglect or refuse in due time to cause to be prepared a list or roll of all persons liable to be enrolled in the militia within the limits of the town or city, for which such town council or board of aldermen is elected, or shall neglect to place the same in due time in the hands of the town or city clerk for record and return, shall be liable for every such offence, to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the county in which each town and city is located.

Penalty if town councils or aldermen refuse to prepare rolls.

Penalty.

Sec. 12. Any town or city clerk who shall refuse or neglect to record said list or roll of names, or to make due return of the same to the brigade adjutant, or to post up the same as required by chapter 1, section 2, shall for every such refusal or neglect, be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where such offender lives.

Penalty for neglect to record roll of names.

Sec. 13. Every town or city receiving any sum from the treasury of the State by reason of a false return or certificate, under the third section of chapter 5, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding four times the amount so received, to be recovered by an action of debt in the name of the State, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which such town or city is located.

False returns; penalty for making.

Sec. 14. Any person who shall, without authority so to do, take down, deface or destroy any such roll so posted up, shall be fined three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned three calendar months.

Penalty for defacing rolls posted up.

Sec. 15. When information is required by persons lawfully ordered or authorized to make enrollment of those liable to do military duty, or by those acting under them, any person refusing to give information of his name or age, or giving false information concerning the same; and, also, any keeper of a tavern, inn or boarding house, and any parent, master or mistress of a family refusing to give the required information, shall forfeit and pay not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, before any justice of the peace in the county in which such offence may be committed.

Penalty for refusing to give information to officers in making enrollment.

Sec. 16. Every spectator or bystander who shall intrude upon the bounds and limits of parades, shall pay

Penalty for intruding upon the

bounds of
parades.

not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint of the officer in command at the time of such intrusion, by complaint and warrant before any justice of the peace.

Penalty for
giving false
certificates
of inability
to do milita-
ry duty.

SEC. 17. Any surgeon appointed to grant certificates of disability to persons who have been enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, and who are incapable of performing military duty, who shall for any corrupt consideration, or from favor or hope of reward, grant any false certificate of disability, shall be punished by indictment before any court competent to try the same in the county in which the offence was committed, and on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Fines; to
whom to be
paid.

SEC. 18. Any person who shall, upon any false statement under oath, obtain a false certificate of disability to perform military duty, shall be indicted for perjury in any court of competent jurisdiction, and after conviction shall be imprisoned, not exceeding two years.

Annual re-
port of
fines to be
made.

SEC. 19. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected in pursuance of this chapter, under any of its provisions shall be paid to the paymaster general, who shall account for the same to the general treasurer, and shall make an annual report to the General Assembly of all sums by him received and accounted for.

Chartered
companies
may impose
fines.

SEC. 20. Chartered companies may impose upon their members such other fines for a violation of their rule and by-laws as by their respective charters, it is competent for them to do, and the commanders of such companies shall have power to collect the same in the same manner as is provided in the sixth section of this chapter, and the money so collected may be retained by such companies for their own use.

CHAPTER 430.

OF COURTS MARTIAL.

Officers to
be tried by
court martial.

SECTION. 1. General, field, commission and staff officers shall be subject to trial by court martial, according to the usage and practice of war, for disobedience of o.

ders, unofficerlike conduct while on duty, or during any day appropriated to military exercise, inspection or review, and for neglect and violation of any duty imposed upon them by law as officers of the militia; which court martial shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven members; and the senior officer, who shall always be of a rank superior to that of the officer on trial, shall preside. How composed.

SEC. 2. The court martial for the trial of an officer under the grade of a field officer, shall be appointed by the commanding officer of the brigade to which he belongs; and for the trial of an officer of the grade of a field officer, or for the trial of a general officer, by the Governor. How appointed.

SEC. 3. In every court martial, there shall be a judge advocate, who shall discharge the duties of that office according to the usage and practice of courts martial; and no other person shall be admitted to prosecute an arrested officer. Judge advocate.

SEC. 4. Whenever a court martial shall be ordered, the order shall designate the time and place of holding the same, the name of the officer to preside, and the names and ranks of the other officers of which the court is to be composed. Order for a court martial.

SEC. 5. If the court shall be ordered by the commander-in-chief, the order shall be as follows, to wit: Form of order.

State of Rhode Island, sc.

GENERAL ORDERS.

"A general court martial is ordered to assemble at on the day of A. D. for the trial of such persons as may be brought before them, to consist of members to be taken from the division, to wit: the major general brigadier general or generals, colonel or colonels lieutenant colonel or colonels. Major General will preside. The adjutant of the regiment will furnish an orderly sergeant to attend and execute the orders of the court." (To be signed by the commander-in-chief, or by the adjutant general by his order.)

SEC. 6. If the court be ordered by a brigadier general, the order shall be as follows: Form when ordered by brigadier general.

*State of Rhode Island, &c.*BRIGADE ORDERS FOR THE BRIGADE OF RHODE ISLAND
MILITIA.

A general court martial for the brigade, will assemble at on the day of A. D. for the trial of such persons as shall be brought before them, to consist of members, to wit: colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, (and if any,) captains, lieutenants. Colonel will preside. The adjutant of company or regiment will furnish an orderly sergeant to attend and execute the orders of the court. (To be signed by the brigadier general, or by the brigade major, by his order.)

For a general court martial.

SEC. 7. For a general court martial, the adjutant general shall notify all general officers, and give notice of the other officers detailed, to the brigade majors, who shall notify said officers, and make return thereof to the adjutant general.

For a brigade court martial.

SEC. 8. For a brigade court martial, the brigade major shall notify the field officers required to serve on said court martial, and notify the respective adjutants of the other officers detailed; and the adjutant of each chartered company or regiment shall notify them and make return thereof to the brigade major.

When a general officer is to be tried

SEC. 9. If the officer to be tried be a general officer, he shall be furnished with a copy of the order for said court, and a copy of the charges against him, by the adjutant general, or by a brigade inspector, as the Governor shall direct, thirty days before the sitting of said court, who shall make return thereof, with the names of the officers of said court.

When under the rank of a field officer.

SEC. 10. If the officer to be tried, be under the rank of a field officer, he shall be furnished with like copies, twenty days before the sitting of the said court, by a brigade major, or by the adjutant of the chartered company or regiment to which he belongs, as the officer ordering the court martial shall direct; who shall return the same, and the names of the officers composing the court, to the judge advocate general.

Of witnesses and by whom summoned.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the judge advocate general, or the officer appointed to act in that capacity, to summon or cause to be summoned, such witnesses on the part of the State as may be necessary, by subpoena

signed by the officer ordering the court, or by the president thereof, or by said judge advocate; and the accused shall be entitled to like process to procure the attendance of his witnesses; which process shall be served by the judge advocate, or by any disinterested person deputed by him.

SEC. 12. All charges shall be made out in due form, by way of complaint, and signed by the party complaining, and addressed to the officer whose duty it is to order the court, specifying the act or neglect of which the accused is supposed to be guilty, and praying due process, before said officer shall order a court martial for the trial of said officer accused.

Charges;
how made
and how ad-
dressed.

SEC. 13. The members of the court shall appear in full uniform, and before they enter upon the trial of any person accused, shall take the following oath, to wit: "You swear (or affirm) that you will truly try and determine according to the evidence given in court, the matter depending between this State and the officer (or officers) now to be tried; and that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until the same has been approved or disapproved pursuant to law; and that you will not, at any time, disclose the vote or opinion of any member of this court, unless required to do so in due course of law. So help you God." Or this affirmation you make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury. And the foregoing oath shall be administered by the judge advocate; but all other oaths which it may be necessary to administer, during the continuance of the court, may be administered either by him, or any general or field officer.

Members of
courts to ap-
pear in full
uniform.

SEC. 14. The judge advocate general shall attend to all prosecutions; and in his absence there shall be appointed by the officer ordering the court martial, a judge advocate for each court martial, who shall perform all the duties of that office, and who shall take the following oath, to wit: "You swear (or affirm) that you will not, at any time whatever, disclose the vote or opinion of any member of this court martial, unless required to do so in the due course of law, nor divulge the sentence of the court until the same has been approved or disapproved according to law; and that you will faithfully and impartially discharge the duty of

Judge advo-
cate to at-
tend all
prosecutions

Form of
oath and
how admin-
istered.

judge advocate, according to the best of your abilities, so help you God." Or this affirmation you make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury. And said oath may be administered by a judge of any court, or any justice of the peace in the State; and a certificate thereof shall be made on the warrant of the judge advocate, by the person administering the oath.

When objec-
tions are
made to
members of
the court.

SEC. 15. If, on trial, the accused shall object to any one or more members of the court, he shall state the ground of his objection, and if it appear to the court sufficient, the member or members objected to shall leave their seats, and if the number remaining be less than five, the court shall be adjourned for a reasonable time, that the officer ordering the court may detail others to supply the place or places vacated by such member or members.

Sentence, of
how en-
forced.

SEC. 16. No sentence of a court martial shall be carried into effect, unless passed by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the court, and approved by the Governor.

Penalty if
an officer
does not at-
tend court.

SEC. 17. In case an officer under arrest shall refuse or neglect to attend a court martial according to orders and notice given him, he shall, by said court, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be cashiered, with disability of ever after holding any military office in the State; unless he be prevented from attending such court martial by reason of sickness, or some other reasonable cause; in which case the court shall have power to adjourn; and notice thereof shall be given to the arrested officer, by the judge advocate, at least ten days before the day to which the court shall have been adjourned.

Sentence;
how enfor-
ced in case
the presid-
ing officer
dies.

SEC. 18. In all cases in which a fine and costs or imprisonment shall be awarded by a court martial, and the sentence of such court shall be approved by the Governor, and the president of such court shall die, be discharged or promoted without having issued a warrant of distress or mittimus for such fine and costs or imprisonment, it shall be the duty of the member of said court next in rank to said president to issue said warrant or mittimus.

Penalty if
witnesses re-
fuse to testi-
fy.

SEC. 19. If any witness duly summoned, shall refuse to obey such summons, he shall be committed to the jail in the county in which he resides, by a warrant

from the president of the court, directed to the sheriff, or a deputy sheriff of said county, there to be held at his own expense, until he will conform and give evidence in the case, or until discharged by due course of law.

SEC. 20. All witnesses summoned on the part of the State, and the judge advocate summoning them, shall, for travel and attendance, have the same fees that are allowed in civil causes, to be taxed by the president of the court; which expenses shall be paid to the judge advocate by the State, and when received by him, to be paid over to the persons to whom they are due.

Fees and expenses of witnesses; how allowed.

SEC. 21. If the sentence of the court be against the accused, and the same shall be approved by the Governor, the said expenses shall, by warrant under the hand and seal of the president of the court, directed in the manner aforesaid, be collected of the delinquent, and paid to the pay master general.

How collected if the delinquent is under sentence.

SEC. 22. The members and officers of said court shall be allowed eight cents per mile travel to and from the place of holding said court, and one dollar for each day during its sitting; and there shall be allowed to the person in whose house said court shall be held, not exceeding two dollars per day, in full of all expenses for room rent, fuel and lights; and which shall be paid from the State treasury.

Fees and expenses of members.

How paid.

SEC. 23. The judge advocate shall be allowed twenty-five cents for each legal page of the copy of the proceedings and records of the court martial, to be taxed and paid in the same manner.

Judge advocate's fees for recording.

SEC. 25. The Governor shall have power to approve or disapprove all sentences passed by courts martial, and mitigate or remit any punishment awarded by them, or any part thereof; and the record of all proceedings and sentences of courts martial, and of the approval, mitigation or remission by the commander-in-chief, shall be deposited by the respective judge advocates, in the office of the adjutant general.

Power of commander-in-chief over sentences of courts martial.

CHAPTER 431.

OF BOARDS OF OFFICERS AND COURTS OF INQUIRY.

Board of officers how appointed.

SECTION 1. The Governor shall appoint annually a board of officers, to be composed of not less than three members, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the various military offices is conducted, and for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of any military officer, or for the purpose of advising the Governor upon any military question.

Power of courts of en-quiries.

SEC. 2. Said board shall have power to summons before them any officer of the militia, for the purpose of ascertaining his capacity and qualifications to discharge the duties of his office, and shall report their conclusions to the Governor, who may, if the report of such board is adverse to such officer, suspend him from his office, and if within ten days after such suspension he shall demand the same, shall order him to be tried by a court martial.

Incompetent officers; how removed.

SEC. 3. If the court shall pronounce such officer to be unfit or incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, the Governor may vacate his commission and appoint some suitable person in his stead.

Organization of boards.

SEC. 4. General and brigade courts of inquiry, shall consist of three officers, to be appointed by the commander-in-chief; and they may be ordered and organized in the like manner as courts martial, and under the same regulations, may examine into the nature of any transaction, or any imputation or accusation against any officer, made by an inferior.

Vacancies.

SEC. 5. All vacancies shall be filled as in courts martial.

Oath of members and how administered.

SEC. 6. The judge advocate shall administer to each of the officers composing a court of inquiry, the following oaths or affirmation:

You, A. B., do swear, or affirm, that you will well and truly examine and inquire into the matter now before you, without fear, favor, partiality, prejudice or hope of reward. So help you God. Or, this affirmation you make and give upon the penalty of perjury.

After which, the president shall administer to the judge advocate the following oath :

You, A. B., do swear that you will impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidence to be given in the case now in hearing. So help you God. Or, this affirmation you make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury.

Oath of Judge advocate.

SEC. 7. Witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner, take the same oath, and be examined and cross-examined by the parties in the same way, as on trials before courts martial ; but the court shall not give their opinions on the merits of the case unless specially requested so to do. All the proceedings therein shall be recorded, and with the papers and the documents used therein, authenticated, and transmitted by the judge advocate, to the officer who ordered the court.

Witnesses; how summoned and examined.

SEC. 8. The pay and fees of boards of officers and courts of inquiry shall be the same as in courts martial.

Pay and fees of officers of board

CHAPTER 432.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. No person, except an officer acting by authority of the United States to enlist recruits for the army or navy of the United States, shall enlist any inhabitants of this State, to serve in any military force organized or to be organized by the authority of any other State, without a warrant from the Governor permitting him so to do ; and any person who without such authority first had and obtained, shall attempt to induce any inhabitant of this State to enlist in such military organization, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence, to be prosecuted for by complaint and warrant before any justice of the peace.

Persons enlist recruits for other States.

Fine for enlisting without authority.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of enabling the system established by this Title to be more successfully carried into effect, the enrollment now being made in this State, under the orders of the War Department of the United States, is hereby adopted as the enrollment of the mili-

Special enrollment, to be made.

Repeal of
former mi-
litia act.

tia of this State, until the first enrollment provided for by this act shall have been made.

SEC. 3. Title XXXIV of the Revised Statutes, and all acts and part of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed; *provided, however*, that the charters and corporate rights of the existing and organized chartered companies of this State shall remain in full force, except in particulars in conflict with the provisions of this Title.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 433.

[Passed Sept. 1, 1862.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN UNIFORM BOUNTY TO BE PAID BY THE STATE TO VOLUNTEERS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

State will re-
imburse
towns.

SECTION 1. The State will reimburse the several towns of the State, in the manner hereinafter provided, for the expenses incurred by them in furnishing their respective quotas of men in response to the call of the President of the United States, dated July 2d, 1862, for 300,000 additional troops to serve for three years or the war, to the extent of three hundred dollars for each man to whom a town bounty has been paid, or agreed to be paid, and who has been mustered into the service of the United States, *Provided, however*, that no town shall receive a greater sum from the State for any man furnished under said call than by such town has been actually paid or agreed to be paid, to such man, as bounty.

What
amount
may be re-
imbursed.

Amount the
towns are
entitled to.

SEC. 2. As soon as the number of men furnished by all the towns of the State, and the sum to which each town may be entitled under the provisions of the preceding section to receive, shall have been ascertained to the satisfaction of Benjamin Finch, of Newport, and William M. Bailey, of North Providence, who are hereby appointed Commissioners for that purpose, and who, when they shall have ascertained the number of men

Commis-
sioners.

and the sum to which each town is entitled as aforesaid, shall report the same to the General Treasurer, and said Treasurer shall pay, in the bonds of the State or otherwise, to each town the sum to which it is entitled; and to enable him so to do, he is hereby authorized and directed to issue the bonds of the State to an amount sufficient to cover the appropriation hereby made, payable in twenty years from the date of the same, with interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the presentation and surrender of the interest warrants attached to the same.

General
Treasurer to
issue bonds
to meet ap-
propriations

SEC. 3. So much of the act of August, A. D. 1861, being Chapter 389 of the Revised Statutes, as allows towns to raise money and make appropriations as bounties to volunteers, is hereby repealed, and no town shall make payment to any volunteer enlisting after the passage of this act, of any bounty heretofore offered by such town under the authority of the provisions of the act above referred to.

Repeal of act
allowing
towns to
pay monies.

SEC. 4. Hereafter there shall be paid by the State to each person who shall volunteer under the call of the President of the United States, dated July 2d, 1862, to serve for three years or the war, and to each person who shall enlist to recruit any regiment or battery from this State heretofore raised in response to the call of the President of the United States for 500,000 additional troops, dated August 3d, 1861, the sum of three hundred dollars, which sum shall be paid to each man so enlisting after he shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and when he shall have been ordered to leave the State by competent military authority.

Amount of
bounty to be
paid.

SEC. 5. So much of Section 1, Chapter 387, of the Revised Statutes, passed at a special session in August, 1861, as provides for the payment by the State of a bounty of fifteen dollars to every non-commissioned officer, private and musician who should enlist after the 16th day of June, 1861, is hereby repealed.

Act provid-
ing for \$15
bounty re-
pealed.

SEC. 6. After the quota of this State shall have been supplied under the call of the President of the United States, dated July 2d, 1862, for 300,000 additional troops for three years or the war, the bounty of the State to be paid to any volunteer for a service of three years or the war, in response to any future call of the

Bounty for
future calls
for troops.

President of the United States which may be made upon this State, shall be the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid after such volunteer shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and when he shall have been ordered to leave the State by competent military authority.

Bounty for
nine months
men.

SEC. 7. The Governor is authorized and directed to pay to each person who shall enlist in the service of the United States as a volunteer, for a period of nine months, under the call of the President of the United States, for 300,000 men, dated August 9, 1862, or who may be accepted as a substitute for any man who may be drafted to serve under the call the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; fifty dollars of which shall be paid to such volunteer, or substitute, when and as soon as he shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and the remainder when he shall have been ordered to leave the State by competent military authority; and to each man who may be drafted, and shall serve as a drafted man under said call, the sum of one hundred dollars; twenty-five of which shall be paid when he shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and the remainder when he shall have been ordered to leave the State by competent military authority.

When and
how paid.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 434.

[Passed Sept. 2, 1862.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE VII, CHAPTER 30, OF THE REVISED STATUTES—"OF THE POWERS OF AND OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST TOWNS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Towns may
appropriate
monies to
aid families
of soldiers.

SECTION 1. Hereafter the several towns are authorized to appropriate and raise money for the purpose of rendering assistance to the families and dependents of those who may be mustered into the army of the United States from this State, to serve under any of the calls which have been heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made upon this State, by the President of the

United States, to an amount not exceeding four dollars per week to the family of any one man.

SEC. 2. Nothing in the preceding section contained, shall be construed to affect any contract to render aid to his family, which has heretofore been made by any town with any person who, before the passage of this act, has enlisted in the service of the United States.

SEC. 3. The act passed at the August session, A. D. 1861, being chapter 389, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 435.

[Passed Sept. 2, 1862.] .

AN ACT TO MEET THE APPROPRIATIONS PROVIDED FOR IN THE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A UNIFORM BOUNTY TO BE PAID BY THE STATE TO VOLUNTEERS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, PASSED AUGUST SESSION, A. D. 1862.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The General Treasurer is hereby authorized, by and with the advice of the Governor, to issue the bonds of the State, for an amount not exceeding twelve hundred thousand dollars, in such sums as the Governor shall direct, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable in twenty years from the first day of September, 1862, which said bonds shall not be issued or sold by the General Treasurer at less than their par. Interest on said bonds payable semi-annually, and coupons, for the payment of the same, signed by the General Treasurer, shall be attached to said bonds. The bonds hereby authorized shall be signed by the General Treasurer and countersigned and registered by the Secretary of State.

General
Treasurer
shall issue
\$1,200,000
in bonds.

CHAPTER 436.

[Passed Sept. 4, 1862.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT FALSE CERTIFICATES OF DISABILITY TO
PERFORM MILITARY SERVICE.*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

Penalty for
granting
false certifi-
cates of dis-
ability.

SECTION 1. Any surgeon appointed to grant certificates of disability to persons who have been enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, and who are incapable of performing military duty, who shall for any corrupt consideration, or from favor or hope of reward, grant any false certificate of disability, shall be punished by indictment before any court competent to try the same, in the county where the offence was committed, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Re-examin-
ation may
be made.

SEC. 2. In all cases where any person applies for a certificate of his disability, when he claims exemption on account of any bodily defect or inability which can be ascertained by personal examination, no certificate shall be given without such personal examination by the physician or surgeon, and in all cases the applicant shall be examined under oath, and all persons receiving certificates from any surgeon or physician shall be liable to re-examination, if the Commissioner think proper, by the Surgeon General of the State.

SEC. 3. All persons who have heretofore received certificates of disability or exemption shall be open to examination by the Surgeon General on the order of the Commissioner.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 437.

[Passed Sept. 6, 1862.]

AN ACT EXEMPTING FROM ARREST ON CIVIL PROCESS CERTAIN PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The body of every officer, non-commissioned officer, private, and musician, who has been or who shall hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States, as a part of the quota of his State, under any call of the President of the United States, which has been or which may hereafter be made for volunteers; and the body of every officer, non-commissioned officer, private, and musician, who shall be mustered into the service of the United States, as a part of the quota of this State, under any call of the President of the United States, which has been or which may hereafter be made upon this State for militia, shall be exempted from arrest on any civil process, and his property shall not be liable to be attached, or taken in execution, or on warrant of distress, for and during the period of his service and for thirty days thereafter.

Exemptions from arrest on civil process.

SEC. 2. All suits or remedies against any person who has become bail, or entered into recognizance for the appearance of any person, who has been or who shall hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States, as a part of the quota of volunteers or militia required of this State, shall be suspended for and during such time as the principal shall remain in the service of the United States and for the period of thirty days thereafter.

Suits, and when suspended.

SEC. 3. Nothing in the preceding section contained shall be construed to affect the right of any creditor to enforce his writ of execution in case he has obtained final judgment on *scire facias* before the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 438.

[Passed Sept. 6, 1862.]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR TO PURCHASE ARMS
AND EQUIPMENTS FOR THE MILITIA.*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

Governor
may pur-
chase arms
and equip-
ments.

SECTIONS 1. His Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized to purchase such number of serviceable arms as may be necessary, with their proper equipments, for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia of the State; and the General Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the expense of the same upon the order of the Governor.

CHAPTER 439.

[Passed Aug. 28. Repealed Sept. 6.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER
231, TITLE XXXIV OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE EN-
ROLLED MILITIA" AND IN REPEAL OF CERTAIN SECTIONS
THEREOF.*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the town councils of the several towns, and the boards of aldermen of the several cities, to cause to be made out, on or before the first Monday of may in each year, a roll of the names of all persons living within the respective limits of such towns or cities, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are liable to be enrolled by the laws of the United States, and who are not exempted from the performance of military duty by the laws of this State or of the United States, which list shall be arranged alphabetically, and shall be delivered into the hands of the clerks of the several towns and cities, who shall seasonably and before the first Monday of June follow

ing, record such roll in a book specially to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of clerks of the several towns and cities, after recording the names of the persons so enrolled, to forthwith expose copies of such rolls to view, by causing the same to be posted up in their respective offices; in three or more public places in their respective towns, in each ward of their respective cities and voting districts, and which roll shall be open to the examination of any person at all reasonable hours.

SEC. 3. The annual returns of the militia so enrolled shall be transmitted, on or before the second Monday of June in each year, by the clerks of the several towns and cities, to the brigade inspector for the district within which such town or city is situated, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and transmit, on or before the third Monday of June in each year, copies of such rolls, certified by him, to the Adjutant General, who shall record the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

SEC. 4. Every town or city whose town council or board of alderman shall neglect or refuse in due time to cause to be prepared a list or roll of all persons liable to be enrolled in the militia, within the limits of the town or city for which such town council or board of aldermen is elected, or shall neglect or refuse to place the same in due time, in the hands of the town or city clerk for record and return, shall be liable for every such offence, to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the county in which such town or city is located.

SEC. 5. Any town or city clerk, who shall refuse or neglect to record said list or roll of names, or to make due return of the same to the brigade inspector, or to post up the same as required by section two of this act, shall for every such refusal or neglect, be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where such offender lives.

SEC. 6. The following persons shall be absolutely exempted from military duty in this State: Those ex-

empted by the laws of the United States, to wit: The Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; all Custom House Officers with their clerks; all Post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post Office of the United States; all ferry-men employed at any ferry on the Post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots and all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

SEC. 7. Persons of the following descriptions only, and that for so long only as they shall remain of such description, shall be exempted from the performance of military duty, to wit: The Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas; the Secretary of State; the Attorney General, the General Treasurer, the State Auditor, the Sheriff of each county; town and city Clerks; persons employed in the Butler Hospital having the immediate charge of insane persons, not exceeding one attendant to eight of the patients in said hospital, the two physicians regularly employed at said Butler Hospital; the warden of the State's prison; the superintendant and assistant superintendant of the Reform School; and all persons belonging to the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers; provided, however, that each member of said Society, who would otherwise be liable to do military duty, shall annually procure a certificate from the clerk of any monthly meeting, or from any two overseers of such society, that he is and has been during the year last past a member thereof; the said certificate of the clerk of such monthly meeting, or such overseer, shall be exhibited to the clerk of the town in which he resides, whereupon the name of the Friend or Quaker presenting the same shall be erased from the roll; the said certificate to be so exhibited to the town clerk before the returns of the enrolled militia shall have been by him transmitted to the brigade inspector as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 8. The enrollment now being made in this State under the orders of the War Department of the United States, is hereby adopted as the enrollment of the militia of this State, until the first enrollment provided for by this act shall have been made,

Sec. 9. Sections one, two, three and four of Chapter 231 of the Revised Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 440.

[Passed Sept. 6, 1862.]

AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF, AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 231, TITLE XXXIV OF THE REVISED STATUTES, OF THE ENROLLED MILITIA; AND IN REPEAL OF CERTAIN SECTIONS THEREOF."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act aforesaid is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 441.

[Passed Sept. 6, 1862.]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE EXISTING CIVIL WAR.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The city of Providence is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds, scrip, or certificates of debt, bearing not more than six per cent. interest per annum, under the corporate name and seal of said city, in such form as may be found expedient, not exceeding the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds, scrip, or certificates to be payable when, ever the city council of said city shall provide; and said bonds, scrip, or certificates, shall be obligatory upon said city in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said city. And the money derived from the issue of such bonds, scrip, or certificates, may be expended by said city, in whole or in part, to meet the exigencies and expenses of the existing civil war.

City of Providence may issue bonds.

Sec. 2. The city council of said city shall have power

to direct the times and manner in which said bonds, scrip, or certificates shall be issued and sold, and to establish a sinking fund for the payment thereof, and provide for the appointment of trustees to manage said fund.

CHAPTER 442.

[Passed Sept. 6, 1862.]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE TOWN OF WARWICK TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE EXISTING CIVIL WAR.

Town of
Warwick
may issue
bonds.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The town of Warwick is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds, under their corporate name and seal, and bearing not more than six per cent. interest per annum, and payable at such times and for such sums as said town may, in town meeting by vote, decide—the amount for which said town may issue bonds, not to exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds shall be obligatory upon said town in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said town, and the money derived from the issue of such bonds shall be expended by said town to meet the expenses of the existing civil war.

SEC. 2. The said town shall have power by vote in town meeting, to direct the times when, and the sums for which said bonds shall be issued, and the times when and the manner in which, and the terms upon which said bonds shall be sold.

CHAPTER 443.

[Passed Sept. 1, 1862.]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION EIGHT, CHAPTER 188, OF THE REVISED STATUTES—"OF GUARDIAN AND WARD."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The eighth section of chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended, by adding the words at the end thereof:

"But this provision shall not apply to guardians who have been heretofore, or who may hereafter be appointed by will.

RESOLUTIONS.

[Passed Sept. 6, 1862.]

RESOLUTION requiring the commanding officers of the *No. 1.*
9th and 10th regiments to report to the Adjutant
General of the State.

Whereas, There is now pending before this General Assembly a petition from the commanding officers of the companies in the 10th Regiment of Rhode Island volunteers, asking for an appropriation for the payment of the men who volunteered in said regiment, and were discharged at Washington, by reason of their being under age; therefore, it is

Resolved, That the late commanding officers of the 9th and 10th regiments be and are hereby directed to report the names of said men, and the time they served in said regiments, and the reasons for their discharge to the Adjutant General of this State, on or before the first Monday of December, 1862.

[Passed Sept. 6.]

RESOLUTIONS authorizing the Governor to appoint a *No. 2.*
State Commissioner to receive allotment money.

Whereas, The President of the United States has appointed two Allotment Commissioners for the State of Rhode Island, to receive and collect the money transmitted by the different regiments and batteries for the benefit of the families of the soldiers of such regiments

and batteries, as they are disposed to send home; therefore, it is

Resolved, By this General Assembly, that the Governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable person a State Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to arrange with the Allotment Commissioners, for their services for collecting the said allotment money, and to receive and disburse the same to the families of said soldiers, as they may direct, and to take proper and sufficient vouchers for the same, and to make returns of his doings to the Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island, on the first Mondays of January and July in each year; and the Quartermaster General is hereby authorized to draw upon the General Treasurer for such compensation as the said State Commissioner shall, with the concurrence of the Governor, allow for the services of said Allotment Commissioners, to be fairly adjusted with reference to, and to be made dependent upon, the amount of money collected by such Allotment Commissioner.

And, whereas, Also, it is expedient for the purpose of preventing delay to soldiers and their families who may become entitled to pensions from the government of the United States, in procuring their just claims, the State Commissioner above appointed is hereby authorized, at the expense of the State, to prosecute all claims of soldiers or their families against the United States, for pensions or for bounties.

And, whereas, Also, it is expedient that some means should be adopted for the prompt settlement of all questions in relation to assistance furnished to the families of volunteer soldiers who enlisted in Massachusetts regiments, and from towns formerly belonging to Massachusetts, which towns now form a part of the State of Rhode Island, and also in relation to assistance furnished to the families of volunteer soldiers who enlisted in Rhode Island regiments, and from towns formerly belonging to Rhode Island, which last mentioned towns now form a part of the State of Massachusetts, therefore,

Resolved, That the State Commissioner above appointed, be directed to report to the General Assembly, at its next session, all the facts and documents in rela-

tion to the case, and thereupon this General Assembly will make such provision therefor as the justice of the case requires.

[Passed Sept. 1.]

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to procure enlist-*No. 3*
ments and to defray the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, in case he thinks the exigency requires it, to procure such aid or assistance as he may think advisable to obtain enlistments; and that he be authorized to draw on the General Treasurer for such expense, provided that the sum paid shall not exceed ten dollars for each man so procured and enlisted.

[Passed Sept. 6.]

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to order a re-ex-*No. 4.*
amination of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty from physical disability.

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to order a re-examination in any town of those claiming exemption for physical disability, whenever he deems proper, and to appoint a surgeon to make such examination.

[Passed Sept. 2.]

RESOLUTION providing for the subsistence of substitutes *No. 5.*
for drafted men.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized to make all necessary provision for the subsistence of all substitutes for drafted men, until they shall have been mustered into the service of the United States.

[Passed Sept. 6.]

RESOLUTIONS relative to the death of the late Brigadier *No. 6.*
General Isaac Ingalls Stevens.

Whereas, among those who have recently fallen up-

on the blood-stained battle-field of Virginia, was Brigadier General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, and

Whereas, General Stevens, though not a native of Rhode Island, had become largely identified with her, and closely allied to her by various ties; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly mourns the untimely death of one whose sound judgment and military skill, and whose worth, integrity and patriotism, have been lost to the nation at a time when most she needed them.

Resolved, That this General Assembly tender to the family of General Stevens, now residing in Rhode Island, their sympathy with them in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That this General Assembly will welcome to the State, and will be proud, if it accord with the wishes of the family, to provide a fit resting place for the ashes of the dead hero.

Resolved, That, while we hear with saddened hearts of the loss of all those who have fallen in the recent conflicts, we trust that their bright example and glorious death may be the means of inducing others to fill up the gaps that have thus been opened for them.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of Gen. Stevens.

[[Passed Sept. 6.]

No. 7. RESOLUTION for a proposed amendment to the constitution.

Resolved, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the State, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published, printed, and distributed to the town clerks, in the manner provided in article 13 of the constitution:

Aliens residents of this State who have enlisted or volunteered, or who may enlist or volunteer in any of the regiments of this State, and shall be honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or may become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to vote at all elections in this State on the same terms as native born citizens of this State.

RESOLUTIONS inviting Brigadier General Corcoran to No. 8.
visit Rhode Island.

Whereas, Brigadier General Michael Corcoran is to visit the city of Boston, on Friday, the 29th day of August, next ;

And whereas, the General Assembly of Rhode Island would be proud to welcome to this State an officer distinguished alike for his dauntless bravery on the battle field, his unshaken fortitude during a long and cheerless captivity, and his self-sacrificing devotion to the flag of his adopted country, therefore

Resolved, That the General Assembly do hereby cordially invite Gen. Corcoran to visit Rhode Island, and address the people thereof.

Resolved, That a committee to consist of Messrs. Mason and Thurston, on the part of the Senate, and of Messrs. Parsons, Boyd and Thrasher, on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed to communicate with General Corcoran and request his acceptance of the invitation hereby extended to him, and in the event of his acceptance, to make the necessary arrangements for his reception, and for a public meeting of the people of the State, to be holden in the city of Providence, at such time as may be designated by General Corcoran.

RESOLUTION for hiring a room for storing the public No. 9.
property of the State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to hire a room for storing the books and other property of the State, in his charge, at an expense not exceeding one hundred dollars a year ; and that the State Auditor be directed to pay such rent upon the certificate of the Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS directing the Secretary of State to continue No. 10.
the Alphabetical Index to the Schedule, and to print
and distribute the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to continue, or cause to be continued, the Alphabetical In-

dex to the Schedule, from the year 1850, to the year 1862 inclusive, in the same manner as the Index to the volumes of the preceding years has been made; and when completed there shall be two hundred and fifty copies of the same printed under his direction—the expenses to be paid out of the General Treasury, upon the order of the Governor.

Resolved. That when printed, the Index shall be by the Secretary distributed in the same manner as provided in Resolution, passed January session, 1853.

- No. 11. **RESOLUTION** authorizing the Governor to procure Lambert's Field Tourniquets for the Rhode Island Regiments.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, to procure for distribution, among the regiments which have been or which may hereafter be raised in this State, such number of Lambert's Field Tourniquets not exceeding an average of two hundred and fifty to each regiment, as he shall deem proper; and the expense thereby incurred, he is authorized to draw his order upon the General Treasurer, to be paid out of the appropriations for military disbursements.

The instruments authorized to be procured by the preceding resolution, shall remain the property of the State, and shall be accounted for to the Quartermaster General, by the officers or persons into whose keeping they may be placed, as other public property.

RESOLUTION for printing the Militia Act.

- No. 12. *Resolved,* That the Secretary cause the Act passed at the present session, relating to the militia to be printed for distribution, and that two thousand copies be procured in pamphlet form.
-

- No. 13. **RESOLUTIONS** appointing a committee to report upon the subject of donation of the lands by Congress for an agricultural college.

Resolved, That Messrs R. W. Greene, N. F. Dix,

Wilkins Updike, J. M. Blake, N. Van Slyck, and A. Robeson, Jr., on the part of the House; and Messrs. W. C. Cozzens, E. R. Potter and John E. Watson, on the part of the Senate, be and they hereby are appointed a committee, to take into consideration the propriety of accepting by this State, the donation of public lands made by Congress, at its recent session, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college, with instructions to report during the first week of the next session of the Assembly, what legislation, if any, is necessary and proper to be held in relation thereto.

RESOLUTION for distributing the act relative to a uniform *No* 14.
bounty, to town clerks.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to send a copy of the act to provide for a uniform bounty to be paid by the State to volunteers, and for other purposes, to each town clerk in the State, forthwith; and that he be further directed to have the same published in each newspaper in the State as soon as may be.

RESOLUTION for the payment of the commissioners of *No*. 15
the Mercantile Bank.

[Passed Sept. 5, 1862.]

Resolved, That the account of Wm. R. Watson and Chas. J. Robbins, Special Commissioners appointed to examine into the affairs of the Mercantile Bank be, and the same is hereby allowed; and the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to pay the same on the order of the State Auditor therefor.

RESOLUTION to pay the bill of John M. Shaw. *No*. 16.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer, for the sum of twenty-four dollars and fifty cents, in favor of John M. Shaw, for his services in arresting Patrick Cronan, under the order or request of the Attorney General.

No. 17. RESOLUTION for the relief of George Fowle and another.

Resolved, that the Attorney General be, and he is hereby directed to discontinue the *scire facias* now pending upon the recognizances of George Fowle and another, upon the costs to which the State has been put in consequence of the default of recognizance upon which the same is issued being fully paid, and all other costs and expenses incurred, in the arrest, prosecution and re-arrest of one Patrick Cronan, for whom the said Fowle and another became bail, on or before the first day of November next.

No. 18. RESOLUTION referring the Governor's Proclamation to Joint Special Committee.

Resolved, That the Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, convening this General Assembly, be referred to a joint special committee of seven on the part of this House, and such as the Senate may add, to report to-morrow morning.

No. 19. RESOLUTION for the pay of Officers attending upon the General Assembly, August, September, A. D. 1862.

Voted and Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the following named persons, the sums of money affixed to their respective names, out of the appropriation for the expenses of the General Assembly:

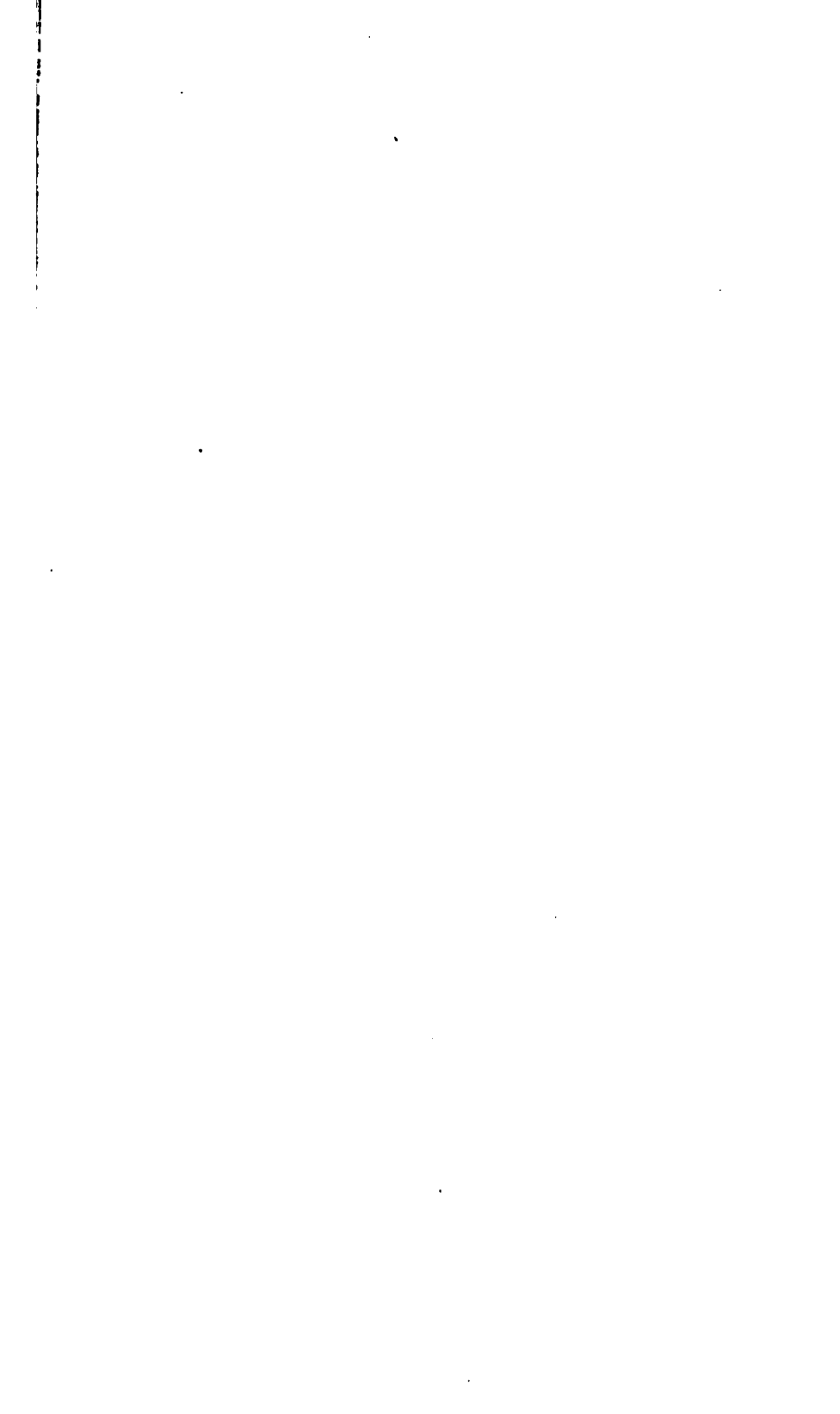
David V. Gerald,	-	-	-	-	\$45	(
William J. Miller,	-	-	-	-	45	(
William Stevens, Jun.,	-	-	-	-	45	(
William H. Hudson,	-	-	-	-	19	(
Phineas Fairbrother,	-	-	-	-	19	(
J. Aborn Gardner,	-	-	-	-	19	(
Roger W. Potter,	-	-	-	-	19	(
Wm. P. Earle,	-	-	-	-	19	(
Robert Gordon,	-	-	-	-	19	(
John M. Shaw,	-	-	-	-	19	(

Henry C. Eddy,	-	-	-	19 50
William A. Comstock,	-	-	-	19 50
Nathaniel Wheaton,	-	-	-	39 50

RESOLUTION to adjourn.

No. 20.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before the General Assembly unfinished, be referred to the next January session; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is hereby adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1863.



APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on Monday the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of Independence the eighty-seventh.

PRESENT,

His Excellency **WILLIAM SPRAGUE**, Governor,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Honor **SAMUEL G. ARNOLD**, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport,	-	-	-	WILLIAM C. COZZENS,
Providence,	-	-	-	BENJ. F. THURSTON,
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	WILLIAM B. SISSON,
Warwick,	-	-	-	HENRY BUTLER,
Westerly,	-	-	-	JAMES H. PENDLETON,
New Shoreham,	-	-	-	LORENZO LITTLEFIELD,
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	GEORGE A. DAVIS,
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	ELISHA R. POTTER,
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	THOMAS A. REYNOLDS,
Jamestown,	-	-	-	JOHN E. WATSON,
Smithfield,	-	-	-	STEPHEN N. MASON,
Scituate,	-	-	-	ABNER W. PECKHAM,

Glocester, - - -	DANIEL EVANS,
Charlestown, - - -	GEORGE A. STANTON,
West Greenwich, - - -	EDWIN W. HOPKINS,
Coventry, - - -	SAMUEL ARNOLD,
Exeter, - - -	ISAAC GREENE,
Middletown, - - -	PELEG G. SHEARMAN,
Bristol, - - -	SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
Tiverton, - - -	GIDEON H. DURFEE,
Little Compton, - - -	NATHANIEL CHURCH,
Warren, - - -	GEORGE LEWIS COOK,
Cumberland, - - -	LYMAN A. COOK,
Richmond, - - -	GEORGE N. ENNIS,
Cranston, - - -	JOSEPH W. SWEET,
Hopkinton, - - -	HENRY T. BARBER,
Johnston, - - -	HENRY M. YOUNG,
North Providence, - - -	ANDREW JENCKES,
Barrington, - - -	ALLEN C. MATHEWSO,
Foster, - - -	JOB W. HILL,
Burrillville, - - -	JOHN N. ROSS,
East Providence, - - -	TRISTAM BURGES,
Pawtucket, - - -	SAMUEL SHOVE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*

DAVID V. GERALD, of East Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

Pardon W. Stevens,
John G. Weaver,
Andrew Robeson, Jr.,
Charles E. Lawton,
John Eldred.

Providence.

Lymon Pierce,
Cæsar A. Updike,
James H. Parsons,
Moses B. Lockwood,
William Viall,

George W. Hall,
William Hicks,
Luther C. Warner,
Nicholas Van Slyck,
George B. Holmes,
Alfred W. Fisk,
David S. Carr.

Portsmouth.

George B. Anthony.

Warwick.

Richard W. Greene,
Henry Rousmaniere,

Jonathan M. Wheeler,
George W. Whitman.

Westerly.

Nathan F. Dixon,
John E. Weeden.

New Shoreham.

John G. Sheffield.

North Kingstown.

William H. Allen.

South Kingstown.

Wilkins Updike,

Daniel B. Rodman.

East Greenwich.

Arnold Nichols.

Jamestown.

Robert H. Watson.

Smithfield.

Bradbury C. Hill,

Carlisle Vose,

William Newell,

Jabez W. Mowry,

Joseph Olney,

Simon S. Steere.

Scituate.

Albert W. Harris,

Henry A. Lawton.

Glocester.

George Smith.

Charlestown.

Am T. Hoxsie.

West Greenwich.

Vernon Weaver.

Coventry.

Ambrose S. Hopkins,

William C. Ames.

Exeter.

Clarke S. Greene.

Middletown.

William B. Chase.

Bristol.

Joseph M. Blake,

John Turner.

Tiverton.

Charles A. Durfee.

Little Compton.

Oliver C. Brownell.

Warren.

Seth Saunders.

Cumberland.

Dexter Clark,

Jason Newell,

Ellis L. Blake,

John L. Clark.

Richmond.

Nelson K. Church.

Cranston.

Francis W. Miner,

William L. Thornton,

Alfred H. Willard.

Hopkinton.

Sands C. Carr.

Johnston.

William A. Pirce,

Martin Winsor.

North Providence.

Christopher Holden,

Lucius B. Darling,

Charles A. Boyd,

Jacob Symonds,

Jerome B. Anthony.

Barrington.

Benjamin F. Drown.

Foster.

James M. Wright.

Burrillville.

Joseph O. Clark,

Stephen M. Hopkins.

Pawtucket.

Charles W. Thrasher.

East Providence.

Albert K. Gerald.

FRANCIS W. MINER, Speaker.

WILLIAM J. MILLER,

WILLIAM STEVENS, JR.,

} Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, September 4, 1862.

The two Houses of the General Assembly assembled in Grand Committee, for the purpose of electing an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the place of the late Honorable Alfred Bosworth.

His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.

The roll of the two Houses were separately called by their respective clerks, and a quorum of both declared to be present.

Mr. E. R. Potter, of South Kingstown, nominated JONATHAN R. BULLOCK, Associate Justice, in the place of Alfred Bosworth, deceased, and he was elected accordingly.

The following JUSTICES OF PEACE were then elected:

For the City of Providence.—Henry E. Hudson, Thomas McCartin, Clinton D. Sellew, Nathaniel H. Patten, John Risley, Jr., and John R. Randolph.

For Gloucester.—Ziba O. Slocum.

For Notary Public of Washington County.—Benjamin Robinson.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5, 1862

The two Houses joined in Grand Committee at half past one o'clock, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, His Excellency Governor SPRAGUE in the chair.

The rolls of the two Houses were separately called, when a quorum of both answered to their names. The Governor stated the purpose for which the two Houses had met in Grand Committee, and read the resignation of the Hon. James F. Simmons.

The Governor then read that portion of the law of this State which provides for the manner of electing a Senator of the United States. Ballots were distributed to each of the members.

Mr. Updike, of Providence, nominated His Honor Lieutenant Governor SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, as a candidate for the vacancy in the United States Senate from this State.

A ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast,	-	-	-	-
Samuel G. Arnold received,	-	-	-	71
Nathan F. Dixon,	"	-	-	7
Thomas G. Turner	"	-	-	1
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	"	-	-	1
Moses B. Lockwood	"	-	-	1

His Honor Samuel Greene Arnold, of Middletown, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Senator in the Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. James F. Simmons, term of office expiring on the fourth of March next.

On motion of Mr. Van Slyck, the Grand Committee rose, and the two houses separated.

Communication from His Excellency, Gov. Sprague, relative to the enrollment in this State, the proposed Draft, the troops furnished by the State, correspondence with the War Department, etc.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 28, 1862. }

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I submit to the two Houses, Orders from the War Department, which will explain to you the course which I have found it my duty to pursue, in relation to the Draft of men in this State for the Army of the United States. If my course of action heretofore has not been understood, it will be plainly perceived on a perusal of these despatches, that I have acted as the circumstances required under the orders of superior authority, the Hon. Secretary of War.

In his despatch of August 5th, 1862, marked (A), he issues Orders for a Draft, and states, also, that any surplus number of men our State may have furnished heretofore, over and above her quota, should be credited to her in making the Draft.

The despatch of July 7th, names one Regiment as a part of our quota, and which by a verbal communication made to me by the Department, I was assured was all that would be required of our State in the call for three hundred thousand Volunteers. At that time with two Regiments of Infantry and a Battery in the field for three month's service, our number of men in the field amounted to all that should have been required of us in a levy of eleven hundred thousand troops, as per statement of the Adjutant General of Rhode Island, marked No. 1., and two hundred twenty-seven men in excess.

The despatch of August 14th, marked (C), while giving orders respecting the Draft to be made, informs us, that in contradiction to that marked (A), no surplus heretofore furnished by the State will be placed to her credit.

The despatch marked (D), states the number of men to be raised to fill up the old Regiments of the State, in obedience to the call for five hundred thousand for three years' service.

The despatch marked (E), states our quotas for each of the calls for Volunteers and drafted Militia, and in the despatch of August 27th, marked (F), we are informed by the Secretary of War, that Volunteers will not be accepted for nine months' service in the place of drafted men. During all this time inquiries have almost daily been made by the War Department, as to the progress we were making, relative to the Draft.

The Governor of Massachusetts, has this day desired me to

unite with him in a request to the War Department, to give credit in the Draft, for Seamen who have enlisted in the Naval Service of the United States from the several States. To this request I shall accede.

One motive of my action in procuring the acceptance of the Rhode Island Volunteers I could, was to prevent the necessity of a Draft in this State. And it will be seen by the statements, herewith submitted, that had the War Department acted as at first proposed, such would have been the result. I am desirous to prevent that necessity, and willing to assume a responsibility in the matter that may be deemed expedient.

I submit these documents to your consideration, with a request that, should you deem it proper, you will pass a bill empowering me to receive Volunteers for nine months' service, as substitutes for those who may be drafted, who may be unable to procure substitutes for themselves, and are not desirous of entering the service. I would also suggest that the State authorities be empowered to offer the same amount of assistance to the families of persons enlisted from other States, into the Regiments of this State, as is or may be allowed in those States to the families of soldiers enlisted into Regiments of such States.

I also suggest that the Commissioner to be appointed under an Act now before the Assembly, be a permanent officer, with salary not exceeding twelve hundred dollars, to attend to the claims of discharged soldiers, and to superintend the obtaining the pay of soldiers, and the distribution of the same among the families through the Allotment Commissioners.

In order to come to a more speedy conclusion as to the matter now in discussion, I respectfully suggest that, as three hundred dollars has been submitted as a proper amount of bounty for three years service, this amount be assumed by the State for towns which have paid bounties of that amount and upward under the call for three hundred thousand Volunteers, and the actual expenditure of those towns which have paid less than the said sum, shall be adjusted by the Commissioner before mentioned, and the bonds of the State be issued to them for the same.

I also respectfully request that the Assembly take up the Military Bill, and either by amendments or as a whole, pass the same. This will give to the State some efficient system upon which to base future operations.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

[Copy of Telegram, (A).]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1862.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague:

SIR:—The following Order has this day been issued—Ordered first, that a Draft of three hundred thousand (300,000)

men be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the Draft. Second, that if any State shall not by the eighteenth (18th) of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand (300,000) Volunteers, authorized by law, the deficiency of Volunteers in that State, will also be made up by special Draft from the Militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for that purpose. Instructions will be sent in a few days. The whole number of troops sent by the several States will be estimated and apportioned, and any surplus furnished by a State above its proportion will be credited to the Draft.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. General, & A. A. G.

[Copy of Telegram, (B).]

WASHINGTON, July 7th, 1862.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague :

You are requested to raise as soon as practicable, for the U. S. service, for three years or during the War, one Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, being a part of your quota under the call of the President.

By order of the Sec'y of War.

(Signed,) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. General, A. A. G.

• [Copy of Telegram, (C).]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14th, 7.15 P. M.

Received, August 14, 1862, — o'clock, P. M.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague :

Order respecting Volunteers and Militia.

First. That after the fifteenth day of this month, bounty and advanced pay shall not be paid to Volunteers for any new Regiment, but only for Regiments now in the field, and Volunteers to fill up new Regiments now organizing but not yet full.

Second. Volunteers to fill up new Regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay, until the twenty-second day of this month; and if not complete in that

AUGUST, 1862.

time, the incomplete Regiments will be consolidated, and the superfluous Officers mustered out.

Third. Volunteers to fill up the old Regiments, will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the first day of September.

Fourth. The Draft for the three hundred thousand Militia called for by the President, will be made on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, between the hours of nine (9) o'clock A. M., and five (5) o'clock, P. M., and continue from day to day between the same hours until completed.

Fifth. If the old Regiments should not be filled up by Volunteers, before the first day of September, a special Draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth. The exigencies of the service require that Officers now in the field, should remain with their commands, and no Officer now in the field, in the Regular or Volunteer service will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Copy of Telegram, (D).]

AUGUST 18, 1862.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague:

Required to fill up your Regiments in the field, Aug. 13th 1862, three thousand two hundred and eighty two (3282) men

(Signed,) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. General, A. A. G.

[Copy of Telegram, (E).]

AUGUST 26th, 1862, 7.45 P. M.

Received, August 26, 1862, — o'clock.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague:

Your quota of three hundred thousand drafted men, is two thousand seven hundred and twelve. The number of Volunteers called for July (2d) second, being the same.

If your Volunteers for old and new Regiments mustered in from July second to Sept. first, exceeds this number, the excess may be deducted from the number drafted.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
B. G. & A. A. G.

[Copy of Telegram, (F).]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27th, 1862.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague:

Volunteers for nine months will not be received.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
B. G. & A. A. G.

[Copy of Telegram, (G).]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., }
August 15, 1862. }*Edward C. Mauran, Adjutant General,
Providence, Rhode Island:*

Your quota of men sent to the field before the two last calls of the President, is just what you have sent. That is to say, there is no surplus to be credited on the Draft or on the previous call.

Your quota of 300,000 Volunteers is 2712, the same as for the Draft.

The call of the Department, July 7th, was for a new Regiment, leaving the balance of the quota of Volunteers to be filled by recruits for old Regiments. After your old Regiments are filled, any surplus of Volunteers can be credited on the Draft.

Respectfully Yours,

(Signed,) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. General, & A. A. G.

(No. 1.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 28, 1862. }S^{UB}:—The following is a record of three years and three months Volunteers on file in this office:

THREE YEARS' VOLUNTEERS.

2d Reg't, sent prior to January 1st, 1862, -	1,083
Recruits, forwarded to this date, - -	61
	— 1,144

3d Reg't, sent prior to January 1st, 1862, -	900	
<i>Recruits</i> , forwarded to this date, - -	643	1,5
	<hr/>	
4th Reg't, sent prior to Jan. 1st, 1862, -	900	
<i>Recruits</i> , forwarded to this date, - -	96	9
	<hr/>	
5th Reg't, sent prior to Jan. 1st, 1862, -	403	
<i>Recruits</i> , forwarded to this date, - -	78	4
	<hr/>	
1st Reg. R. I. Lt. Art'y, sent prior to Jan. 1st, 1862, -	1,050	
<i>Recruits</i> , sent to this date, - -	307	1,3
	<hr/>	
1st Reg't, R. I. Cavalry, sent prior to Jan. 1st, 1862, -	680	
<i>Recruits</i> , forwarded to this date - -	69	7
	<hr/>	
7th Reg't, reported in Camp, Aug. 26, 1862, -	986	
Battery H " " Aug. 27, 1862, -	57	1,0
	<hr/>	
Total 3 years' men, - - -		7,4

THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

1st Reg't, R. I. D. M., - - -	1,165	
1st Battery, " " - - -	145	
9th Reg't, R. I. Volunteers, - - -	844	
10th " " " - - -	663	
10th Battery, - - -	150	
7th Squadron, R. I. Cavalry, - - -	163	
Total 3 months, - - -		3,4
Add 3 years, - - -		7,4
	<hr/>	
Total sent and in Camp, - - -		10,4

Recruits forwarded from Rhode Island, since July 2d, 1862

7th Squadron, R. I. Cavalry, - - -	4	
1st Reg't, R. I. Cavalry, - - -	69	
1st " R. I. L. Artillery, - - -	151	
3d " R. I. H. " - - -	29	
2d " R. I. Volunteers, - - -	26	
4th " R. I. " - - -	85	
5th " R. I. " - - -	55	
	<hr/>	

Quota for 100,000 Troops, as estimated by the War Department, giving 2712 for 300,000, is -

For 500,000, is - - - 4,

Upon the call of 500,000 Troops, the State of Rhode Island has furnished up to July 2d, 1862, -

Showing an excess of - - - 2,

July 2d, upon the call of 600,000 Troops, the quota of this State, is	-	-	-	-	5,424
Recruits sent to old Regiments, since July 2d,	-	-	-	-	419
7th Reg't, in Camp,	-	-	-	-	986
Battery H,	-	-	-	-	57
					<hr/> 1,462

To be furnished to complete the last call,	-	-	-	-	8,962
Surplus over the 500,000 men,	-	-	-	-	2,869
					<hr/> 1,598

In 3 months' Regiments and Battery just mustered out and Cavalry,	-	-	-	-	1,820
Showing 227 men over the calls for 1,100,000 men.					

Very respectfully,

Your Excellency's obedient serv't,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

His Excellency, WM. SPRAGUE. Governor, &c., of R. I.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE MERCANTILE BANK, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, August 26, 1862.

To the Honorable General Assembly :

The undersigned, Special Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State, on the 14th of July last, to examine the condition of the Mercantile Bank of Providence, hereby report :

That in pursuance of such appointment, and having been duly engaged to the faithful performance of the duties thereof, we immediately proceeded to the examination of the affairs and condition of said Bank. Upon a careful and thorough investigation of the condition and proceedings of said Bank, we came to the conclusion that the situation of the Bank was altogether unsafe and unsatisfactory, that a majority of the stock of the Bank had been purchased by residents of New York city, with the view of controlling the affairs of said institution. We at once directed that all the bills of said bank, both those which had been executed and redeemed, and those which had been printed and not signed, should be, together with the plates of said Bank, delivered to Mr. Charles T. Robbins, the cashier of the Merchants Bank of Providence, for safe keeping, which was done. We ar-

ranged with the cashier of said Bank, who had acted with great integrity and firmness in resisting any improper conduct on the part of the New York purchasers, to inform us if any movement should be made to defraud the public through this institution.

Having thus effectually guarded and protected the public interest in the matter, we felt at liberty to entertain the following proposition of the innocent stockholders of the institution, which was to purchase the stock which had been transferred to the New York men, to appoint a new and satisfactory Board of Directors with a view to place the affairs of the Bank in such a healthful condition, as would command the public confidence, and give to the institution a high and respectable standing in the community. In accordance with this proposition, the stock which had been purchased by non-residents, has been transferred to citizens of this State, of undoubted responsibility and high personal character, a meeting of the stockholders has been held, and the following new Board of Directors has been elected, viz: Amasa Sprague, William H. Reynolds, John A. Gardner, William W. Paine, J. Lippitt Snow, Albert Cook, and George B. Holmes and at a meeting subsequent, the Board of Directors elected Amasa Sprague, Esq., President, and W. P. Moulton, Esq. Cashier.

The Board of Directors have also ordered an assessment of sixty thousand dollars, which is sixty per cent. upon the capital stock, with a view to bring the affairs of the Bank into an active and healthful condition.

We would add, in conclusion, that we are of the opinion, that the Bank is now in safe and responsible hands, and that its affairs will be conducted in future in a manner to command the public confidence and benefit the interests of its stockholders.

WM. R. WATSON,
C. T. ROBBINS,
Special Commissioners.

Communication from the General Treasurer, on the valuation of Pawtucket and East Providence :

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NEWPORT, August 26th, 1862. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

The undersigned respectfully submits a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor, in pursuance of an Act passed at the May Session, 1862, to mak

an estimate of the property within the territory over which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hath, before the 1st day of March last, exercised jurisdiction; and which since said 1st day of March last, has been deemed a part of the State of Rhode Island.

SAMUEL A. PARKER,
General Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO MAKE AN ESTIMATE OF THE RATABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWNS OF PAWTUCKET AND EAST PRO- VIDENCE.

The Commissioners who were appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, passed at their May Session, A. D. 1862, entitled, "An Act to provide for the valuation of the property within the territory, over which the State of Massachusetts, prior to the first day of March last, exercised jurisdiction for taxation, and for other purposes," respectfully

REPORT:

That they were severally engaged to the faithful performance of their duties; they appointed one freeholder in each of said towns to assist them in making said valuation, and conformed in their proceedings to the law of this State, passed May, A. D. 1855, under which the valuation of the towns in this State, in Chapter 12, Title III, of the Revised Statutes was made, and now present the following, as the valuation by them made:

The whole value of the ratable property in the town of Pawtucket, according to the mode of valuation prescribed by said Act, is - - - - - \$2,129,000

The value of the whole ratable property in the town of East Providence, according to the mode of valuation prescribed by said Act, is - - - - - \$1,130,000

The total value of the ratable property within the territory, over which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hath, before the 1st day of March last, exercised jurisdiction, and which since said 1st day of March last, has been deemed a part of the State of Rhode Island, comprising the territory heretofore called Pawtucket, now the town of Pawtucket, in this State, and that part of the town heretofore called Seekonk, in the State

of Massachusetts, now the town of East Providence, in the
State, - - - - - \$3,259,000

The entire valuation of the said towns, if the property was
estimated at its full value, would be

Town of Pawtucket,	-	-	-	\$2,178,000
Town of East Providence,	-	-	-	1,378,000
				<hr/>
Total of the two towns,	-	-	-	\$3,556,000

All which is respectfully submitted by

(Signed,)

EDWARD D. PEARCE,
ROBERT SHERMAN,
JOSEPH W. SWEET.

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RIGHT OF A LEGISLATURE TO GRANT A PERPETUAL EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., }
In Senate, Aug. 26, 1862. }

MR. ELISHA R. POTTER, of South Kingstown, from the
Committee on the Judiciary, presented the following

REPORT.

August 27th, 1862, ordered by the Senate to be printed.

By resolution of the City Council of Newport, passed on the 4th of March, 1862, their Senator was instructed to endeavor to procure the alteration or repeal of so much of the charter of Brown University, as exempts the property of the President and Professors from taxation, the said Council, stating that in their opinion there was no justifiable reason for such an exemption, especially at a time like the present, when all kinds of property must be necessarily, and probably heavily taxed for the support of Government and preservation of the Union.

On the 5th of March, 1862, the Resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for consideration.

At February Session, 1764, the college was incorporated. The title of the act is, "an act for the establishment of a college or university within this colony."

The section under which this controversy arises is as follows: "And, furthermore, for the greater encouragement of this seminary of learning, and that the same may be amply endowed and enfranchised with the same privileges, dignities and immunities, enjoyed by the American Colleges and European Universities, we do grant, ordain and declare, and it is hereby granted, ordained and declared, that the college estate, the estates, persons and families of the President and Professors for the time being, lying and within the colony, with the persons of the tutors and students, during their residence at the college, shall be freed and exempted from all taxes, serving on juries and menial services; and, that the persons aforesaid, shall be exempted from bearing arms, impresses and military services, except in case of an invasion." Subsequently the name of Brown University was given to the Institution, in order to commemorate the generous donations of Hon.

Nicholas Brown. Two questions present themselves, the power of the Legislature to repeal these exemptions, and the propriety of doing so. The former of these questions we will first consider.

We suppose there could be little doubt of the right to repeal it, unless the Legislature is restrained by the provisions of the State and United States Constitutions from interfering with it, on the ground that the charter is a *contract* with the corporation.

Since the year 1663, there has always existed a declaration of rights in this State, which was modified and enlarged in 1822, but it contains nothing affecting the present question.

Our present constitution which took effect in 1843, provides in its declaration of rights, that "All laws should be made for the good of the whole; and the burdens of the State ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens." In section 12 of the same declaration it also provides, that no "ex-post-facto-law or laws impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed." This seems to have been adopted from the constitution of the United States which provides, Art. 1, sec. 2, that no State shall pass any "ex-post-facto-law or law impairing the obligation of contracts."

The provision about ex-post-facto laws relates only to criminal or penal legislation.

It seems very strange that the provision about contracts which has become of so much importance, should have been so little noticed at the time of the adoption of the U. S. Constitution.

The authors of the Federalist, (No. 44,) barely allude to it. Hamilton in No. 32 says: "With the sole exception of duties on imports and exports, the individual States possess an independent and uncontrollable authority to raise their own revenue for the supply of their own wants; and, any attempt on the part of the National Government to abridge them in the exercise of it would be a violent assumption of power unwarranted by any article or clause of its constitution."

And nowhere in that work, or in the debates at the time, was there any meaning ever given to this clause which was afterwards fastened upon it. It was undoubtedly intended to remedy the evils which had grown out of the paper money system, the legal tender law, and the various laws interfering with the remedies on private contracts, which had grown out of the distresses of the Revolution. And so Judge Tucker, whose edition of Blackstone was published in 1803, considers, see vol. 1, Part 1, appendix, "On the Constitution of the United States," page 311. But that a charter was to be deemed a contract, and to be considered irrepealable, was never then imagined. As an evidence of this, we may refer to the fact, that the charters of our two first banks, the Provident Bank and the Bank of Rhode Island are published among the public statutes of the State, in the Digest of 1798.

And the fact that a charter was not then considered a contract is certainly important. Contemporaneous construction is always allowed to have considerable weight in deciding these questions.

of construction. The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Briscoe vs. Bank of Kentucky*, (11 Peters, 318) say—"A uniform course of action, involving the right of the exercise of an important power by the State government for half a century, and this almost without question, is no unsatisfactory evidence that the power is rightly exercised."

And so great was the mischief caused by the construction put on this clause by the U. S. Supreme Court, that in nearly all the charters granted after those decisions were made, an express provision has been inserted making them repealable like all other public acts.

Judge Story had even gone so far, as to hold that a salary fixed by law was a contract. 4 Wheaton, 694.

There is another consideration, which, if the present case should ever come before a judicial tribunal, seems entitled to some weight.

At the time the college charter was granted in 1764, the Legislature of Rhode Island possessed all legislative power, subject only to the provision contained in the charter that the laws should not be repugnant to the laws of England. With this exception they possessed the full legislative power over all the business and property of the colony.

Was the charter considered a contract at the time it was made? Was it not then taken by the college subject to the repealing power the Legislature then possessed? and if it was not a contract then, is it fair to apply to it the provision of the United States Constitution since made.

We shall hereafter quote the opinion of Chief Justice Redfield of Vermont, and which will be probably admitted as sound law, that the American legislatures possess all the powers of the British Parliament (subject to the limitations of their constitutions,) and that Parliament possessed full power to legislate upon charters and to repeal them at pleasure.

Chief Justice Marshall also in the *Dartmouth College*, case 4. Wheaton 651, holds the same opinion. "By the Revolution, the duties, as well as the powers of government devolved on the people of New Hampshire. It is admitted that among the latter was comprehended the transcendent powers of parliament, as well as that of the Executive Department. It is too clear to require the support of argument, that all contracts and rights, respecting property, remained unchanged by the Revolution. The obligations then, which were created by the charter to *Dartmouth College*, were the same in the new, that they had been in the old government. The power of the government was also the same. A repeal of this charter at any time prior to the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, would have been an extraordinary and unprecedented act of power, but one which could have been contested only by the restrictions upon the legislature, to be found in the Constitution of the State."

Blackstone, (in Commentaries, vol. 1, p. 90,) says :

" Acts of Parliament derogatory from the power of subsequent legislatures, bind not * * * because the legislature being in truth the sovereign power, is always of absolute authority ; it acknowledges no superior upon earth, which the prior legislature must have been, if its ordinances could bind a subsequent parliament ; and upon the same principle Cicero in his letters to Atticus treats with a proper contempt these restraining clauses which endeavor to tie up the hands of succeeding legislatures. When you repeal the law itself, (says he,) you at the same time repeal the prohibiting clause which guards against repeal." (*Cic. ad Att., lib. 3, ep. 23.*) Misquoted in Bank of Ohio vs. Knoop, 16 Howard, 398.

Of course then, before the Revolution and before there was any constitutional restriction, our legislature had this full power over charters, and the college took the charter knowing this power resided in the legislature and took it subject to that condition. Even if the charter was a contract, this power to repeal was a part of the contract, it was the condition on which they took the grant of the franchise. If it was a contract, and this condition of repeatability was a part of the contract, then the U. S. Constitution cannot fairly be applied to alter its terms. If it was not considered a contract then, can the provision in the constitution be applied to it at all? And that it was not considered a contract at the time seems not to admit of much doubt. And even when the constitution was made, few of its framers probably ever imagined that a charter could be considered a contract to come within the prohibition. Even Judge Story seems to admit this, Commentaries, vol. 3, § 1389 ; and see Judge Marshall in Dartmouth College case 4, Wheaton 644. It is comparatively a new construction, and it may be doubted whether even Judge Story himself, ever supposed the meaning of this clause could be stretched so as to authorize one legislature to grant a perpetual exemption from taxes beyond the power of a succeeding legislature to repeal, for he says in his commentaries published in 1833, vol. 3, § 1386 : " That the framers of the constitution did not intend to restrain the States in the regulation of their civil institutions adopted for internal government, is admitted ; and it has never been so construed."

We cannot very well come to any conclusion upon this subject without taking a historical view of the cases which have been decided upon this paragraph of the constitution, which forbids any State passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. These decisions comprise several classes of cases, and in reading them it may be well to keep in view the distinction between a grant of land, or a regular treaty made by a State, or a law which interferes with a private contract on the one hand, and those laws which profess to yield up a portion of the sovereign power, as the power of taxing, or of taking property for public use, on the other hand. In regard to the first class of cases there can

be no doubt; if the State has made a grant of land or an authorized treaty, it ought not to try to recall it. Nor ought they to interfere in a private contract. But the second class of cases stands on an entirely different ground; and we may fairly argue that the people have delegated their sovereign legislative power to the legislature to be exercised, but not to be surrendered; and that the legislature exceeds its power when it undertakes to surrender that trust.

The famous Yazoo case of *Fletcher vs. Peck*, A. D. 1810, was the first important case in the history of these decisions. This was a case where the Legislature of Georgia had granted a tract of land, and then undertook to repeal the grant. But even here Chief Justice Marshall makes a distinction. "The principle asserted (says he) is that one legislature is competent to repeal any act which a former legislature was competent to pass; and, that one legislature cannot abridge the powers of a succeeding legislature." "The correctness of this principle, so far as respects general legislation, can never be controverted. But if *an act be done* under a law, a succeeding legislature cannot undo it. When then a law is in its nature a contract, a repeal of the law cannot divert these rights; and the act of annulling them, if legitimate, is rendered so by a power applicable to the case of every individual in the community." 6th Cranch, 135; and, in the same case, Judge Johnson in delivering his opinion, while agreeing in the decision, adverts to the distinction we have mentioned, and seems to have had some foresight of the dangers of the doctrines advanced. *Fletcher vs. Peck*, 6th Cranch, 143.

Judge Johnson.—"I do not hesitate to declare that a state does not possess the power of revoking its own grants. But I do it on a general principle, on the reason and nature of things; a principle which will impose laws even on the Deity

"A contrary opinion can only be maintained upon the ground that no existing legislature can abridge the powers of those which will succeed it. To a certain extent this is certainly correct; but the *distinction* lies between power and interest. the *right of jurisdiction* and the *right of soil*. The right of jurisdiction is essentially connected to, or rather identified with the national sovereignty. To part with it is to commit a species of political suicide. In fact a power to produce its own annihilation is an absurdity in terms. It is a power as utterly incommunicable to a political as to a natural person. But it is not so with the interests or property of a nation. Its possessions naturally are in no wise necessary to its political existence; they are entirely accidental, and may be parted with in every respect similarly to those of the individuals who compose the community. When the legislature have once conveyed their interest or property in any subject to the individual, they have lost all control over it," &c., &c.

The next case which is usually quoted in this connexion, is *New Jersey vs. Wilson*, 7 Cranch 104, decided A. D., 1812.

The Legislature of New Jersey in 1758, while subject to constitutional limitations, had made a treaty with an Indian by which they exempted a certain tract of land from taxation. The Court decided that this was a contract the legislature could not repeal. There was no appearance for the State, and the case was not argued at all. Judge Catron, (16 Howard, 40) says that the question of one legislature having the power to repeal the power of the succeeding legislature was not raised there. Judge Parker, 10 New Hampshire, 138, makes the same point. The taxing power had indeed been surrendered but it had been done by a treaty made at a time when the State had a right to make such a treaty, which seems to distinguish this case from others.

See the case of *Armstrong vs. Treasurer of Athens County*, 10 Peters, 290, in which Judge Catron comments on this case. *New Jersey vs. Wilson*.

The next cases in order were *Terret vs. Taylor*, 9 Cranch, 41, and *Pawlet vs. Clarke*, 9 Cranch, 292, decided A. D. 1805. These were cases of grants of land, and the Court decided that the Legislature had no power to revoke them.

The next case involving the power of State Legislature to tax for taxation, (but not involving the question of contract,) was *Lock vs. Maryland*, decided A. D. 1819. 4th Wheaton, 428.

The State of Maryland had taxed the U. S. Branch Bank. This was a conflict of jurisdiction, and the Court decided that the Bank was one of the constitutional means of the general government for carrying into effect the powers vested in it, and that the State had no right to tax it. The sovereign power of the State did not extend to it. We refer to this case principally to quote the language of Chief Justice Marshall, showing that the Court considered the power of taxation as *essential* to the existence of government and as one of the *incidents of sovereignty*.

Judge Marshall.—“It is admitted that the power of taxing the people and their property is essential to the very existence of government, and may be legitimately exercised on the objects to which it is applicable, to the utmost extent to which the government may choose to carry it. * * * The people of a State, when they give to their government a right of taxing themselves and their property; and, as the exigencies of government cannot be limited, they prescribe no limits to the exercise of this right, resting confidently on the interest of the legislator and on the influence of the constituents over their representative to guard them against abuse * * * It is an incident of sovereignty and is co-extensive with that to which it is an incident. All subjects over which the sovereign power of a State extends are objects of taxation.”

But the great and leading case on this question, is that of *Dartmouth College*, also decided A. D. 1819, 4th Wheaton, 51. *Dartmouth College* was incorporated A. D. 1769, and, in 1784, the Legislature of New Hampshire passed an act altering

charter to which act the college corporation did not give their assent. The court here decided that the charter constituted a contract which the Legislature could not alter without the consent of the corporation.

On reading the report of this case one cannot avoid observing the industry and ability with which it was argued by the counsel for the college, and the half-heartedness, or want of interest manifested by the counsel for the state. We can only account for it by supposing that the act of the legislature was really so objectionable in its provisions that the counsel did not feel very anxious to defend it; and that the court, from the intrinsic equity of the case itself, felt a great desire to declare the act void, but in doing so laid down principles of which they themselves could not foresee the possible future applications.

But a few years before this, A. D. 1815, the case of *Portland Bank vs. Apthorp* had been decided in Massachusetts, (12 Mass. 252,) involving the question of the right to tax the banks for their privileges, and no one thought of referring to this clause of the constitution as having any connection with it.

Several cases have come before the United States Supreme Court, involving questions of taxing property which had been by charter exempted from taxation.

In 1845 the case of *Gordon vs. Tax Court, &c.* was decided. 3 Howard 144. The corporation had constructed a road &c., and in consideration of that had been exempted from any further tax. The Court say that the charter was a franchise; that if the corporation had paid a bonus for it, the legislature could not by a tax add to the price of it; they construed the exemption to extend not only to the franchise, but to the *stockholders*. This, in fact, was the question contested. There was no attempt to tax the franchise. Judge Catron of the same court afterwards (16 Howard, 402) says the only question at issue in it was the construction of the statute, and yet the case is generally quoted as deciding the whole question.

Afterwards in the case of the *State Bank of Ohio vs. Knoop*, (16 Howard, 369,) when the charter in question had prescribed a particular rate of tax, the court held it a contract which the Legislature of Ohio could not alter. But it is to be observed that three of the judges dissented from the decision, and Judge Taney agreed to it, but not for the reasons given by the majority. At the same time the court decided the case of *Life Insurance Company vs. Debolt*, (16 Howard, 416,) involving the right of the Legislature of Ohio to interfere with a rule of taxation prescribed by a charter. The court did indeed decide the case against the State, but the judges disagreed very much in their reasons for the decision. It might be said that they all dissented.

In the case of the *Providence Bank vs. Pitman*, the same Court, while intimating that an exemption of charter from taxation

might be held good, decided there was no exemption in that case, and hold the following language as to the importance of this power of taxation. *Providence Bank*, 4 Peters, 561.

"That the taxing power is of vital importance; that it is essential to the existence of government; are truths which it cannot be necessary to reaffirm. They are acknowledged and asserted by all. It would seem that the relinquishment of such a power is never to be assumed. We will not say that a State may not relinquish it; that a consideration sufficiently valuable to induce a partial release of it may not exist; but as the whole community is interested in retaining it undiminished, that community has a right to insist that its abandonment ought not to be presumed, in a case in which the deliberate purpose of the State to abandon it does not appear."

It has always been considered by many of the members of the Bar, that the Supreme Court in their decision, misapprehended the question in the case. Whose fault it was, it is now of no use to consider.

These are the principal cases decided in the United States Court, affecting the right of a legislature to repeal an exemption from taxation granted by charter; and the remarks we have made may serve to indicate the degree of authority to be attached to them. The judges have never been unanimous upon it, and some of them have delivered very able dissenting opinions.

The cases on this question, decided in the State Courts, have been very differently decided, thus seeming to leave the matter in a very unsettled state. And many eminent members of the legal profession have been of opinion that the courts have gone too far in holding (so far as they have held) a charter exemption from taxation to be irrepealable.

Professor Greenleaf, of the Law School at Harvard University, gives us his opinion as follows,—*Greenleaf's Cruise*, vol. 3, title 27, § 29, note. "In regard to the position that the grant of the franchise of a ferry, bridge, turnpike or railroad, is in its nature exclusive; so that the State cannot interfere with it by the creation of another similar franchise, tending materially to impair its value; it is with great deference submitted, that an important distinction should be observed between those powers of government which are essential attributes of sovereignty, indispensable to be always preserved in full vigor, such as the power to create revenue for public purpose, to provide for the common defense, to provide safe and convenient ways for the public necessity and convenience, and to take private property for public uses and the like; and those powers which are not thus essential, such as the power to alienate the lands and other property of the State, and to make contracts of service, or of purchase and sale, or the like. Powers of the former class are essential to the constitution of society, as without them no political community can well exist, and necessity requires that they should

continue unimpaired. They are entrusted to the legislature to be exercised, not to be bartered away: and, it is indispensable, that each legislature should assemble with the same measure of sovereign power which was held by its predecessors. Any act of the legislature disabling itself from the future exercise of powers entrusted to it for the public good must be void, being in effect a covenant to desert its paramount duty to the whole people. It is, therefore, deemed not competent for a legislature to covenant that it will not, under any circumstances, open another avenue for the public travel within certain limits or a certain term of time; such covenant being an alienation of sovereign powers and a violation of public duty." But if a legislature has availed itself of private capital to make a road, they ought not to interfere with the privilege without full indemnity.

Judge Redfield (late Chief Justice of Vermont) expresses himself on the subject, thus: "In a late case in the Supreme Court of Vermont (27 Vt. Rep. 140), a doubt is expressed in regard to the entire soundness of the principle of legislative exemptions of corporations from taxation. It may be sound, perhaps, within certain limits, and so far as it can be clearly shown to have formed an essential ingredient in the consideration which induces the corporators to accept their charter and undertake the offices thereby created. If it were apparent that, without the exemption, the company would not have accepted their charter, it might with great propriety be urged that the indispensable condition of its existence should be held inviolable, even by the legislature."

And he goes on to observe, that the opinion of Judge Catron in *Bank of Ohio vs. Knoop*, the decision of the State Court of Ohio in that case, and of the New Hampshire Superior Court in *Brewster vs. Hough*, that a legislature has no power to grant a perpetual exemption from taxation, seems the "sounder view of the law. And, as we have elsewhere said, we would not be surprised to find hereafter this whole subject of the right of a State legislature to exempt corporations by their charter from taxation brought in question, or, at all events, limited to exemption from special taxation. But the law at present is probably otherwise."

"It seems, too, that upon principle an exemption of this character is not an *essential* franchise of the corporation, and is therefore necessarily temporary in its character," &c., &c. Redfield on Railways, 526, note.

In *Thorpe vs. Rutland*, 27 Vermont, 140, Chief Justice Redfield says in delivering the opinion of the Court:—

"It has never been questioned, so far as I know, that the American Legislatures have the same unlimited power in regard to legislation which resides in the British Parliament, except where they are restrained by written constitutions. That must be conceded I think to be a fundamental principle in the organization of the American States. The people must of course possess all legislative power originally. They have committed this in

the most general and unlimited manner to the several State legislatures, saving only such restrictions as are imposed by the constitution of the United States or of the particular State in question.

"It is conceded on all hands that the Parliament of Great Britain is competent to make any law binding upon corporations, however much it may increase their burdens or restrict their powers, whether general or organic, even to the repeal of their charters. . . . And if as we have shown the several State legislatures possess the same extent of legislative power, (with the limitations named), the inviolability of these artificial bodies rests on the same basis as in the American States with that of natural persons."

"It has been questioned how far one legislature could in any manner abridge the general power of every sovereignty to impose taxes to defray the expense of public functions. It seems to me there is some ground to question the right of the legislature to extinguish by one act, this essential right of sovereignty. I was not but surprised to find it brought into general doubt. But the present it seems to be pretty generally acquiesced in. But the decisions in the United States Supreme Court, allowing the legislature to grant irrevocably any essential prerogative of sovereignty, require it to be upon consideration, and in case of corporations, contemporaneous with the creation of the franchise. Similar decisions in regard to the right of the legislature to grant perpetual exemption from taxation to corporations and property, the title to which is derived from the State, have been made by the Court, (13 Vermont, 525; and in some of the other States, Conn. 251, and cases cited; 24 Miss., 386.) But these cases do not affect to justify even this express exemption from taxation as being held inviolable, except upon the ground that it formed a part of the value of the grant, for which the State received a stipulated fee or consideration."

This case involved the question of the right of the legislature to pass a law making railroads liable for injuries done to corporations. The court sustained the law.

A question may arise what are the *essential* incidents of a corporation, which belong to it as such, and form a part of the contract of incorporation. And here Judge Redfield quotes Chief Justice Marshall, in the Dartmouth College case (4 Wheaton) and then goes on to say, "Certain things it is agreed are essential to the beneficial existence and successful operation of a corporation, such as individuality and perpetuity, (when the grant is limited); the power to sue and be sued, to have a common seal, and to contract, and in the case of a railway, to have a common stock; to construct and maintain its road, and to operate the same for the common benefit of the corporators. Certain other things, as incidental to the beneficial use of these franchises, are necessarily implied. But there is a wide field of debatable ground on the side of all these. It is conceded that the powers expressly, or

necessary implication, conferred by the charter, and which are essential to the successful operation of the corporation are inviolable." And then he further quotes Judge Marshall in the Providence Bank case, (4 Peters, 514). "The great object of an incorporation is to bestow the character and properties of individuality on a collected and changing body of men. Any privileges which may exempt it from the blunders common to individuals, do not flow necessarily from the charter, but must be expressed in it or they do not exist."

The case of the right of *eminent domain*, as it is called, or the right to take private property for public use, seems to be of a kindred nature with the right of taxation—(or rather the right of taxation may be considered as a branch of the right of eminent domain. In both cases private property is taken for public use). After a long struggle the courts have decided that, although the charter is a contract, yet the property of the corporation and the franchise itself may be taken by the legislature for public use, on paying compensation, and that this right of eminent domain, a right to take private property for public use, is one of the sovereign powers which one legislature cannot grant away or contract not to exercise.

"A State, (says Chief Justice Taney,) ought never to be presumed to surrender this power, [the right of eminent domain,] because like the *taxing power*, the whole community have an interest in preserving it undiminished." Charles River Bridge case, 11 Peters, 544.

In the West River Bridge case, A. D. 1848, (6 Howard, 507), a bridge built under a charter had been taken for a highway. The bridge company relied on their charter being a contract, but the United States Court held that under the right of eminent domain the bridge could be so taken. Judge Daniels delivered the opinion of the court: "No State, it is declared, shall pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts; yet, with this concession constantly yielded, it cannot be justly disputed that in every political sovereign community there inheres, necessarily, the right and duty of guarding its own existence, and of protecting and promoting the interests and welfare of the community at large. This power and this duty are to be executed, not only in the highest acts of sovereignty and in the external relations of government; they reach and comprehend likewise the interior polity and relations of social life, which should be regulated with reference to the advantages of the whole society. This power, denominated the eminent domain of the State, is, as its name imports, paramount to all private rights vested under the government, and these last are, by necessary implication, held in subordination to this power, and must yield in every instance to its proper exercise."

"In our country it is believed that the power was never, or at any rate rarely, questioned, until the opinion seems to have obtained that the right of property in a *chartered corporation* was more sacred and intangible than the same right could possibly be

in the person of the citizen; an opinion which must be with any grounds to rest on, &c., &c.

"These decisions (referring to them) sustain clearly the foregoing positions comprised in this summary, given by Chancellor Walworth, (3 Paige, 73), when he says that, "notwithstanding grant to individuals, the eminent domain, the highest and exact idea of property, remains in the government, or in the aggregate body of the people in their sovereign capacity; and have a right to *resume* the possession of the property in the manner directed by the constitution and laws of the State where the public interest requires it. This right of resumption may be exercised, not only where the safety, but where the *interests* even the expediency of the State is concerned! In these positions, containing no exception with regard to property in a franchise, (an exception which we should deem to be without warrant in reason), we recognize the true doctrines of the law as applicable to the cases before us."

Many other decisions have been made upon this subject of eminent domain, and in favor of the right of the State. In *Babcock vs. Lebanon*, 11 New Hampshire, 19, the court sustained the laying of a turnpike for a highway. The *Charles River Bridge* case, in 11th Peters Reports, 420, is one of the most important. In *Commonwealth vs. Northern Railroad*, 7 Foster, 183, that one railroad may take the track of another for compensation. In the case of *Piscataqua Bridge*, 7 New Hampshire, 35, the same principle is involved. The case in 2 Denio, 474, relates to blowing up a building to prevent the spread of a fire. See also the case of *Enfield Toll Bridge*, 17 Connecticut, 40.

In *Gozzle vs. Corporation of Georgetown*, (6 Wheaton, 5) the streets of Georgetown had been graded, and persons had built on the faith of it; and the right of the corporation to alter the grades was disputed, and it was claimed as a contract unalterable. The court, however, (Judge Marshall giving the opinion), decided otherwise: "A corporation can make no contracts only as are allowed by the acts of incorporation. It has no power of this body to make a contract, which should so operate to bind its legislative capacities forever thereafter, and disable it from enacting a by-law, which the legislature enables it to enact may well be questioned. We rather think the corporation cannot abridge its own legislative power."

Does not the reasoning here apply to a State, as well as to a city corporation.

In 1 Foster, New Hampshire Reports, 393, it is decided that a town cannot grant an exemption from taxation.

In *Episcopal Church vs. City of New York*, (7 Cowen, 5) the city had conveyed land for burial purposes and covenanted to its quiet enjoyment. The city afterwards made a by-law prohibiting interments there, and it was held good. See, also *Cowen*, 538.

In the State courts a number of cases have been decided of charter exemption from taxation, but not with sufficient uniformity to have much weight attached to them. In some of them the question seems to have been merely a question of construction, and not involving a right to repeal an exemption once granted.

In *Handy vs. Waltham*, (7 Pick., 108), Massachusetts had by statute exempted certain estate of Harvard College from taxes, and the Constitution of the State had confirmed the privileges of the college. The court said the exemption could not be repealed. But this seems to have been a question of construction, and the present question does not appear to have been raised.

In 1839 the case of *Brewster vs. Hough* was decided in New Hampshire. The Legislature had, in 1780, exempted by statute certain lands of Dartmouth College. The case was finally decided on the ground that the exemption was merely temporary. Chief Justice Parker delivered the opinion of the court: "It may well be doubted, whether the legislature of 1780 could, by any proceeding which they might adopt, make a contract with the citizens of the State for the permanent exemption of any portion of the property lying within the government. * * * That form of government could not from its nature, and the present constitution does not contain any express grant of authority from the people empowering the legislature to make such a contract."

"The power of taxation is essentially a power of sovereignty, or eminent domain; and it may well deserve consideration, whether this power is not inherent in the people, under a republican government; and so far inalienable that no legislature can make a contract by which it can be surrendered, without express authority for that purpose in the constitution, or in some other way leading directly from the people themselves."

"To hold that the legislature cannot make a grant whereby the property shall be exempted from public use, and to hold also that they cannot contract to exonerate the property of the citizens from taxation, and thereby bind future legislatures, by no means indicates an opinion that the legislature have a right to rescind or abrogate grants of land and franchises, or contracts, lawfully entered into by a preceding legislature. The doctrine is well settled, that legislatures may make grants of some kinds, which come properly within the denomination of contracts, and such contracts, when made, are as inviolable as the contracts of an individual."

"It is as essential that the public faith should be preserved inviolate as it is that individual grants and contracts should be maintained and enforced. But there is a material difference between the right of a legislature to grant lands, or corporate powers, or money, and a right to grant away the essential attributes of sovereignty, or rights of eminent domain. These do not seem to furnish the subject matter of a contract." *Brewster vs. Hough*, 10 New Hampshire, 139.

For criticisms on this opinion see *American Law Magazine* for 1846, Art. 4.

Among the other cases decided in the State Courts on questions of exemption from taxation by statute, or charter, are the following: In *Osborne vs. Humphrey*, 7 Conn., 335, a law of 1802 had exempted parsonages, &c. from taxation, and the land had been leased for 999 years. The act was repealed 1821, and the repeal was held void. *Atwater vs. Woodbridge*, 6 Conn., 223, is a similar case. In 11 Conn., 251, is a case of ministry land exempted by statute from taxation, and the exemption was held good. Judge Church, however, dissented, and delivered a very able opinion, reviewing all the cases; and especially commenting on the two cases in 6 Conn., 223, and 10 Conn., 490, in which cases he says this question of the power of the legislature was not raised. 1 *Metcalf*, 538, was a question of exempting meeting houses, but seems to relate to the construction of the act. 4 *Metcalf*, 564, seems also a question of construction. *State vs. Branin*, 3 *Zabriskie*, 484, also relates to the construction of a statute. So in *State vs. Tunis*, 3 *Zabriskie*. In the case of *Morris Railroad*, 3 *Zabriskie*, 529, the charter was repealable. In the case of the *Easton Bank*, 10 Barr (Pa.) Reports, 442, a rate of tax had been prescribed in the charter, but no stipulation that there should be no further tax, and the court upheld the additional tax.

In 13 Vermont, 225, ministry land had been exempted by statute, and afterwards leased, and the exemption was held good. In the cases in Ohio—*Debolt vs. Ohio Life Insurance Company*, 1 Ohio, 564; *Mechanics Bank vs. Debolt*, 1 Ohio, 581; *Toledo Bank vs. Boyd*, 1 Ohio, 622; and *Piqua Branch of State Bank vs. Knoop*, in same volume, the court deny the right of the legislature to grant perpetual exemptions, and sustain their opinion by long and able arguments. In *Ohio vs. Commercial Bank of Cincinnati*, 7 Ohio, 125, the rate of tax was fixed in the charter, and the court seem to hold it a contract the legislature could not alter, but Judge Catron, (10 Howard, 400), says this was merely a case of construction of a statute, and that the constitutional question was not raised. See also what Judge Campbell says, 10 Howard, 413.

It is to be observed, also, that in very few of these cases was the State a party, or concerned in the contest; and in some of them the doctrine of contract is tacitly assumed without argument. As see 17 Conn., 93.

In a recent case, *Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners vs. Pa. Railroad Co.*, decided June, 1857, Chief Justice Lewis gives a thorough examination of the cases on this question and concludes that, in the absence of any constitutional authority, a State legislature has no power to sell, surrender, alienate or abridge any of the rights of sovereignty, such as the right of taxation, so as to bind future legislatures, and any contract to that effect is void. Although the court refer as authorities to some of the Ohio cases, which had been reversed in the United States Supreme Court, yet

the decision of the Pennsylvania court itself, and the reasons they give for it, are entitled to no little weight, and show that the current of legal opinion is beginning to change upon this subject. See 5 Law Register, 623. Redfield on Railways, § 229, page 531.

There was probably a reason why the courts formerly leaned strongly in favor of protecting corporations, against the power of the legislatures. There were comparatively few corporations, and there was a strong popular prejudice against them, and they needed the aid of the courts to preserve their existence. At the present time there is hardly an individual but is interested in some corporation, and it is rather the legislature which needs protection against the influence of combined corporations.

If a legislature can irrevocably exempt a corporation from taxation, they can do the same with a town. For services to the State they might exempt an individual, and his descendants, forever. For a sum paid down by way of commutation, they might exempt an individual, or a city, forever—or, they may exempt a part of the land in a town forever.

Have the people ever given them such a power?

In many cases the courts have sustained acts of legislatures, which divested rights of individuals. "It is clear, says Chief Justice Taney, that this court has no right to pronounce an act of the State Legislature void, as contrary to the Constitution of the United States, from the mere fact that it divests antecedent vested rights of property. * * * Nor are we aware of any decision of this, or any Circuit Court, which has condemned such a law upon this ground, provided its effect be not to impair the obligation of a contract." Charles River Bridge case, 11 Peters, 540.

We have remarked that Judge Story went so far as to consider a salary fixed by law, a contract the legislature could not alter. The courts have since decided to the contrary. See 8 Howard, 163; 10 Howard, 395; 6 Howard, 548. So it has been decided The legislature may release a penalty although the informer may have an interest in it: 10 Wheaton, 246; 6 Peters, 404. It is difficult to see the distinction between these cases and those where an exemption from taxation is claimed by virtue of a repealed statute. The case of a charter, however, it would be contended by some, did not stand upon the same ground.

The charter of the college was granted at a time when the people of the State had, comparatively, little wealth, and when salaries were small, professors poor, and, even with the exemption from tax, the professor's salary did not more than comfortably support him. Circumstances have changed, and professors are now among our most wealthy men.

For several years the college had no professor, and for twenty years they had but one professor. The President's salary was a mere trifle.

Even if the charter is to be considered a contract, it would be full compliance with the spirit of the contract to exempt \$0,000

worth of property from taxation; that being the amount held by professors in old times.

According to the letter of the charter an officer may hold amount of property in trust for others. And the danger of trusts may be great hereafter. If the present officers are under suspicion, there is no harm in it, and it implies no disrepute to them, to guard against the future.

Some of the committee were of opinion that it would be better, as a mark of respect and as the legislature do not even to appear to do anything to the injury of the college, to make the act conditional, and to request the consent of the legislature to it. If they refused, it would still be in the power of the legislature to repeal the exemption unconditionally. The majority of the committee think best to report the bill unconditionally, having full confidence in the patriotism of the officers of the college, and not doubting but that they are willing, especially in a crisis like the present, to bear their just share of the burden of the State.

The Committee do not mean to say that the legal question is free from all difficulty, but they believe the courts will be long before they deny the power of the Legislature to interfere in the present case.

They respectfully report the following bill:

AN ACT to amend the charter of Brown University by striking out so much thereof as exempts the estates, persons, and families of the President and professors thereof from taxation.

Whereas, in times of public danger all persons ought to bear their share of the public burdens in proportion to their abilities; and this General Assembly have full confidence in the patriotism of the said President and Professors, and in their willingness to bear their proper share of the taxation necessary for the preservation of our Union and Constitution, therefore

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

So much of the act entitled "An act for the establishment of a college or university within this colony," passed at February session, A. D. 1764, as exempts the estates, persons and families of the President and Professors of said institution, now known as Brown University, from taxation, is hereby repealed.

NOTE.—It will be seen that this bill does not affect at all the property of the college, but only that of the college officers. Even on the ground of expediency it can be hardly supposed that the exemption of the officers was one of the essentials of the charter, without which the college would not have been accepted it.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

PASSED AT THE

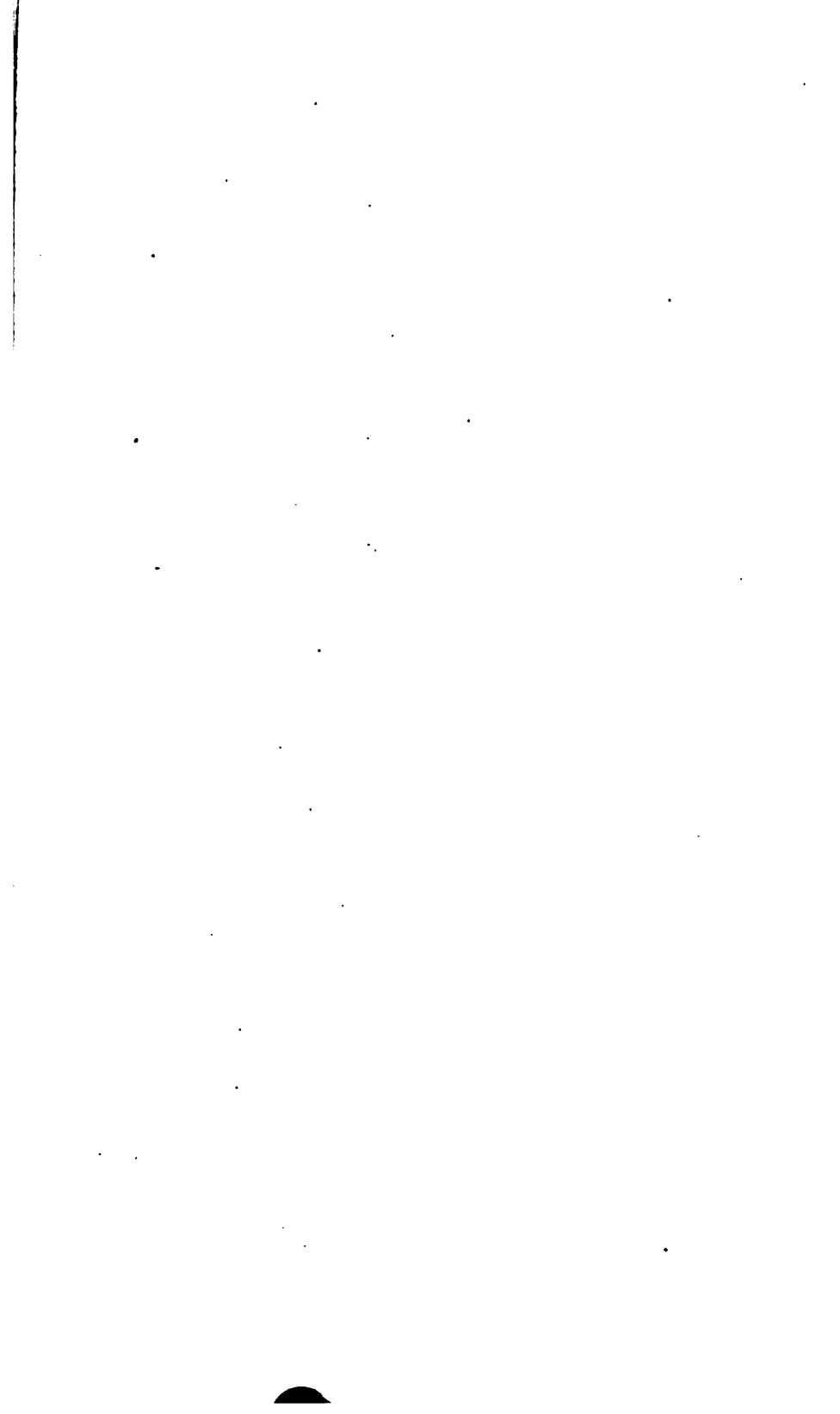
JANUARY SESSION, 1863.



State of Rhode Island, &c.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, MARCH, 1863.

PROVIDENCE:
ALFRED ANTHONY, STATE PRINTER, 16 MARKET SQUARE,
1863.



ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, 1863.

[The Chapters are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 444.

[Passed March 13, 1863.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE AND RESTRAIN SALES OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No person shall hereafter sell within this State, any ale, wine, rum, or other strong or malt liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is ale, wine, rum, or other strong or malt liquor, unless he be a resident of the town in which the sale is made, and shall have complied with all the conditions hereinafter specified, viz.: He shall on some day preceding such sale, and within a year of such sale, have filed in the town clerk's office of said town, a notice of his intention to sell the aforesaid liquors or any of them, and specifying whether he intends to sell in quantities less than three gallons, or without restriction as to quantity, and he shall, at the time of filing such notice, pay into the town treasury, if he desires to sell in less quantities than three gallons, the sum of fifty dollars; and if without restriction as to quantity, the sum of one hundred dollars; of which

Sales forbidden unless

Payment.

sums one quarter shall be for the use of the town, and the remainder shall be paid into the State treasury; he shall also have filed in the town clerk's office of the town a bond, executed to the town council, in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved of by said council, or in case of their refusal to prove or neglect to act thereon, then by the Supreme Court or Court of Common Pleas, or by a judge of the same, at any time in any county, and which approval shall be had before any sale is made under the bond. The conditions of the bond shall be that the person so conditioned to maintain good order in his house and possessions, not to sell or suffer to be sold in his house or on his possessions, any of the aforesaid liquors or drinks on Sunday; that he will not sell or permit the same to be sold to minors, or to any person in a state of intoxication, or to an habitual drunkard, known to him to be such; or knowingly to any person so designated by any town council as an habitual drunkard, to whom he has been forbidden by any town council to sell; that he will not, knowingly, sell or permit to be sold, any of the aforesaid liquors or drinks to any member of the Narragansett Indian tribe, known to him to be such; or to any minor after he shall have been forbidden to sell to such minor by his parents or guardian, or either of them; or to any person under a guardianship, after he has been forbidden by such person to be a guardian; and will not knowingly suffer any person to become intoxicated in his house or on his premises. And it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or permit to be sold greater quantities than that expressed in his notice of intention aforesaid, or in more than one place in the town. And the town clerk shall keep posted in some conspicuous place in his office the names of the persons who have complied with these provisions, and the dates of their compliance.

Bond. hundred dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved of by said council, or in case of their refusal to prove or neglect to act thereon, then by the Supreme Court or Court of Common Pleas, or by a judge of the same, at any time in any county, and which approval shall be had before any sale is made under the bond.

Conditions of bond. The conditions of the bond shall be that the person so conditioned to maintain good order in his house and possessions, not to sell or suffer to be sold in his house or on his possessions, any of the aforesaid liquors or drinks on Sunday; that he will not sell or permit the same to be sold to minors, or to any person in a state of intoxication, or to an habitual drunkard, known to him to be such; or knowingly to any person so designated by any town council as an habitual drunkard, to whom he has been forbidden by any town council to sell; that he will not, knowingly, sell or permit to be sold, any of the aforesaid liquors or drinks to any member of the Narragansett Indian tribe, known to him to be such; or to any minor after he shall have been forbidden to sell to such minor by his parents or guardian, or either of them; or to any person under a guardianship, after he has been forbidden by such person to be a guardian; and will not knowingly suffer any person to become intoxicated in his house or on his premises. And it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or permit to be sold greater quantities than that expressed in his notice of intention aforesaid, or in more than one place in the town. And the town clerk shall keep posted in some conspicuous place in his office the names of the persons who have complied with these provisions, and the dates of their compliance.

Names to be posted up. some conspicuous place in his office the names of the persons who have complied with these provisions, and the dates of their compliance.

Penalties. **SEC. 2.** Any person having complied with the provisions of the first section, who shall sell, or who shall suffer on his possessions to be sold any of said liquors or drinks in any quantity greater than those specified in his notice of intention to sell, or contrary to the terms of the bond, or of this act, shall forfeit and pay for every offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered by indictment or by complaint before any justice of the peace.

peace. And if any person sentenced to pay a fine or costs under this act shall not pay the same, the town clerk shall deliver his bond to the attorney general, for suit; and judgment shall be rendered and execution issue for double the amount of fine and costs, together with the costs of suit on the bond. And on such sentence, and, also, whenever it shall, after reasonable notice to such person, be proved to the satisfaction of the town council of the town, that he has violated the provisions of this act or of his bond, such person's right to sell shall cease, and he shall not be authorized to sell again until he shall anew have complied with the provisions of said first section.

Town councils may enquire.

SEC. 3. Any giving away of any of said liquors, taking pay for admission to any room, or taking pay for some article with an intent to avoid the penalties of the law, shall be deemed a sale within the meaning of this act; and knowingly selling to any person for the use of any other person to whom it is not lawful to sell, shall be deemed a sale to such latter person within the meaning of this act.

Evasion.

SEC. 4. If any person not having complied with the aforesaid conditions, shall sell any of said liquors or drinks, in any secret and clandestine way, either by a dumb-waiter, revolving-stand, slide or drawer, or any other secret way, then the owner of any house, store or other building, in which the same may be done, shall be deemed and taken to be the offender, and be liable to the penalty aforesaid; provided, such owner shall not be liable until ten days after the town council have caused personal notice to be given him that he is so liable, and shall be liable only in case he refuses on demand to give the name of the person or persons offending.

Secret sales.

SEC. 5. In any prosecution under this act, it shall be sufficient to set forth, that the person charged, did, contrary to some provision of this act, (specifying the provision,) on or between certain days, sell any of the aforesaid liquors or drinks, without naming the persons to whom sold, or the kind or quantity thereof, or the precise time thereof; and the burden of proof shall be on the person complained of, to show that he has filed the notice of intention and bond, and made the payment

Form of complaints.

Burden of proof.

hereinbefore required. All complaints before a justice of the peace, shall be made in the town where the offence is charged to have been committed; and no judgment of acquittal rendered on any complaint, fraudulently or collusively made, shall be a bar to another prosecution for the same offence. Any defect in the complaint, warrant or indictment, may be at any time amended by the court.

To be made
in the town.

May post
drunkards.

SEC. 6. If any person be an habitual drunkard, it shall be lawful for the town council of the town in which he resides, to cause written notice to be served on any person or persons, not thereafter to sell to such person any of the aforesaid liquors; or they may, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in the county, forbid any and all persons selling any of the liquors to such habitual drunkard.

Suits for
liquor
sold.

SEC. 7. No action of any kind shall be maintained in any court of this State, for the value of any liquor drunk upon the premises of the seller.

Colleges and
schools.

SEC. 8. The town council of the several towns shall have power to make such by-laws as they deem necessary, to prevent the sale of the before-mentioned liquors or drinks to any of the students or scholars of any college, academy or school.

Surety for
costs.

SEC. 9. In all complaints under this act before a justice of the peace, the complainant shall give bond or surety with surety for costs, unless said complainant be a member of the town council, or overseer of the poor, of the several towns of the State, the sheriff or deputy sheriff of the several counties, or the city clerk or shalms of the cities of Newport and Providence, in which case he shall not be required to give surety.

Fees.

SEC. 10. The following fees shall be allowed under this act: to the town clerk for filing bond and return of intention to sell, one dollar; and to the town council for approving of a bond, one dollar.

SEC. 11. The whole of Chapter 78 of Title XX of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed, and the succeeding ten sections shall be substituted in lieu thereof with this title, "OF SALES OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS."

Adulterat-
ing liquors.

SEC. 12. Section 2 of Chapter 217 of Title XX of the Revised Statutes, "Of offences against the health," shall be amended so as to read as follows

Every person who shall be convicted of fraudulently adulterating for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirits, malt liquor or other liquor, intended for drinking, with any substance injurious to health; or of selling or furnishing to any person any food or drink so adulterated, knowing it to be such, shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. Section 5 of Chapter 77 of Title XIV of ^{Taverns} the Revised Statutes, "Of Licensed Houses," shall be amended by adding the following words, "without complying with the provisions of law regulating such sales," immediately after the word, "therein," in the third line thereof.

SEC. 14. Section 1 of Chapter 73 of Title XIV of ^{Nuisance not amended.} the Revised Statutes, shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"All buildings, places or tenements, used as houses of ill fame, resorted to for prostitution, lewdness, or illegal gambling, and all buildings, or places where any ale, wine, rum, or other strong or malt liquors, or any mixed liquors of which either ale, wine, rum, or other strong or malt liquors is a component part, is sold, without the owner or keeper thereof, having complied with the requisitions in the first section of Chapter 78 Title XIV of the Revised Statutes contained; or where intemperate, idle, dissolute, noisy or disorderly persons, are in the habit of resorting, or where minors are in the habit of resorting for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and are to be regarded as such."

SEC. 15. The reference made in Section 14 of this present act, to the First Section of Chapter 78 Title XIV of the Revised Statutes, is intended to be, and shall be construed to be, to the first section of this present act.

SEC. 16. No person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, comply with the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be complained of or prosecuted for selling any of the before-mentioned liquors or drinks prior to the date of such compliance. But this act shall not be so construed as to affect any proceeding commenced before the passage hereof, under any provisions of the Revised Statutes, which are hereby

altered or repealed; but the same shall be pros-
 in the same manner, and with the same effect as
 act had not been passed. Nothing herein con-
 Pure wines. shall be construed to prohibit the sale of any wine
 ufactured from the pure juice of the grape or
 fruit, without any admixture of alcoholic liqu-
 manufacture.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect from and at
 passage.

CHAPTER 445.

[Passed February 13, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 273, ENTITLED "A
 RELATIVE TO BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVIN
 REPEAL OF TITLE XIX, CHAPTER 126, OF THE REVISED
 UTES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

May invest
 in public
 stocks.

In bonds
 and drafts.

SECTION 1. All Institutions for Savings may
 shall hereafter, invest their receipts in such
 stocks of any State, or of the United States, or in
 bank stock, or in notes or bonds of any town or
 or in such corporate stocks or bonds as they may
 safe and secure; or they may discount in accor-
 with the provisions of Sections 24 and 25, of sa-
 the notes, bonds or drafts of individuals, or co-
 tions, with two other responsible endorsers, sure-
 guarantors: or the notes, bonds or drafts of indiv-
 or corporations, secured by the public notes, or
 bonds or stocks aforesaid, or by mortgage o-
 estate.

SEC. 2. Section 56, of Chapter 273, of the
 Laws, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 446.

[Passed February 19, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 117, TITLE XVIII, OF THE
REVISED STATUTES "OF AUCTIONEERS."*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. All auctioneers elected or appointed in any town, shall qualify themselves by giving bonds, ^{Bonds.} and taking out a license within ten (10) days after their election or appointment.

SEC. 2. Any auctioneer elected or appointed, and ^{May sell in towns where there are no auctioneers.} qualified according to law in any town, may sell real and personal estate in any other town in the county in which he shall have been so elected or appointed ; provided, such other town shall have failed to elect or appoint an auctioneer ; or if the auctioneer elected or appointed by such town, shall have failed to qualify himself according to law within ten (10) days after his election or appointment.

SEC. 3. Any auctioneer having made sales in any other town than the town in which he is elected or appointed, shall make returns of such sales to the town ^{Of returns.} in which they shall have been made, in the same manner as he is now required to make returns to the town in which he is elected or appointed ; and said auctioneer may omit from his returns to the town in which he is elected or appointed, any sales made by him as afore-said.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 447.

[Passed January 28, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 433, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN UNIFORM BOUNTY TO BE PAID BY THE STATE TO VOLUNTEERS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Bounty of
\$15
cease.

SECTION 1. Hereafter the State will cease to pay to volunteers, who, after the passage of this act, shall enlist under the calls of the President of the United States, dated respectively August 3d, 1861, and July 2d, 1862, the State bounty of three hundred dollars offered by Section 4, Chapter 433, passed September 1st, 1862; *provided however*, that all persons who may have heretofore enlisted as a part of the quota of this State, under the inducements held out by said Section referred to, and who shall not be mustered into the service of the United States, until after the passage of this act, shall be entitled to receive the bounty as by said Section offered.

SEC. 2. Sections 4, 6 and 7, of Chapter 433, of the Revised Statutes, passed at a special session in August, 1862, are hereby repealed.

Bounty of
\$15 con-
tinued.

SEC. 3. So much of Section 1, Chapter 387, of the Revised Statutes, providing for a bounty of fifteen dollars, as was repealed by Section 5, of Chapter 433, is hereby revived.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 448.

[Passed February 19, 1863]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 33, TITLE VII, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF TOWN OFFICERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Numbering
councilmen.

SECTION 1. So much of the 16th Section, of Chapter 33, of the Revised Statutes, as requires the names of candidates for the Common Council in the city of

Providence to be numbered on the ballots, and in the counting of the same to be considered as separate places, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 449.

[Passed February 10, 1863.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 230, TITLE XXXIII, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES," AND THE AMENDMENTS THERETO.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In all cases pending, or which may here-^{Of govern-} after be brought in any Court in this State, on which ^{ment stamps} any stamp or stamps required by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue, and to support the government and pay interest on the public debt ; and of all acts which may hereafter be passed in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto," shall have been used the value of such stamp or stamps, shall be included in the costs which may be taxed in said suit, in favor of the party who shall have used and cancelled the same ; or for whose benefit the same shall have been used and cancelled.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 450.

[Passed January 27, 1863.]

AN ACT TO ADJOURN THE FEBRUARY TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Supreme Court, which by law is to be holden at South Kingstown, on the first Monday of February, 1863, is hereby adjourned to the third Monday of March, 1863 ; and all business now standing continued from the last term of said Court, and

Adjourned
to March,
1863.

all appeals, bills in equity, and other process or business rightfully brought to said Court, shall be proceeded in and disposed of at said adjourned term with the same effect as if disposed of at the regular term of said Court. All process issued or returned or to be entered at said Court, or which shall be issued prior to the adjourned term under this act, shall be returned to and entered at said adjourned term.

SEC. 2. The first Tuesday of said adjourned term shall be considered the second day thereof for the purpose of filing any plea or motion or appeal which the law is required to be done on the second day of said term.

CHAPTER 451.

[Passed February 11, 1863.]

AN ACT TO LIMIT THE EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF THE ESTATES, PERSONS AND FAMILIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND PROFESSORS OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Professors
exempted
from tax un-
der \$10,000.

SECTION 1. The corporation of Brown University at Providence consenting hereto, that the estates, persons and families of the President and Professors at the time being, of said University, and of their successors in office, shall not hereafter be freed and exempted from taxes for more than the amount of ten thousand dollars, for each of such officers, his estates, persons and family included.

SEC. 2. The vote of said corporation under the seal and certified by the secretary thereof, declaring the consent of the corporation, being authorized by the President and Professors of said University, does in behalf of the President and Professors, and in behalf of said corporation consent to this act, shall be deemed sufficient taken to be proof of their consent thereto, when the vote shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 452.

[Passed February 19, 1863.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PREMIUM NOTES TO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every Mutual Fire Insurance Company incorporated by the laws of this State, may decline to take premium notes in part payment for insurance ; Relative to premium notes. *provided*, there be inserted in the body of such policy issued, a provision making the assured, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, liable to such assessments, as may be provided in said policy, and as shall become necessary in order to pay all losses and expenses, not exceeding twenty times the amount of the cash premium paid.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 453.

[Passed March 12, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 57, OF THE REVISED STATUTES—OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF INDIGENT BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB, IDIOT AND IMBECILE PERSONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 2, of Chapter 57, of the Revised Statutes, providing for the support of State beneficiaries at the Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, is so far amended that the appropriation for each beneficiary at said Institution shall be one hundred and fifty dollars a year, instead of one hundred dollars as heretofore appropriated. \$150 allowed to deaf and dumb persons.

CHAPTER 454.

[Passed March 12, 1863.]

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

\$300,000 in
bonds to be
issued.

SECTION 1. The General Treasurer is hereby authorized, by and with the advice of the Governor, to issue the Bonds of the State, for an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in such sum as the Governor shall direct, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable in two years from the first day of April, 1863, which bonds shall not be issued or sold by the General Treasurer at less than their par value. Interest on the bonds payable semi-annually, and coupons for the payment of the same, signed by the General Treasurer, shall be attached to said bonds. The Governor is hereby authorized, shall be signed by the General Treasurer, and countersigned and registered by the Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 455.

[Passed March 13, 1863.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON THE STATE BONDS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Tax of ten
cents on ev-
ery \$100.

SECTION 1. A tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars, on the valuation of the real and personal property of the several towns of the State, shall be annually assessed, collected and paid to the General Treasurer, on or before the first day of January of each year, upon the valuation as assessed by the several towns during the past year; *provided*, that any town which has not made its assessment upon the full value, shall pay its proportion of said tax upon the cash value of said property.

CHAPTER 456.

[Passed March 2d, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXIV, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE MILITIA," AND OF CHAPTER 381, IN ADDITION TO THE SAME.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the 3d Section of Chapter 381, entitled "An act in addition to Title XXXIV, of the Revised Statutes, of the Militia," as provides that all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to be raised in pursuance of this act, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are received by those of the same grade in the army of the United States, from the date of their commission or enrolment, to the time they shall be mustered into the service of the United States, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 457.

[Passed January 26, 1863.]

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND SECTION 1, OF CHAPTER 93, TITLE IV, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE DISTRAINT OF ANIMALS GOING AT LARGE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Said Section is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "And every such surveyor may appoint in writing, a deputy or deputies for that purpose, filing in the town clerk's office a copy of such appointment," so that the Section shall read as follows:

"If any horse, neat cattle, sheep or hog, shall be going at large in any highway or common, it shall be lawful for any freeholder or qualified elector or field driver, and it shall be the duty of every surveyor of highways of the town within which such animal is at large, to take up such animal and impound the same in one of the public pounds of said town; and every

such surveyor may appoint in writing a deputy or deputies for that purpose, filing in the town clerk's office a copy of such appointment."

CHAPTER 458.

[Passed March 14, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO RESTRAIN TAIN ANIMALS FROM GOING AT LARGE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

What is going at large.

SECTION 1. Any horse, cattle, geese, sheep, hogs, goats, which shall feed or graze in or upon any of the highways within the limits of the city of Providence shall be deemed and held to be "going at large," in the meaning and intention of the act of which this act is in amendment.

CHAPTER 459.

[Passed March 6, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 93, TITLE XV, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE DISTRRAINT OF ANIMALS FROM GOING AT LARGE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of going at large.

SECTION 1. Any horse, neat cattle, sheep or swine, which shall feed or graze in or upon any highway common, shall be deemed and held to be "going at large," within the meaning and intention of the act of which this act is an amendment.

CHAPTER 460.

[Passed March 14, 1863.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE VII, CHAPTER 30, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE POWERS OF AND OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST TOWNS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Hereafter the several towns are authorized to raise and appropriate money, for the purpose of rendering relief and assistance to the needy and destitute families or dependents of those who have been or may be hereafter mustered into the army or navy of the United States from this State, to an amount not exceeding four dollars per week, to the family of any one person. \$4 a week may be allowed to soldiers' families.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any contract which has heretofore been made by any town with any person who has been previously mustered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 3. No person shall be considered a pauper for having received assistance under this act.

SEC. 4. The act passed at the August session, A. D. 1862, being Chapter 434, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 461.

[Passed February 24, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 27, TITLE VI, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ENTITLED "OF THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The territory embraced within the towns of Pawtucket and East Providence, shall be included in and constitute a part of the Eastern District for the election of Representatives to the Congress of the Pawtucket and East Providence to be in Eastern District.

United States: and the provisions of Chapter 27 VI, of the Revised Statutes, and of all other acts ing to the election of Representatives in Congress be applicable to said towns, and the qualified resident therein, in the same manner as to the towns embraced in said District, and to the q electors residing in them.

CHAPTER 462.

[Passed March 11, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 190, TITLE XXVII, REVISED STATUTES, "OF COSTS, DOUBLE COSTS, DOU TEREST AND TAXATION OF COSTS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

Of costs.

SECTION 1. In all actions of the case for slander words, that shall be commenced in any Court in State, if the Court or jury shall assess the damages in such case at a less sum than seven dollars plaintiff in such case shall recover no more costs damages.

SEC. 2. So much of Chapter 190, of the Revised Statutes, to which this is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 463.

[Passed March 13, 1863.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO TOWN COUNCILS AND COURTS OF PROBATE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

**Clerks may
administer
oaths.**

SECTION 1. The clerks of the town councils and courts of probate shall have full authority to administer oaths relating to any matter of which the town councils or courts of probate have jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 464.

[Passed March 14, 1863.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDMENT OF TITLE III, CHAPTER 12 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE REVENUE OF THE STATE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every insurance company incorporated and doing business in this State, shall, on the first Monday of June in each and every year, pay to the General Treasurer one cent on each and every hundred dollars, on the amount at risk on the thirty-first day of December of each year. Tax on all insurance companies.

SEC. 2. Every stock insurance company incorporated and doing business in this State, shall annually pay to the General Treasurer, on the first Monday in June, twenty cents on each and every hundred dollars of its capital stock paid in. On stock companies.

SEC. 3. Sections 4 and 5, of Title III, Chapter 12, of the Revised Statutes, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 465.

[Passed March 12, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF, AND IN ADDITION TO, CHAPTER 12, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The weights, measures and balances received from the United States, and now in the custody of the State Sealer, and such new weights, measures and balances as shall be received from the United States as standard weights, measures and balances, in addition to, or in renewal thereof, shall be the authorized standards by which all town standards of weights and measures shall be tried, proved and sealed. Of authorized standards.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint some suitable person to be State Sealer of weights, measures and balances; who shall be sworn to the faithful performance

of his duty, and shall continue in office during the sure of the Governor.

State sealer
to have cus-
tody of
standards.

SEC. 3. The State Sealer shall have the exclusive custody and control of the standards so received by the State; which standards shall be kept in a suitable proof place, to be provided by the State. He shall prove and seal all town standards of weights, measures and balances brought to him for that purpose.

State sealer
to furnish
weights and
measures.

SEC. 4. The State Sealer shall furnish a set of standard weights and balances, at such cost as he may deem proper, to each town which shall not, in his opinion, have a suitable set, to be paid for by the State upon the order of the State Auditor on the part of the Treasurer.

Places for
safe keeping
of weights
and mea-
sures.

SEC. 5. Each town and city sealer shall, at the expense of his town or city, provide therein places for the safe and suitable keeping and preservation of the weights, measures and balances furnished by the State, which shall be used only as standards. He shall have the care and oversight thereof; shall see that they are kept in good order and repair; and if any portion of them are lost, destroyed or damaged, shall, at the expense of the town, re-place the same by similar weights, measures or balances.

Penalty for
neglect to
furnish
place.

SEC. 6. Each town or city sealer, who neglects to provide a suitable place for keeping such weights, measures and balances, or suffers any of them, through neglect, to be lost, damaged or destroyed, shall be liable to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Standards to
be adjusted.

SEC. 7. Each town and city sealer shall, once at least in every three years, have the standard weights, measures and balances in his custody tried, adjusted and sealed by the State Sealer, who shall receive compensation therefor, the sum of fifteen dollars, per annum, together with the necessary expenses incurred by him in so performing such service, shall be paid by the town to which such set of standards belongs.

Public noti-
fications.

SEC. 8. Each town and city sealer shall annually advertise or post up notifications in public places, in different parts of his town or city, for every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a weigher, who uses weights and measures, to bring the same within a certain time, in such notification limited,

not less than one month from the date of such notification, his weights, measures and balance and balances, to be adjusted and sealed; and he shall forthwith adjust and seal all weights and measures brought to him for that purpose.

SEC. 9. Each town and city sealer shall go annually to every hay scale or platform balance in his town or city, which cannot be readily removed, and try, adjust and seal the same. After the expiration of the time limited in the notification, which is required to be given in the previous Section, he shall be authorized to visit the place of business of all persons who are supposed to have weights, measures and balances, which ought to be sealed, and which have not been sealed within one year from the date of said notification, and to try, prove and seal the same.

Hay scales to be examined annually.

Other yearly examinations.

SEC. 10. For every neglect of duty, prescribed in the next three preceding Sections, the town or city sealer shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; and any town or city sealer who shall seal any weight, measure or balance, otherwise than according to the town or city standard, duly tried, proved and sealed by the State Sealer, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.

Penalty for neglect of duty by sealers.

SEC. 11. The sealer of weights and measures in any town or city in which a different compensation shall not be made by an ordinance of such town or city, shall receive a fee of three cents for every weight, measure, scale or balance, by him sealed, except platform balances. For sealing each platform balance, made for weighing five thousand pounds or upwards, the sealer shall receive one dollar; and for each balance made for weighing less than five thousand pounds, fifty cents. Each sealer shall also have a reasonable compensation for all repairs, alterations and adjustments which it is necessary for him to make, and for the expenses incurred in visiting any place, as provided for in the 9th Section of this act. Such fees and compensation shall be paid to said sealer by the person owning or using the weights, measures or balances so adjusted and sealed.

Fees.

Repairs and adjustments.

SEC. 12. Any person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who shall use

Penalty for neglect of duty of traders.

or permit to be used for him, any weight, measure, or balance, of whatever description, unless such weight, measure or balance, shall have been duly sealed, in conformity with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars; one-half for the use of the town in which such offence shall have been committed, and the other half to the use of him who shall sue for the same.

City councils may make regulations.

SEC. 13. City councils of the cities of Providence and Newport, and the town councils of the said towns, may make and ordain such ordinances and regulations not repugnant to law, relating to the purchase and sale of merchandize or commodities, in such cities or town respectively, as such city or town council may deem proper, and may enforce the same in the manner and to the extent provided in the 16th Section of Chapter 34, of the Revised Statutes, for the enforcement of the ordinances and regulations there referred to.

SEC. 14. Sections 1 and 2, of the 123d Chapter of the Revised Statutes, and the act entitled "An Act in amendment of, and in addition to, Chapter 34, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Weights and Measures'" are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 466.

[Passed February 6, 1863]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 367, "OF AN ACT IN ADDITION TO THE NORTH BURIAL GROUND IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE." PASSED JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1861.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows.

SECTION 1. Section 4, of said act is hereby amended by inserting after the words "their discretion," in the fifth line of said Section, the words "with the approval of the board of aldermen of said city of Providence."

SEC. 2. So much of said act to which this amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 467.

[Passed March 13, 1863.]

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following named purposes, in addition to the sums appropriated in the act passed at the May session, 1862 :

For the pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, three thousand dollars.

For the Providence Reform School, sixteen hundred dollars.

For fuel and gas, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For public printing, fifteen hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 468.

[Passed March 14, 1863.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE COURT OF JUSTICES IN NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever either the presiding justice or clerk, comprising the Court of Justices in the city of Newport, shall be sick, or from other cause unable to attend to his duties, the remaining justice or clerk may hold said Court alone, or may call upon any other justice of the peace in said town to sit with him ; and in such case they shall constitute the Court, and may exercise all the powers thereof. Provision in case of sickness.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 469.

[Passed February 25, 1863.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE
CITY OF PROVIDENCE.*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*President of
the board of
alderman.

SECTION 1. The board of aldermen of said city annually after their organization, elect one of number president of said board, who shall hold appointment during the current municipal year shall, in the absence of the mayor, preside over board, and at the joint meetings of the two boards who shall also in the absence of the mayor from the or in case of his inability or death, exercise for the being all the powers and duties of mayor.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately and after its passage ; and thereupon said board dermen shall elect such an officer for the remaining the present municipal year, and thereafter according the provisions of the first section of this act.

CHAPTER 470.

[Passed March 14, 1863.]

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF
GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
THE THIRTIETH OF APRIL, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND
FOUR.*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of April, 1864 to be paid out of the several appropriations hereinafter mentioned.

FOR SALARIES.

To the Governor, one thousand dollars.

To the Lieutenant Governor, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, twenty-five hundred dollars ; and to each of the Associate Justices, eighteen hundred dollars.

To the Secretary of State, one thousand dollars.

To the Attorney General, twelve hundred dollars

To the General Treasurer, eight hundred dollars.

To the State Auditor, one thousand dollars.

To the State Insurance Commissioner, two hundred dollars.

To the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, five hundred dollars.

To the Commissioner of Public Schools, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Justices of the Court of Magistrates, in the city of Providence, twenty-six hundred dollars.

To the Justices of the Court of Justices in the city of Newport, one thousand dollars.

To the Justices of the Court of Magistrates, in the village of Woonsocket, seven hundred dollars.

To the Clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Providence, three thousand dollars.

To the Clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Bristol, four hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, six thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the General Assembly, including the pay of its clerks and officers, and for stationery, thirty-five hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the maintenance of Courts, including the pay of clerks, except the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Providence, jurors, justices of the peace, witnesses, officers and all other expenses authorized by existing laws, thirty thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

For Public Schools, fifty thousand dollars; and the Commissioner for Public Schools is hereby directed to apportion the same in the manner provided by law. Of the amount appropriated, the General Treasurer is directed to pay fifteen thousand dollars on and after the 15th day of July; and the remainder on and after the 31st day of December.

For the Normal School, twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Hospital, and other curative hospitals, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, fourteen thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

For board of persons confined in jail, and the support of jailors, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For the support of juvenile offenders sent to the Providence Reform School, twelve thousand dollars.

FOR THE MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Five thousand dollars.

FOR PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the scheduled annual report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, the annual report upon the registration of births, marriages and deaths; all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such other printing as may be required in the office of the Secretary of State, and other executive offices, four thousand dollars.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For the repairs of Court Houses and Jails, five hundred dollars.

FOR FUEL AND GAS.

For fuel and gas for the several Court Houses and Jails, and the public offices, the bills for which to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, one thousand dollars.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

For pay of Railroad Commissioners, five hundred dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF GOVERNOR.

To pay drafts upon the treasury, drawn by the Governor, five hundred dollars.

FOR RENTS, ETC.,

To pay rents of public offices and rooms for Magistrates' Courts, fourteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of Narragansett tribe of Indians, seventy-five dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

To pay appropriations made by the General Assembly, and for such other objects and claims as are not specified in this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTIONS assigning to Brown University, the land scrip granted by the United States to the State of Rhode Island, for the establishment of an Agricultural College.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is, authorized and appointed on the part of the State, to transfer, assign, and set over to the Corporation of Brown University, in the city of Providence, the scrip now in the possession of the Governor, or which may hereafter come into his possession from the Government of the United States, under and by virtue of a Resolution passed by this General Assembly, at its present session, upon receiving from the said Corporation or its duly authorized agent, the following stipulations; which stipulations shall be as and for a perpetual agreement, by and between said Corporation and State as aforesaid, and shall be in form substantially as follows, that is to say:

SAID CORPORATION DOES HEREBY AGREE

1. To provide a College or Department in said University, the leading object whereof shall be, without excluding other scientific and classic studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Me

chanic Arts, in such manner as hereinafter stated, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

2. To locate without unnecessary delay, and at their best discretion, the said scrip upon some of the public lands of the United States, properly open to be located upon, and from time to time to sell and dispose of the lands so to be located upon, so that the largest price can be obtained for the same. Location of scrip.

3. To invest and to keep invested the proceeds of the said sales in stocks or securities of the United States or of this State; but if this should be impracticable, so that an income therefrom of at least five per centum per annum upon their par value could not be realized, then to invest such proceeds in some other safe stocks, (the safety of which other stocks the University shall guarantee,) upon which an income of at least five per centum, as aforesaid, can be realized. Investment of funds.

4. To pay all expenses of locating and selling said lands, and all taxes which may be assessed thereon, or upon the proceeds thereof. Expense of locating lands.

5. To apply faithfully the income arising from the avails of the sales of said lands in endowing, maintaining and supporting a College in said University as aforesaid, for the objects as aforesaid, so that no portion of said proceeds or income therefrom shall be used in the erection, preservation, purchase or repairing of any building or buildings, for the College, or other purposes; *provided, however*, that a portion of said proceeds of said sales, not exceeding one-tenth part thereof, may, at the discretion of the Corporation, be expended according to said act of Congress, in the purchase of lands for sites, or an experimental farm, whenever said Corporation shall so determine. Application of funds.

6. To educate scholars, each at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, to the extent of the entire annual income from said proceeds, subject to the proviso as aforesaid; the Governor and Secretary of State, to have the right on or before Commencement Day of each year, and in conjunction with the President of the University, to nominate candidates for vacancies occurring in said College or Department as aforesaid, at the Terms for education of scholars.

beginning of each Collegiate year; and students admitted to said College, and pursuing studies there, by virtue of said fund, are not to be excluded from regular scientific and classic studies of said University, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of said University, in entering and remaining thereat; and are to be graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy or Bachelor of Arts, or are to receive a certificate for a partial course, according as they may be.

Responsibilities assumed by College.

7. To assume upon itself all the responsibilities and duties which are imposed upon the State by the act of Congress; and also all the duties imposed upon Colleges endowed under the provisions of the said act, and to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities conferred thereby upon the State, and upon institutions endowed thereunder.

Annual report.

8. To make to the Governor of the State an annual report, a copy of which shall be communicated to the General Assembly, of all lands located and sold, until the whole is disposed of, the amount received thereon, the same and how invested, and of the appropriations made of the proceeds therefrom, and stating the number of the students to whom the same have been applied, and of all other matters prescribed by said act, Congress as aforesaid.

No. 2. RESOLUTIONS accepting the grant of land, made by the United States for an Agricultural College.

Acceptance of grant.

Resolved, The Senate, concurring with the House in the passage hereof, that the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, does hereby express its assent and concurrence in behalf of the State, of the benefit of the provisions of Chapter CXXX, of the Statutes of the United States, passed at the Second Session of the Twenty-seventh Congress, and approved July 2d, A. D. 1861, donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, upon the terms and conditions in the said act, contained and set forth.

that the faith of the State be, and is hereby pledged to the United States that, upon the receipt of the scrip provided to be issued under the said act of Congress, it will faithfully apply the proceeds thereof to the objects, and in the manner prescribed by this act.

Faith of
State
pledged.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is, requested to notify the President of the United States, without delay, of the accepting by the Legislature of this State of the donation of scrip for one hundred and twenty thousand acres of the public lands of the United States, (that quantity being thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State,) made by the provisions of Chapter CXXX, of the Statutes of the United States, approved July 2d, 1862, donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, upon the terms and conditions in the said act contained and set forth, and to furnish at the same time a copy of said notification to the Secretary of the Interior.

President to
be notified
of accept-
ance.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is, fully authorized and empowered by himself or his order, to receive from the Secretary of the Interior, or any other person authorized to issue the same, the land scrip to which this State is entitled, under the provisions of Chapter CXXX, of the Statutes of the United States, passed at the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and approved July 2d, A. D. 1862, donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and to hold the said scrip subject to the future order of this General Assembly.

The Govern-
or to receive
the scrip.

Resolution providing for the nomination of State bene-*No. 3.*
ficiaries to be educated at Brown University.

Resolved by the General Assembly as follows :

That the Senators and Representatives from the several towns in the General Assembly, for the time be-

ing, are constituted a Board of Commissioners, whose duty it shall be during the January session in each year, to present to the Governor and Secretary of State the names of worthy young men from the several towns, to be educated as State beneficiaries in Brown University, according to the act of Congress donating land to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. And the said Commissioners are hereby instructed, after one candidate has been presented from each town in the State (the order of the towns to be determined by lot), to select the candidates as far as may be from the several towns in the ratio of their representation in the House of Representatives, and from that class of persons who otherwise would not have the means of providing themselves with the like benefits; and that the Governor and Secretary of State be, and they are hereby, instructed to select candidates from the names presented, in such manner as that whenever for any reason any town shall not have received its just quota of those admitted to said University, such town shall, in the nomination of subsequent candidates, have priority over those towns which have received their full quota.

RESOLUTION relative to the distribution of Bounty Money
to towns.

Upon the report of Benjamin Finch and William M. Bailey, Esqs., Commissioners appointed to report upon the proper manner of distributing the State military bounty:

Voted and Resolved, That in the distribution of said bounty money, the said Commissioners shall allow the towns for all persons properly enlisted and delivered to the State authority, whether they were actually mustered into the United States service or not.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to render pecu- *No. 5.*
niary aid to the United States Provost Marshal.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor for the time being, be, and he is hereby, authorized to render to the United States Provost Marshal of Rhode Island, such pecuniary aid as he may from time to time deem expedient.

RESOLUTIONS of sympathy with the families of Brigadier *No. 6*
General Rodman, Lieut. R. H. Ives, Jr., Lieut. Col. Sayles, Lieut. Col. Curtis, and other officers.

Resolved, That this General Assembly tender their sympathies to the families of Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman, and of Lieutenant Robert H. Ives, Jr., a member of General Rodman's personal staff, who fell together while gallantly charging at the head of a division upon the batteries of the enemy at the battle of Antietam, Maryland, on the 17th September, 1862.

Resolved, That this General Assembly further tender their sympathies to the families of Lieutenant Colonel Welcome B. Sayles, of the Seventh Regiment, and of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Curtis, of the Fourth Regiment, and of Major Jacob Babbitt, all of the Rhode Island Volunteers, who lost their lives when gallantly leading their men in the battle of Fredericksburg, in Virginia, on the 13th day of December, 1862.

Resolved, That this General Assembly further tender their sympathies to the families of the other officers and men of the Rhode Island regiments who have fallen in the defence of their country; and that this General Assembly and the people of this State will ever hold in grateful remembrance the names of the gallant dead who fell in the war for the preservation of the republic.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit copies of these resolutions to the families of the deceased officers.

- *No. 7.* RESOLUTIONS relating to the death of Lieutenant Stephen M. Hopkins.

Resolved, That the members of this body sympathetically acknowledging the dispensation of Divine Providence in removing by death their late associate, Lieutenant Stephen M. Hopkins, recognize that momentous event with emotions of the deepest sorrow, and sincerely feel that words can never express the high regard which he was held by them as a citizen, a legislator, a man and a soldier.

Resolved, That in the loss of Lieutenant Hopkins while serving his country in a distant State, this House is left without the companionship of one who by his kindness of heart and cheerfulness of disposition made himself respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our late friend and associate, the most heart-felt expressions of condolence and sympathy, trusting that "who doeth all things well," may sustain and comfort them in this their severe affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the clerk of this House, to the immediate family of the deceased, and also to his father's family.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the family of the deceased, this House do now adjourn.

- No. 8.* RESOLUTION of thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Ross, late of the R. I. Volunteers.

Whereas, It is becoming and proper for this House through its General Assembly, to make proper acknowledgment for the services rendered heretofore in pressing the present rebellion by officers who have left their service abroad to join our regiments of volunteers:

And, whereas, Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Ross, of the Royal Swedish Army, having obtained furlough from his sovereign, came to the United States and joined the First Regiment of Rhode Island

lery, in which, and in the Third Regiment of Heavy Artillery, he has served since August, 1861, with honor to himself and to the United States forces ; be it therefore—

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly be presented to Lieutenant Colonel Rossander for his services rendered to the State of Rhode Island, and to the country at large, as an officer of her regiments of volunteers in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State furnish to Lieutenant Colonel Rossander a copy of these resolutions.

RESOLUTION relative to a proposed exploration of No. 9.
Eastern Asia, by Dr. Macgowan.

Resolved, That the scientific and industrial exploration of the unknown portions of Eastern Asia proposed by Dr. Macgowan, and elucidated by him to members of this General Assembly, merits, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the attention of the General Government.

RESOLUTION of thanks to the Managers of the Providence No. 10.
Children's Friend Society.

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly tender to the Board of Managers of the Providence Children's Friend Society their sincere thanks for the gratification afforded them during the visit made on the 19th instant to the excellent institution over which they preside.

Resolved, That the humane and Christian work of gathering within its Home, and training for usefulness in life, neglected and forsaken children, meets our warmest approbation ; and the entire arrangements of the Institution render it a model worthy of imitation in establishing similar charities in other parts of the State.

- No. 11. RESOLUTION for printing catalogue of Books and Pamphlets, relating to the State of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to print with the Schedules, a catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to Rhode Island, compiled by the Secretary, and to distribute the same to the members of the General Assembly, and to others entitled by law to receive those publications.

No. 12.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, February 2d, 1863.

To the Honorable

Senate and House of Representatives :

The uncompromising fidelity of Major General Burnside to the General Government, notwithstanding adverse circumstances, renders it eminently appropriate that Your Honorable bodies, should extend to him, a distinguished fellow citizen, some mark of their appreciation of his worth and services. I therefore most respectfully recommend the passage of a resolution extending to General Burnside the hospitalities of the State, and an invitation to visit the Houses in their respective chambers.

WM. SPRAGUE

RESOLUTION extending the hospitalities of the State to Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, and inviting him to visit the Senate and House of Representatives in their respective chambers.

Whereas, This General Assembly has learned of the temporary return to Rhode Island of Major General Ambrose E. Burnside ; and, in view of the distinguished services rendered to the country by our eminent fellow citizen, since the commencement of the present war, his fortitude, his bravery, his pure and lofty patriotism, some expression of our estimate of his worth is deemed proper :

Therefore resolved, That we gladly embrace the opportunity to extend to Major General Burnside the hospitalities of the State of Rhode Island, and that we cordially invite him to visit the Senate and House of Representatives in their respective chambers.

RESOLUTION extending the hospitalities of the State to No. 13.

Major General John E. Wool, and inviting him to visit the Senate and House of Representatives in their respective chambers.

Whereas, This General Assembly has learned of the intended visit of Major General John E. Wool to Rhode Island for the purpose of inspecting its defences, and for other objects. In view, therefore, of the distinguished services rendered by General Wool to the country during a long period, and for his pure and lofty patriotism, some expression of our estimate of his worth is deemed proper :

Therefore resolved, That we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to extend to Major General Wool the hospitalities of the State of Rhode Island; and that we cordially invite him to visit the Senate and House of Representatives in their respective chambers.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State and the Hon. Henry Butler, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Richard W. Greene, N. Van Slyck and Pardon Stevens, on the part of the House of Representatives, be a committee to wait upon General Wool, and present him with a copy of these resolutions.

RESOLUTION for the appointment of Commissioners relative to the Northern Boundary Line between this State and the State of Massachusetts. No. 14.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Commissioners in connection with Commissioners to be appointed by the State of Massachusetts, to ascertain the true

Northern Boundary Line between this State and State of Massachusetts, and to report to the General Assembly.

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- No. 15. RESOLUTION establishing the pay of the clerks of Senate and House.

Resolved, That the pay of the Secretary and of the Senate and House of Representatives during present session shall be five dollars per day.

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- No. 16. RESOLUTION to pay the salaries of the Adjutant General the Quartermaster General and their assistants the year ending December 31, 1863.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be directed to pay to the order of the Adjutant General the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and to the order of the Quartermaster General the sum of twelve hundred dollars for their services for the year ending December 31, 1863, in equal quarterly payments.

The Adjutant General may have one assistant, at a salary of five hundred dollars per year; and the Quartermaster General may have two assistants or clerks, in his office, at a salary of not more than one thousand dollars a year for each; and the General Treasurer is directed to charge the above sums in his account for military expenditures.

-
- No. 17. RESOLUTION in relation to assessment of taxes on the town of North Providence.

Whereas, the town of North Providence has made certain advances for straightening the channel of the Woonasquatucket river, and for the settlement of the boundary line between said town and the city of Providence:

And, whereas, said town has failed to add to the amount of benefits conferred upon, over and above the amount of losses and damages sustained by

owners and lessees of land, situated in said town, by said improvements, to the taxes for said town, assessed next after the publication of the report of the Commissioners made to the town clerk's office of said town in the month of September, A. D. 1862, assessing the benefits and advantages over and above the losses and damages, as required by an act entitled "An act to establish the boundary between Providence and North Providence along a portion of the Woonasquatucket river, and to provide for straightening of said river and line," passed at the January session, A. D. 1861. Therefore—

Resolved, That the assessors of taxes for the town of North Providence be, and they are hereby, authorized to assess the amounts of benefits and advantages over and above the losses and damages, as apportioned and reported by the Commissioners appointed by and under an act entitled "An act to establish the boundary between Providence and North Providence along the Woonasquatucket river," against those persons against whom the Commissioners have assessed the said reported amounts; and that the collector of said town be, and he is hereby, authorized to collect the said assessments within the month of April, A. D. 1863; said collector giving personal notice to the parties so assessed, on or before the fifteenth day of April, that said assessments are due; and that the collector is directed to add to all such assessments as are not paid on or before the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1863, interest on the assessment from said thirtieth day of April, to the time of payment.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike to sell certain land belonging to the State. No. 18.

Resolved, That the Agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to sell, or cause to be sold at public auction, a certain piece of land situate in North Providence, on the easterly side of said Turnpike, fronting thereon three hundred and eighty-five feet, from near the

second to a little south of the fifth Elm tree, nor the Toll Gate, and bounded by stones set in the ground near those trees, respectively; and extending by parallel lines, at right angles with the Turnpike, they meet the land of Ira Pidge; said lot being bounded on the east by land of said Pidge; containing hundred and forty-seven rods of land, more or less, with one-half of the gangway on or adjoining the same. And the said Agent is hereby directed to publish a notice of the time and place of sale of said land to be printed once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, in the *Pawtucket Gazette & Chronicle*, a newspaper printed in the town of North Providence, (the publication to be not less than one week previous to the time appointed for said sale,) and at the time and place so appointed, shall cause said lot of land serving so much thereof as in his discretion he may deem necessary for the uses of the State, to be sold to the highest bidder or bidders therefor; and the said Agent is hereby authorized to make, execute and deliver in his name as such Agent, to the purchaser or purchasers of said land, or any part thereof, a deed or deeds, good and sufficient to convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, all the right, title and interest of the State, in and to the land so sold and conveyed; and the money arising from said sale or sales after deducting therefrom the reasonable expenses of advertising and selling, as aforesaid, shall be paid by said Agent into the State treasury.

No. 19. RESOLUTION relating to certain acts done by persons acting as members of the General Staff.

Whereas, a question has arisen whether by the repeal at the August session of this General Assembly of Title XXXIV, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the duties," the offices of those officers constituting under that Title before its repeal, the General Staff, became vacant; and whereas, the duties appertaining to each of all of said offices constituting as aforesaid, the General Staff, continued to be performed, and the rights

privileges thereof to be enjoyed by the persons holding the same at the time of the repeal aforesaid, until said offices were filled by election at the present session of this General Assembly :

Therefore resolved, That all acts done and duties performed by each and every person holding a commission or commissions, or acting as a member of the General Staff of the State, up to the date when said offices were filled by election at this session of the General Assembly, be, and they are hereby, approved, ratified and confirmed in all respects, as if such acts and duties were done and performed under a due election or appointment to the several offices of the General Staff, aforesaid.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation of \$5,000 for re-*No. 20.*
building a wing of, and making certain repairs on
the State Prison.

Resolved, That the Inspectors of the State Prison be, and they are hereby, authorized to cause the old wing of the Prison to be torn down, and the same to be re-built on such plan as to make suitable provision for prisoners confined for debt, and for those awaiting trial ; as well as to provide such other cells, and hospital arrangements and improvements in the present kitchen, as they may deem expedient. And for the expense of the same, they may employ any profits of the Prison and Jail, now in their hands, or which may accrue during the current year ; and for any further sum necessary, they may draw on the State Treasurer from time to time to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars in all ; which sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for this purpose ; and that the Warden may remove such prisoners as the Inspectors advise, to other Jails while the building is going on, if found necessary.

- No. 21.** RESOLUTION in amendment of Resolution passed at August session, 1862, providing for a prosecution of claims of soldiers against the United States, &c.

Resolved, That the Resolution passed at the last August session of this General Assembly, providing for the prosecution of all claims of soldiers or their families against the United States, for pensions or for other claims, be so amended as to include those in the naval service of the United States.

- No. 22.** RESOLUTION directing certain alterations and repairs on the State Arsenal, and making an appropriation therefor.

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General, be and he hereby is, authorized to make such alterations and repairs on the State Arsenal as he may deem necessary to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250 00); and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the General Treasurer for an amount not exceeding the above sum in favor of the Quartermaster General.

- No. 23** RESOLUTIONS for the distribution of the Eighth and Ninth volumes of the Colonial Records.

Resolved, That the Eighth volume of the Colonial Records of Rhode Island, be distributed by the Secretary of State as follows, viz.:

One copy to each State and Territory of the United States; one copy to each of the Town Clerks of the several towns in the State; one copy to each of the Judges and Clerks of the several Courts in the State; one copy to each of the general officers in the State; one copy to each of the Public Libraries in the State that received the previous volumes; thirty copies to the Rhode Island Historical Society; ten copies to the Newport Historical Society; ten copies to the Secretary of State; one copy to each of the members of

present General Assembly, and one copy to each of the Historical Societies, Colleges, and other public libraries and literary institutions in other States, and in foreign countries, as provided for in the resolution for the distribution of previous volumes.

Resolved, That the previous volumes of the Colonial Records be given by the Secretary of State to such of the members of the present General Assembly, as have not before received them from the State.

RESOLUTION of instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress relative to the memorial of A. C. Crary, and to the claims of the Rhode Island Brigade in the Revolutionary War. No. 24.

Voted and Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their exertions to aid the memorial of A. C. Crary, son of the late Colonel Archibald Crary, of Rhode Island, presented to the present session of Congress; and also to aid in procuring an act of Congress for the payment of all the claims of the Regiment under the command of the late Colonel Crary, in the Rhode Island Brigade, in the Revolutionary War, as stated and set forth in the memorial, aforesaid.

RESOLUTION directing the Quartermaster General to repair the Armory of the Providence Artillery Company, and appropriating \$325 therefor. No. 25.

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the Armory of the Providence Artillery Company, so that the same may be put in the same good order and condition as when taken by the State, for recruiting purposes; said repairs not to exceed in amount the sum of \$325.

- No. 26. RESOLUTION directing the Quartermaster General to certain minors discharged from the Tenth Regiment R. I. Volunteers.

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General pay M. Bush, William H. Hawkes, Byron D. Harris, I. G. Hunt, George A. Jenckes, Allen G. Peck, Frank Tingley, George E. Thompson, Joshua H. Thomas, Walter Burt, Edwin Herrick, Fernando M. Johnson, Samuel D. Lincoln, Albert W. Ladd, Charles W. May, Henry W. Pearce, George Potter, William Chase, Alexander J. Campbell, Charles H. Millard, George M. Wether, Charles E. Rhodes and J. Willis McCrillis, a sum of fifteen dollars each; they having been discharged from the Tenth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, by reason of their being under eighteen years of age.

- No. 27. RESOLUTION directing the General Treasurer to transfer certain payments to the account for military expenses.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to transfer from his account with the State, for ordinary expenses, to his account for military expenditures, the following sums, viz :

Amount paid Adjutant General, for 1861,	-	1,400
" " " " 1862,		1,200
" " Assist. " (Hoppin) 1861,		500
" " " " 1862,		500
" " Interest on Bonds (Coupons),		15,000
" " American Bank Note Co.,	-	740
		<hr/>
		\$19,340

- No. 28. RESOLUTIONS of thanks to Governor Sprague.

Whereas, in the retirement of His Excellency W. Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, this Senate deem it prop-

express their appreciation of his services as Governor for the past three years, and as the presiding officer of this body, it is therefore—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due to His Excellency for the efficient and vigorous management of his duties as Governor of this State; and we, Senators, feel that the proud position which this State occupies among her sister States, in loyalty to the Government of the United States, and in her efforts to crush the present unholy rebellion, is owing in a great degree, to his prompt and vigorous action.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due to His Excellency the Governor, as presiding officer thereof, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has uniformly discharged the duties of the chair, and for the courtesy which has marked his intercourse with each and all the members of this body.

Resolved, That the good wishes of the Senators will attend His Excellency in his new field of public service, in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to present a copy of these resolutions to Governor Sprague.

RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against *No. 29.*
the State.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the following named persons, upon the order of the State Auditor, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated:

E. S. Babcock,	-	-	\$300 00
John R. Bartlett, for travelling expenses in visiting the State beneficiaries, and for expenses to Washington on business of the State,	-	-	82 19
Joseph W. Sweet, for estimating ratable estates in Pawtucket and East Providence,	-	-	50 00
E. D. Peirce, for estimating ratable estates in Pawtucket and East Providence,	-	-	50 00
R. Sherman, for estimating ratable estates in Pawtucket and East Providence,	-	-	50 00

Francis Armington, expenses connected with the same	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Henry H. Ide, expenses connected with the same,	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Isaac Shove, expenses connected with the same,	-	-	-	-	-	-	
M. W. Armington, expenses connected with the same	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
C. G. Miner, expenses connected with the same,							1
Henry Miller, " " " "							1
							\$61

No. 30. RESOLUTION appointing Commissioners to examine Washington County Bank.

Resolved, That two suitable persons be appointed by the Governor Special Commissioners to examine the affairs of the Washington County Bank, with powers as provided in Section 42, of Chapter passed March 3, 1858, and make report to the General Assembly as soon as practicable.

No. 31. RESOLUTION making appropriations to certain Military Companies.

Resolved, That the following sums are hereby appropriated to the following named military companies:

The Pawtucket Light Guard,	-	-	\$2,00
" Woonsocket Guard,	-	-	1,20
" Warren Artillery,	-	-	60
" Providence Light Infantry,	-	-	1,80

whenever the said companies shall execute a mortgage to the State upon their Armories and lands upon which the same stands (if owned by them), to the amount of the above appropriations; together with such appropriations as have been heretofore made to the said companies (without interest); and the following sums to the following companies:

Kentish Artillery,	-	-	-	\$100 00
Kentish Guards,	-	-	-	150 00
Providence Marine Corps of Artillery,	-			2,500 00
National Cadets,	-	-	-	800 00
Mechanics Rifles,	-	-	-	2,000 00
Newport Artillery,	-	-	-	600 00
Bristol Artillery,	-	-	-	150 00

And that A. C. Mathewson, on the part of the Senate, and Geo. B. Holmes on the part of the House, are hereby appointed a committee to disburse to the commanders of the several companies, or to such others as are liable for any indebtedness, under the conditions of this resolution; the same to be paid upon the order of the State Auditor upon the General Treasurer, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Resolution continuing to the May session petitions for *No. 32.*
acts of incorporation.

Voted and Resolved, That all petitions to create corporations for any other than for religious, literary or charitable purposes, or for military or fire companies, presented to either House of this General Assembly, at the present session, with the bills accompanying the same, respectively, be, and they are hereby continued to the next May session of the General Assembly; and that the petitioners give notice respecting the same, pursuant to law.

Resolution for the pay of officers attending upon the *No. 33.*
General Assembly, January session, A. D. 1863.

Voted and Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby, directed to pay the following named persons the following sums of money out of the appropriations for the expenses of the General Assembly:

David V. Gerald,	-	-	-	\$320 00
William J. Miller,	-	-	-	320 00

William Stevens, Jr.,	-	-	-
James R. D. Thompson,	-	-	-
William P. Earle,	-	-	-
Henry C. Eddy,	-	-	-
George W. Hopkins,	-	-	-
Henry W. Allen,	-	-	-
Nathaniel Wheaton,	-	-	-
William H. Hudson,	-	-	-
John M. Shaw,	-	-	-
Phineas Fairbrother,	-	-	-
Roger W. Potter,	-	-	-
Thomas S. Anthony,	-	-	-
George W. Danielson,	-	-	-
William H. Hudson, summoning ten witnesses,			
Rent of Post Office Box, \$1,25; Express, 75,			
Postage,	-	-	-

No. 34.

RESOLUTION of Adjournment.

Resolved, That when the General Assembly meets on this day, it adjourn to meet according to law.

ACTS

OF A

LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE "THE CLEAR RIVER RESERVOIR COMPANY." No. 1.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Granite Bank of Pascoag, a corporation duly created by the General Assembly, for the Huntsville Mill ; Augustus Hopkins, for Hopkins Mill ; Carver Hopkins, and Jarvis J. Smith, for the Laurel Hill Mill ; and Lorenzo D. Millard, for Saxondale Mill, and estate ; said Mills being on said river, in Burrillville, in the County of Providence ; their associates, successors and assigns, owners of or interested in said Mills, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Clear River Reservoir Company, for the purpose of erecting, maintaining, enlarging and managing reservoirs, Wallum Pond, so called, and any other point or points, on said river or its tributaries, above said Huntsville Mills ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and for said purposes shall have power to purchase, hold, sell, convey, incumber and manage real, personal and mixed estates,

to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and generally to have and exercise all such powers as are incident to corporations, and necessary to effect the above objects.

SEC. 2. The business and concerns of the corporation shall be managed by an agent, and such other officers as said corporation, by a majority vote, shall appoint, who shall hold their respective offices until their successors are appointed in their stead. The first meeting for organizing and appointing agents and other officers shall be held under a call fixing the time and place, to be issued by said Augustus Hopkins, to each of the members, through the Post Office, at least ten days prior to said intended meeting; and the agent shall call subsequent meetings whenever he shall be thereto required in writing, by any two members of the corporation, giving the members ten days' notice thereof in writing.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may admit from time to time, as members thereof, any proprietor or proprietors of any mill site on said river, or its branches, on such terms as a majority vote shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. At all meetings of the corporation, the owner of any mill-site or sites on said river, or its branches, and being a member of the corporation, shall be entitled to one vote for every full fall of the water privilege or privileges owned or represented by each; and said owners and mill-sites shall pay in proportion to the fall of their respective privileges; and the same shall constitute the basis of taxation on each of said mill estates, as the same having been duly ascertained by a survey heretofore made, as follows:

The Huntsville Mill Privilege, for	-	-	-
“ Hopkins Mill Privilege,	-	-	-
“ Laurel Hill Mill Privilege, for	-	-	-
“ Saxondale Mill Privilege, for	-	-	-

and a majority of votes of the corporation, either in person or by proxy, in writing, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The agent shall keep the moneys, accounts and records of the corporation, have the care of

reservoirs and their appurtenances, and shall draw the waters thereof in accordance with the instructions of the corporation; shall pay all taxes on corporation property, and all other costs, charges and incidental expenses of the corporation accrued or accruing under the provisions of this charter, either in the purchase, improvement or management of the property and affairs of the corporation. And whenever his account for expenditures incurred as aforesaid, including such sum as the corporation may allow by vote for his annual services, amounts to the sum of one hundred dollars or upwards, he shall exhibit the same to a committee of two persons to be appointed by the corporation for the purpose of examining and auditing the same; and the said committee shall certify, under their signatures, the amount they deem to be justly due him, in writing, on said account; and he may then, if he has not sufficient money of the corporation in his hands to liquidate and pay the same, assess the same, or so much thereof, as is necessary to make up the amount, upon the respective mill-sites, aforesaid; and also upon all such mill-sites on said river or branches as may at the time of such assessment be represented in said corporation, in proportion to the fall of their respective privileges; and the amounts so assessed, shall be severally a lien on each of said mill estates, to be enforced by process in equity; or he may collect of each mill owner the amount so assessed against his estate, by an action on the case for moneys laid out and expended to his use.

Sac. 6. The said corporation shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities applicable to such a corporation set forth in Chapters 125 and 130, of the Revised Statutes; and all acts or parts of acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. No. 2.

Whereas, at a meeting of clergymen of different denominations, held in the city of Providence, Monday,

the 22d of September, 1862, the petitioners named, were appointed a committee to obtain tions in the churches in the State of Rhode Island to promote the moral and religious benefit of the United States disabled soldiers and seamen in hospitals located within the boundaries of the State; and where said committee now hold unappropriated funds, collected by said churches; and also books given for objects:

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Henry A. Robbins, of the Baptist Church; Thomas M. Clark, of the Episcopal Church; Lyman Whiting, of the Congregational Church; Benjamin F. Hayes, of the Free Will Baptist Church; Edward B. Hall, of the Unitarian Church; Samuel F. Upham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Cyrus H. Fay, of the Universalist Church; Benjamin F. Summerbell, of the Unitarian Church, their associates and successors, be they are hereby, created a body corporate and by the name of the Hospital Library Association for the purpose of promoting the moral and religious improvement of sick and wounded soldiers and seamen at any hospital within the State of Rhode Island and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the 125th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may receive, hold, transfer and convey property, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The denominations which the said Henry A. Robbins, Thomas M. Clark, Lyman Whiting, Benjamin F. Hayes, Edward B. Hall, Samuel F. Upham, Cyrus H. Fay, Benjamin F. Summerbell represent together with members of such other denominations may hereafter be associated with the said denominations, shall constitute this corporation; and no denomination shall ever have more than *one* representative in said corporation, for the time being.

SEC. 4. Any vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, or removal from the State, shall be filled by the corporation from the denomination with which the departing member was connected.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF No. 3.
INSTRUCTION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Francis Wayland, Alexis Caswell, Moses B. Lockwood, Amos Perry, James Y. Smith, Shubael Hutchins, John Kingsbury, Samuel S. Greene, E. M. Stone, A. W. Godding, C. S. Keith, A. A. Gammell, John Boyden, Daniel Leach, Emory Lyon, George A. Willard, B. V. Gallup, Wm. A. Mowry, Alexander Duncan, S. A. Potter, Joshua Kendall, Henry Rousmaniere, J. T. Edwards, J. H. Tefte, M. S. Greene, W. B. Cook, J. F. Cady, Samuel Austin, A. J. Manchester, J. J. Ladd, U. W. DeMunn, F. B. Snow, Thomas Davis, A. C. Robbins, D. R. Adams, Joseph Eastman, H. M. Rice, T. W. Bicknell, Samuel Thurber, H. N. Slater, Edward Harris, A. J. Foster, J. M. Ross, F. J. Belden, Thomas Shepard, E. R. Potter, J. B. Chapin, and such others as now are, or hereafter may be associated with them, be, and they are hereby, constituted, created and made a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of "The Rhode Island Institute of Instruction;" with full powers to make and ordain, alter and amend such by-laws and regulations for their government, as they may think necessary, the same not being contrary to the laws of this State; and they are empowered by the aforesaid name, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to hold and enjoy any kind of real or personal estate, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, whether obtained by gifts, devise, purchase or otherwise; and to dispose of and convey the same at pleasure; to have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change as they may think proper.

SEC. 2. The officers elected under the following constitution, or who may be elected in accordance with its provisions, shall be the officers of the Institute until the next annual meeting, and until others are elected in their places; and the following shall be the constitution of the Institute, until it shall be duly altered or amended as it is therein provided.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be styled the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, and shall have

for its object the improvement of public schools, and other means of popular education in this State.

ART. 2. Any person residing in this State may become a member of the Institute by subscribing to its constitution.

ART. 3. The officers of the Institute shall be, a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and a number of rectors, who shall together constitute an Executive Committee.

ART. 4. The Executive Committee shall carry into effect such measures as the Institute may direct for this purpose, and to promote the general objects of the Institute, may appoint Special Committees, and disseminate information, call public meetings, give lectures and discussions, circulate books, periodicals, pamphlets on the subject of schools, school systems, education generally, and perform such other acts as they may deem necessary or expedient, and make report of their doings to the Institute, at its annual meeting.

ART. 5. A meeting of the Institute shall be held annually in the city of Providence, in the month of January, for the choice of officers, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate, in advance published in one or more of the city papers; and meetings may be held at such other times and places as the Executive Committee may appoint.

ART. 6. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a majority of the members present; and any regulations not inconsistent with its provisions, may be adopted at any meeting.

No. 4.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MEMBERS OF THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN PAWTUCKET, UNDER THE NAME OF THE FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, IN PAWTUCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. William H. Chase, Benjamin F. Henry Mathews, David A. Arnold, John W. Davis, James L. Bryant, and their associates, now members of the Free Will Baptist Church, in Pawtucket, a re-

society organized and existing under that name in said Pawtucket, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, together with such other persons as may be elected members of said Church, their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual successors, by the name of the First Free Will Baptist Church, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God, in any place of worship owned or occupied by said Corporation, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended against, in all Courts and before all proper Judges and Magistrates, whomsoever; to take, receive, possess, build and retain, to them and their successors and assigns, land, tenements, goods, chattels, money, effects and property, of whatsoever kind or nature soever, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars; whether obtained by gift, grant, devise, bequest, purchase, voluntary subscriptions, contributions or otherwise; and the same to sell, grant, devise, convey and dispose of in such manner as they may see fit and expedient; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also at any of their meetings to enact and pass such rules, regulations and by-laws, for the government of such Corporation and its officers, as they may deem proper and necessary; provided, the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State, or the United States.

SEC. 2. Said Corporation shall continue to have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities secured to the said Church under the laws of Massachusetts, except so far as the same may be modified by this act, and by the other laws of this State; and all the property and rights of property, with the power to manage and dispose of the same, now belonging to the said Free Will Baptist Church, shall be vested and remain in said Corporation; and all existing liabilities, duties, obligations and debts of said Free Will Baptist Church, shall be assumed, performed, discharged and paid by said Corporation.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said

Corporation, to be holden on the third Monday of April, in each and every year, and such other meetings at other times as they shall see fit and cause to be called and notified, in such way and manner as they shall prescribe, to transact their business; and a majority of the members of said Church shall be necessary to form a quorum; that said Church at their annual meeting shall elect, out of their own body, a President, Treasurer, Clerk, and not less than one nor more than three Trustees, and such other officers as they may deem proper, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of one year, or until others are elected in their place; and if at any annual meeting they fail to elect said officers, or if there should not be members present to form a quorum, it shall be lawful to elect them at any other meeting of the Corporation duly notified.

SEC. 4. The Trustees of said Corporation shall have the sole care and management of all the property of said Corporation, and the sale thereof, in trust; nevertheless, for said Corporation's sole use and benefit, and under the direction of said Corporation.

SEC. 5. At all meetings of said Corporation for business, a fair record of all its proceedings shall be kept and entered in a book kept for that express purpose, which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of said Corporation.

SEC. 6. No alteration of the by-laws shall be made unless the amendment proposed, be made at a regular meeting of said Corporation; and not then, unless by the vote of two-thirds of the members of said Corporation present, after having been duly notified for that purpose.

No. 5.

ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Whereas, the attention of many benevolent persons and members of the medical profession and others, has been called to the special need in this State, of a hospital for the sick, and for those who may be disabled by accidents and injuries, such as are of frequent occurrence in the industrial occupations in which our population are engaged:

And, whereas, the establishment of a charitable institution for the above named humane objects would evidently be of great advantage to the people of the State; therefore—

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Usher Parsons, Joseph Mauran, Lewis L. Miller, Richmond Brownell, Samuel Boyd Tobey, George Capron, S. A. Arnold, Hervey Armington, C. W. Fabyan, George L. Collins, J. W. C. Ely, W. Owen Brown, and their associates, who may hereafter be admitted members of the corporation hereinafter created, according to the by-laws thereof, are incorporated and made a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the Rhode Island Hospital—and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession; be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended against, to final judgment and execution, in all courts of law and equity; and may have and use a common seal, to be by them devised, altered and renewed at their pleasure.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may take and receive, hold, purchase and possess real and personal estate, to be used and improved for the erection, support and maintenance of a Hospital in the State of Rhode Island, and for carrying into full effect the charitable and humane intentions of the corporation; *provided*, that the income of its real and personal estate together, does not in any one year exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars; and the property and estate of said corporation, both real and personal, shall not at any time be liable to be assessed in the apportionment of any State or town tax.

SEC. 3. The said corporation shall ordain, institute, establish and put in execution such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be deemed expedient for the internal government and economy of the institution, and for the well-ordering, managing and conducting of all the affairs thereof, and of all officers, agents and persons appointed or employed by them in and about the establishment or elsewhere, and may alter and amend them at pleasure; *provided*, the same are not repug-

nant to the laws of the State, or of the United and may generally do and transact all other and things fit and proper for bodies corporate to transact.

SEC. 4. The said Hospital and all the prop concerns of the corporation, shall be under the d and management of ten trustees, who shall be annually, and shall remain in office until oth chosen and qualified in their stead.

SEC. 5. The said corporation may, at their any subsequent meeting, elect a President, Tr and Secretary, and all other necessary and con officers, who shall have such power and auth the said corporation may think proper to preser grant to them; and who shall be elected in suc ner and for such periods of time as the by-laws said corporation may provide; and such Pr Treasurer and Secretary shall be *ex-officio* mem the Board of Trustees, with the same power a thority as other members possess and enjoy; and in like manner remain in office till others are ch their stead.

SEC. 6. It shall be lawful for the corporation legal meeting of the members thereof, to a change the name of said corporation; *provid* notice of such proposed alteration shall be g authority of said corporation, or by the Board ttees, in one or more newspapers printed in the Providence, for at least three weeks previously meeting; and upon such change, so as aforesaid the said corporation shall have a right to assum take such name, and have, hold and enjoy all th ers and privileges given by this act, notwiths such alteration and change. *Provided*, that o such change of name shall be made; and that of the vote of the corporation providing for such of name, shall be filed in the office of the Secre State.

SEC. 7. Any three of the associates mentio the first section, are hereby authorized and emp to call the first meeting of said corporation, by r tion, and therein to appoint the time and place meeting; which notification shall be published

of the newspapers printed in Providence, and one in Newport, for three successive weeks before the day of such meeting.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 6.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The proceedings of the New York and Boston Railroad Company, whereby they conveyed, on the thirtieth day of December last, their railroad and property, in mortgage to Daniel S. Whipple and others, trustees of the bondholders in said mortgage mentioned or provided for, to secure the holders of said bonds the payment of the same, are, so far as may relate to matters in this State, hereby ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONASQUATUCKET RAILROAD COMPANY." No 7.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The time limited in the 15th section of the act, to which this is in amendment, for the subscription for the stock of said Company, the organization of said Corporation, and for the filing of the location of the Road, with the Court of Common Pleas, is hereby extended to the first day of January, A. D. 1867. And the time limited for the completion of said Road, is hereby also extended to the first day of January, A. D. 1873 ; and the said charter is hereby revived, to the original petitioners therefor, their associates, and assigns.

- No. 8.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RHODE ISLAND."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rhode Island," is hereby amended, by striking the last sentence, in the fifth section, the word "thirty," and inserting instead the word *thirty*.

- No. 9.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND FLAX COTTON COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. The name of said Corporation is hereby changed from "The Rhode Island Flax Cotton Company," to that of the Rhode Island Fibrilia Company; and that name shall have all the privileges, and be subject to all the duties and obligations which said Corporation would have enjoyed or been subject to, had their name not been changed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CYCLOPEAN COMPANY.

- No. 10.** *It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows*

SECTION 1. The name of said Company is hereby changed from "The Cyclopean Company," to that of the Dorrance Street Manufacturing Company; and that name shall have all the privileges, and be subject to all the obligations and duties which said Corporation would have enjoyed, or been subject to, had their name not been changed.

SEC. 2.. So much of the charter granted to the Corporation, under the name of the Cyclopean Company, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO AMEND AND CONFIRM THE CHARTER OF THE DUNNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 11.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The rights of the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, as a Corporation, created, organized and established at Pawtucket, at the time when said town became subject to the jurisdiction of this State, are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 2. Said Corporation shall be entitled to the rights and privileges, and subject to the obligations and duties created by Chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes; and shall not be subject to any of the provisions of the laws of the State of Massachusetts.

SEC. 3. Said Corporation may increase its capital stock to any amount not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from the time of its acceptance by said corporation.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BUILDERS' IRON FOUNDRY, OF PROVIDENCE, PASSED JUNE, 1858." No. 12.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of the Builders' Iron Foundry, may be increased from time to time hereafter, by vote of the corporation, to any amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FRANKLIN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK. No. 13.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of the said corporation is hereby changed from the Franklin Five Cents Savings

Bank, to that of the Franklin Institution for Sa and by that name shall have all the privileges, subject to all the duties and obligations which sa poration would have enjoyed, or been subject its name not been changed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and aft date when the secretary of said corporation sh in the office of the Secretary of State, evidence acceptance thereof, by the corporation.

No. 14. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUCKET HAIR CLOTH COMPANY," PASSED AT THE 1861 SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1861.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

The capital stock of said company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to an amount not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; the same to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

No. 15. AN ACT TO REVIVE THE CHARTER OF MOUNT MORIAH NO. 8, IN SMITHFIELD.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows

SECTION 1. The charter heretofore granted to the Lodge, is hereby revived, and shall be in full force from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. The following named persons shall act as officers, until others are chosen: Daniel Sayles, Master; Thomas A. Newell and Crawford J. Manton, Wardens; Ephraim Sayles, Treasurer; and Arlon Mowbray, Secretary.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE *No. 16.*
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by the vote of the Company, and to be divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be personal estate, and shall be transferable ; and certificates of the same shall be issued to the owners thereof, in such manner as the corporation shall by their by-laws prescribe.

SEC. 2. Said corporation is authorized to establish a manufactory for the tools, arms or articles of manufacture made by them, in the town of North Providence, in addition to any manufactory which they now have in the city of Providence ; and in all proceedings at law or in equity, to which said Company shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, at the counting-room of either of their manufactories, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 3. So much of the fourth section of the charter of said corporation granted at the June session, A. D. 1847, as provides that any stockholder wishing to dispose of his stock at public sale, shall first give the refusal of the same to the corporation at the price for which he is willing to sell, is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PRIVATE NATURE

- No. 1. RESOLUTION authorizing Mary Sprague, of Warwick, guardian, to make conveyance of real estates of Edwin Hoyt, Jr., Susan S. Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and William S. Hoyt, minor children of Susan Hoyt, deceased, praying for certain reasons, that she may be authorized and empowered to make conveyance of certain real estate in which said minor children are interested at law :

Upon the petition of Mary Sprague, of Warwick, widow of William Sprague, late of Warwick, deceased, representing that she is guardian of the estate of Edwin Hoyt, Jr., Susan S. Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and William S. Hoyt, minor children of Susan Hoyt, deceased, praying for certain reasons, that she may be authorized and empowered to make conveyance of certain real estate in which said minor children are interested at law :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that Mary Sprague in her capacity as guardian of the estates of Edwin Hoyt, Jr., Susan S. Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and William S. Hoyt, is hereby authorized and empowered to make conveyance of all the real estate and estate of said minors in and to the mansion house and grounds in the city of Providence, occupied by the family of William Sprague, deceased, to said Mary Sprague, which conveyance shall vest in said Mary Sprague all the right, title, interest and estate which said minors have, or ought to have in said mansion house

grounds occupied by the family of William Sprague, deceased.

Provided, That at the time of such conveyance, the said Mary shall have executed a bond in her said capacity, as principal, with sureties, and in the penal sum approved of by the Court of Probate of the town of Warwick, conditioned for the investment in the names and for the use of said minors in real estate, or in corporate stock of the full cash value of such interests, at the time of conveyance, and shall have delivered the same to said Court of Probate.

RESOLUTION authorizing Mary Sprague, of Warwick, No. 2. guardian, to make conveyance of the interest of minors in and to the property of the firm of A. & W. Sprague.

Upon the petition of Mary Sprague, of Warwick, widow of William Sprague, late of Warwick, deceased, and of Edwin Hoyt, of the city and state of New York, representing that the said Mary is guardian of the estates; and the said Edwin, father of Edwin Hoyt, Jr., Susan S. Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and William S. Hoyt, minor children and heirs at law of Susan Hoyt, deceased, and praying for certain reasons that the said Mary may be authorized and empowered to make conveyance in her said capacity, of all the right, title and interest of said minor children, as heirs at law of their said mother, in and to all the estate and property, real, personal and mixed, now held, owned and managed by the firm of A. & W. Sprague, of Providence:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the said Mary Sprague, in her capacity as guardian of the estate of Edwin Hoyt, Jr., Susan S. Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and Wm. S. Hoyt, is hereby authorized and fully empowered, whenever any corporation or corporations shall be organized under either or any of the charters heretofore granted by the General Assembly of this State, and conveyance or conveyances shall become necessary to vest the title of the parties interested in any of said

property, so held, owned or managed by the firm of W. Sprague, in any such corporation or corporation to make, execute, seal, acknowledge, stamp and deliver all and any such conveyance and conveyances to any corporation or corporations as shall be necessary for the right, title and interest of the said minors in said property, or any portion thereof, in any such corporation or corporations; and that any such conveyances so executed, acknowledged, stamped and delivered, shall be deemed and held as valid and effectual in law and in equity to vest the title of said minors in any such corporation or corporations as though they were executed, acknowledged, stamped and delivered by said minors after attaining their majority.

Provided, That before the delivery of any such conveyance or conveyances, the said Mary shall have executed and delivered to the Court of Probate of Warwick, every such bond or bonds with herself in her capacity, and said Edwin Hoyt as principals, for a penal sum or sums and with such sureties as said Probate Court shall require, conditioned for the payment of the amount of the full value of the interests of said minors, which she shall then be about to contribute to the capital stock of any such corporation or corporations to which the same shall be conveyed, under the names and for the use and benefit of said minors.

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- No. 3. RESOLUTION authorizing Mary Sprague, guardian of the estate of William Sprague, of Warwick, to make partition of real estate in Warwick, occupied by the family of the late William Sprague.

Upon the petition of Mary Sprague, of Warwick, widow of William Sprague, late of Warwick, deponent representing that she is guardian of the estate of Edwin Hoyt, Jr., Susan S. Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and William S. Hoyt, minor children of Susan Hoyt, deceased, praying for certain reasons, that she may be authorized and empowered to make partition of certain real estate in which said minor children are interested at law :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the said Mary Sprague in her capacity as guardian of the estates of Edwin Hoyt, Jr., Susan S. Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and William S. Hoyt, is hereby authorized and fully empowered to make conveyance of all the interest and estate of said minors in and to the mansion house and grounds in the city of Providence, occupied by the family of Amasa Sprague to Fanny Sprague, widow of said Amasa, William Sprague, and Amasa Sprague, which conveyance shall rest in said grantees named, all the right, title, interest and estate which said minors have, or ought to have in said mansion house and grounds occupied by the family of Amasa Sprague.

Provided, That the said Mary Sprague shall, at the time of delivery of such deed, have received from the heirs of Amasa Sprague a conveyance of similar tenor conveying all the interest and estate of said widow and heirs of said Amasa, in and to the mansion house and grounds in the city of Providence, occupied by the family of William Sprague, deceased, to the said Mary Sprague, and to the heirs of William Sprague, including the minor children of Susan Hoyt, deceased, above named.

RESOLUTION authorizing John P. Smith, trustee, of Providence, to make sale of real estate. *No. 4*

Upon the petition of John P. Smith, of the city and county of Providence, trustee of Charles A. Williams and Ann Eliza Luther, under the will of Hepsabeth Williams, late of Providence, deceased, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may be authorized and empowered to make sale as trustee, of so much of the real estate of said persons, not exceeding in value one-half thereof, as may be necessary to make improvements of said estate, and pay the debts thereon:

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted; and that the said John P. Smith, trustee as aforesaid, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell at public or private sale so much of the real estate of said Charles A. Williams and Ann Eliza Luther, which

he holds as trustee, not exceeding one-half same, as shall become necessary to enable him to improvements upon the residue by erection and ation of buildings for the purpose of deriving come therefrom, and paying the indebtedness estate, and to execute, seal, acknowledge, and good and sufficient deeds of assignment and ance of the same, so as to vest a perfect and val in the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

- No. 5.** **RESOLUTION** authorizing Stephen B. Potter, of W to sell his wife's interest in certain real es Warwick.

Upon the petition of Stephen B. Potter and W. Potter, of Warwick, in the State of Rhode praying for certain reasons therein stated, that may be authorized to make sale of his and the Melissa W.'s interest in and to an undivided six of a farm in Warwick, about forty acres in extenting a part of the homestead of the late Gideon cer, bounded northerly, on land of Thomas A. man; easterly, on highway; southerly, on land of Thomas J. Spencer and Thomas Levalley; and ly, on land of Thomas Levalley:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said p be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that of the premises executed by the said Stephen ter and Melissa W. Potter, shall vest in the pur all the right, title and interest, claim and d which the said Stephen B. and Melissa W. Potte in and to said estate, with the same effect as the said Melissa W. were twenty-one years of age

- No. 6.** **RESOLUTION** authorizing Mrs. Abby E. Babbitt, a tratrix, of Bristol, to sell certain real estate, in B

Upon the petition of Abby E. Babbitt, adminis to the estate of Jacob Babbitt, late of Bristol, de

intestate, praying for reasons therein stated, to be empowered to sell, at private sale, and convey the Pokanokett Steam Mill estate, of which said intestate died seized, situate in said Bristol; bounded easterly, on Thames street; southerly, on land now or lately of Joseph L. Gardner; westerly, on Bristol harbor; and northerly, on the Long Wharf estate, so called; with the Steam Mill thereon, and all the engines, machinery, and other implements and appurtenances to said mill belonging:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and is, granted; and said Abby E. Babbitt is hereby authorized and empowered, in her said capacity, to sell at private sale, and convey said Pokanokett Steam Mill estate, with the buildings thereon, together with the engines, machinery and other implements and appurtenances thereto belonging; *provided*, that the petitioner first give bond, with surety, to the Court of Probate of said town of Bristol, to apply the proceeds of said sale, as by said Court of Probate shall be directed.

RESOLUTION confirming conveyances to James Dearnley No. 7 and Hannah Dennelly.

Whereas, Hannah Dennelly, George Scott, Elizabeth Scott, wife of said George, and Mary Ann Dennelly, all of the city and county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island, have, by their certain deed, dated the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1863, conveyed to James Dearnley, of said Providence, two certain estates therein described, situated in North Providence, in said county of Providence; one of said estates being the same that was conveyed by Joseph Pattinson to William Dennelly, late of said North Providence, deceased, by deed, dated the (13th) thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the records of land evidence, in said North Providence, in book number 21, page 487; and the other of said estates, being the same that was conveyed by Joseph Smith to said William Dennelly, by deed, dated the third day of January, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the records of land

evidence, in said North Providence, in book of number 25, page 371 :

And whereas, said James Dearnley and Allen Woodcock, Sarah Woodcock, wife of said Allen Woodcock, Yorkshire, England ; and Mary Dearnley, of said shire, have, by their certain deed, dated the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1863, conveyed the above named Hannah Dennelly certain estates described therein, to wit: a certain lot of land, situated in Cumberland, in said county of Providence, being the same that was conveyed by Benjamin Slocum to Michael Graham, by deed, recorded in the records of evidence in said Cumberland, in book of deeds 22346 ; also a certain other lot in said Cumberland, being the same that was conveyed by Michel Graham to said William Dennelly, by deed, recorded in the records of land evidence, in said Cumberland, in book 24617.

Also, a certain lot and strip of land in said Providence, being the same that was conveyed by John Darners, to said William Dennelly, by deed, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1854, and recorded in the records of land evidence, in said Providence, in book of deeds page 405 ; also fourteen lots in said North Providence, three of which were conveyed to said William Dennelly, by Peter Thornley ; two of which, were conveyed to said William, by Schubath & Read ; five of which were conveyed to said William, by Luke Greene & Co. ; and four of which, were conveyed to said William by Harvey F. Payton.

And whereas, it has been supposed, that the said William Dennelly deceased intestate, and without heirs capable by the laws of this State, of inheriting and holding said lands :

Voted and Resolved, That the said deed from said Hannah Dennelly, George Scott, Elizabeth Scott and Mary Ann Dennelly, to said James Dearnley and Allen Woodcock, Sarah Woodcock and Mary Dearnley, the said deed from the said James Dearnley, Allen Woodcock, Sarah Woodcock and Mary Dearnley to said Hannah Dennelly, be, and the same hereby be established, ratified and confirmed, so far as this Court has any right or interest in and to the lands to

described, by escheat, forfeiture, or for or on account of the alienage of the said James Dearnley and Hannah Dennelly; and all the interest of this State, in and to the said lands conveyed by said deed, to said James Dearnley, is hereby released to the said James Dearnley, his heirs and assigns.

And all the interest of this State in and to the said lands conveyed by said deed to said Hannah Dennelly, is hereby released to the said Hannah Dennelly, her heirs and assigns. •

And the said James Dearnley and Hannah Dennelly are hereby expressly authorized to take, hold, sell, devise, transmit and otherwise occupy the said estates conveyed to them, as aforesaid, respectively in the same manner and with the same effect as if they had been native born citizens of the United States.

RESOLUTION granting to Emmanuel Alliot the right to *No. 8.*
purchase and hold certain real estate.

Upon the petition of Emmanuel Alliot, praying for reasons therein stated, that he may have the right to purchase and hold certain real estate:

Resolved, That Emmanuel Alliot be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to purchase, hold and dispose of a certain parcel of real estate, situated in Newport, measuring twenty-five feet by one hundred feet; bounded westerly, on Touro street; northerly, on land of George T. Downing; and easterly and southerly, on land of Daniel T. Swinburne; and to have and exercise all rights relative to the same, in as full and ample a manner, as if he were a citizen of Rhode Island, duly naturalized.

AN ACT to enable Mary S. A. Phillips, of Foster, a minor, and wife of Oren W. Phillips, of said Foster, to release her right of dower. *No. 9.*

SEC. 1. That Mary S. A. Phillips, of Foster, in the county of Providence, a minor, under the age of 21 years,

and wife of Oren W. Phillips, is hereby authorized to release and forever quitclaim her right of dower in and to any and all lands now owned by her said husband, notwithstanding her minority.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage.

No. 10. RESOLUTION authorizing John J. Clarke, of Newbury, to adopt child.

Upon the petition of John J. Clarke, of Newbury, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may be authorized to adopt Susannah Braccwell, as his child, and that her name may be changed to Susannah Braccwell Clarke:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that the said John J. Clarke is hereby authorized to adopt said child as his own; and that the said parties reciprocal and hereby are, vested with all the rights, including the right of inheritance of estates real and personal, and made subject to all the duties and obligations in the same manner as if the said Susannah Braccwell was the lawfully begotten child of the said John J. Clarke; and that the name of the said Susannah Braccwell be, and the same is hereby, changed to that of Susannah Braccwell Clarke.

No. 11. RESOLUTION authorizing Silas Tanner and wife to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Silas Tanner and Ann Tanner, his wife, of the town of Smithfield, county of Middlesex, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may have leave to adopt Herbert Sanford Tanner, minor son of Hiram Tanner:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and

the said Silas Tanner and Ann F. Tanner, his wife, be, and they hereby are, invested with all the rights over, and subjected to all the duties of, parents to the said Herbert Sanford Tanner; and that the said Herbert Sanford Tanner be, and he is hereby, invested with all the rights from, and subjected to all the duties to, the said Silas and Ann F. Tanner, to which he would have been entitled or subjected, were he their own child.

Resolution authorizing Captain Richard Arnold, U. S. No. 12. army, to adopt Elizabeth Arnold, the youngest daughter of the late Gen. Rodman, as his child.

Upon the petition of Richard Arnold, a captain in the United States army, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Elizabeth Arnold Rodman, youngest daughter of the late General Isaac P. Rodman, of South Kingstown :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; that the said Richard Arnold be, and hereby is, authorized to adopt the said Elizabeth Arnold Rodman as his own child; and that the said Richard and Elizabeth shall be reciprocally vested with all the rights, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate real and personal, and all other rights, as if the said Elizabeth Arnold Rodman had been born the lawful child of the said Richard Arnold.

Resolution authorizing Orlando Sears and Betsey J. No. 13. Sears, his wife, to adopt as their own child, an infant known by the name of Ann Elizabeth Weeden.

Upon the petition of Orlando Sears and Betsey J. Sears, praying for leave to adopt, as their own child, an infant known by the name of Ann Elizabeth Weeden :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted; and that the said Orlando Sears and Bet-

sey J. Sears, wife of said Orlando, be, and they hereby authorized and empowered to adopt the said Annbeth Weeden as their own child, to be hereafter and called by the name of Jane Elizabeth Sears; and said Orlando and Betsey shall have all the rights and powers over said child, and be subject to all liabilities for the same; and the said child shall be subject to the liabilities, and be entitled to the same rights of inheritance and otherwise, as if she had been the lawful child of said Orlando and Betsey.

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- No. 14. RESOLUTION authorizing Libeus C. Tourtelott and Cornelia Tourtelott to adopt Linney A. Gray, as their child.

Upon the petition of Libeus C. Tourtelott and Cornelia Tourtelott, his wife, praying, for reasons stated, for leave to adopt a female child, called Linney A. Gray:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said Libeus C. Tourtelott and Cornelia Tourtelott be, and the same is hereby, granted; that Libeus C. Tourtelott and Cornelia Tourtelott be, and they are hereby, authorized to adopt a female child, called Linney A. Gray, as their own child; and that the said parties reciprocally are hereby vested with all the rights and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate real and personal, as if the said Linney A. Gray had been the lawful child of said petitioners; and that the said child shall hereafter be known by the name of Linney A. Gray Tourtelott.

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- No. 15. Upon the petition of Alexander J. Campbell for change of name to that of Alexander C. Rodman.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said Alexander J. Campbell be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that the name of Alexander J. Campbell be, and the same is hereby, changed to that of Alexander C. Rodman; and which name, he shall have all the rights and priv-

and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to, had his name not have been changed.

RESOLUTION for the payment of the claims of John Daily. No. 16.
ly, for his services as captain in the Third Regiment
R. I. Heavy Artillery.

Upon the petition of John Daily, for remuneration for services as captain in the Third Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery:

Voted and Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the said John Daily for his services as said captain; as also for moneys expended by him in recruiting his company (said expenses being about four hundred dollars), which sum shall be in full of all claims against the State for said services and expenses; said Daily agreeing to make no further claim upon this State for any services under said commission; and the Adjutant General is hereby authorized to pay the above named sum, and charge the same to the United States for recruiting services.

RESOLUTION for the relief of John L. Sawyer. No. 17.

Upon the petition of John L. Sawyer, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that he may be released from a certain indictment now pending against him:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the Attorney General is hereby directed to *nol pros.* said indictment, in case the petitioner shall, on or before the 15th day of March next, pay all costs incurred in his prosecution.

No. 18.

RESOLUTION for the relief of Edmund Mason

Upon the petition of Edmund Mason, representing that he is imprisoned in the State's jail, in the city of Providence, for non-payment of fine and costs of conviction for assault and battery, and praying for remission of said fine and cost, and for his discharge from said imprisonment:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted; that said fine and cost be remitted to said Mason be, and hereby is, discharged from said imprisonment; and the keeper of said jail is hereby directed to discharge him accordingly.

No. 19.

RESOLUTION for the relief of Harrison Collins

Upon the petition of Harrison Collins for relief to be discharged from certain fines and costs:

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the Attorney General is hereby directed no further to prosecute indictment and complaint, and to discharge the recognizances pending against said Collins, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Kent; and also to further prosecute the indictments and to discharge the recognizances pending against the said Collins in the Supreme Court in said county; *provided*, that said Collins pay to the clerk of the Supreme Court in said county, the sum of one hundred dollars, on or before the third day of the next term of said Court in said county.

No. 20.

RESOLUTION for the relief of William Kelly.

Upon the petition of William Kelly, praying for relief on certain reasons therein stated, that he may be discharged from a sentence of Court pending against him:

oted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition, and the same is hereby, granted; and the Attorney General is hereby directed to discontinue all proceedings against the petitioner, if he shall on or before the first day of April next pay all costs which have incurred in his prosecution.

RESOLUTION for the relief of John Parmenter.

No. 21.

on the petition of John Parmenter, praying, for reasons therein stated, that certain fines and costs, incurred by reason of certain prosecutions and convictions :

oted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition and the same is hereby, granted; and the Attorney General is hereby directed to stop all further proceedings against said petitioner, if said petitioner shall pay the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City of Providence, a fine of twenty dollars and costs of the two complaints wherein he was convicted by the jury, on or before the first day of May next.

on the petition of John E. Goff, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, to be relieved from an indictment pending against him in the county of Newport, violation of the liquor law :

No. 22.

oted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition and the same is hereby, granted; and the Attorney General is hereby authorized to *nol pros.* said indictment upon the payment of all costs that have accrued thereon.

on the petition of Leonard Booth, praying, for reasons therein stated, that a suit now pending against him in the Court of Common Pleas, in Providence County, in favor of the State :

No. 23.

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted; and that the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, directed to discontinue said suit now pending against said Booth and his surety in said Court, and payment of all costs now accrued on said suit, on or before the first day of May next.

- No. 24. Upon the petition of James Kennedy, praying for certain reasons therein stated, for liberty to take the poor debtor's oath, on an execution against him in favor of Sanford Crandall, of Cranston, in an action of debt to pass:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the said James Kennedy is hereby authorized to take the poor debtor's oath in the same manner and with the same effect as if said action were an ordinary action of debt.

- No. 25. RESOLUTION for the payment of the account of Cook & Danielson.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be, and he is hereby, directed to pay the bill of Cooke & Danielson amounting to one hundred and ninety-one ²⁵/₁₀₀ (25), for printing for the First Rhode Island Cavalry, and charge the same to the United States, for "Printing services."

- No. 26. Upon the petition of James M. Pendleton, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that the sum of fifty dollars may be paid to him by the Paymaster General:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the Paymaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the said James M. Pendleton the sum of fifty dollars, upon the delivery of a certain draft for

payable to the order of one Wm. Davenport, and
 n endorsed.

on the petition of Thomas S. Anthony, for remu-*No. 27.*
 on for services as first lieutenant in the First
 ment R. I. Light Artillery :

ted and Resolved, That the sum of eight hundred
 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay
 id Thomas S. Anthony, for his services as said first
 nant ; which sum shall be in full of all claims
 t the State, for said services ; said Thomas S. An-
 agreeing to make no further claim upon this State
 y service already performed, or to be performed
 the commission he now holds as said first lieu-
 t ; and the Adjutant General is hereby directed
 y the above sum, and charge the same to the
 d States for recruiting services.

on the petition of Chester L. Turner, praying, for *No. 28.*
 n reasons therein stated, that his full bounty may
 id to him :

ted and Resolved, That the prayer of said peti-
 be, and the same is hereby, granted ; and the
 aster General is hereby directed to pay to said
 er L. Turner the sum of two hundred and seventy-
 ollars.

on the petition of J. B. G. Fauvel Gouraud, rela-*No. 29.*
 to the burying lot in the Manchester Burying
 ad, formerly owned by Alexis Teste, deceased :

ted and Resolved, That the Attorney General be,
 e is hereby, authorized and directed to make and
 te a conveyance in fee simple in the name of the
 , conveying to the proprietors of Swan Point
 tery a lot in the south-westerly part of the city of
 dence, twenty feet wide and twenty-eight feet

long, being numbered two in the sixth range of plat of burial lots hereinafter referred to, laid out for Isaac Manchester deceased; together with all the title and interest of the State in and to all the ground embraced in said plat, recorded in book No. 30, 541, &c., of the records of deeds of the city of Providence. The said lot being the same which was conveyed to Alexis Teste, by deed from Isaac Manchester dated April 14, 1813, which said deed is not recorded, the title to which, by the decease of said Teste, belongs only to the heirs, escheated to the State. And the Attorney General shall deliver said conveyance to the proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery, upon the application by said corporation, of a conveyance in their own form of a burial lot, of equal area, in said Swan Point Cemetery, to said J. B. G. Fauvel Gouraud, to whom said lot is now held and used as a burial lot for the remains of said Alexis Teste, and others, now deposited in said lot, so as aforesaid, authorized to be conveyed by the Attorney General; and of such others as said General may reasonably cause or permit to be hereafter interred therein; said Gouraud being hereby authorized to remove said remains, now deposited in said lot, to the sixth range, in the Manchester Burying Ground therefrom, and to cause the same to be re-interred in said lot to be conveyed by said proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery to him as above provided.

No. 30. RESOLUTION for the relief of Benjamin Aborn.

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be allowed to Benjamin Aborn, for his services as a private in camp to General I. P. Rodman, from August 1, 1862, to October 27th, 1862; and the Quartermaster General is hereby directed to pay the same.

No. 31. RESOLUTION for the relief of Hugh Hammell.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be, and is hereby, directed to pay to Hugh Hammell, captain,

Third Regiment R. I. V., the sum of seven hundred and forty-six ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ dollars, being the amount of his charge the same to recruiting service, against the United States.

RESOLUTION for the payment of claim of Richard U. Rhodes, No. 32. for use of land.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and seven dollars be paid to Richard U. Rhodes; said money to be paid by the Quartermaster General of the State; and that the Quartermaster General charge the same account with the United States.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation to Col. J. H. Almy, No. 33. State Military Agent in New York.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand and eighty-five dollars, be allowed to Col. J. H. Almy, State Military Agent, in New York, viz.:

Expenses and disbursements for relief of	
Island soldiers, February 1, 1863,	\$589 74
for services to same date - - -	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,089 74

And the Quartermaster General is hereby directed to pay the above sum to Col. Almy, taking his receipt therefor in full.

RESOLUTION for the relief of Thomas A. Hazard. No 34

Resolved and Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be paid to Thomas A. Hazard, for preparing plans and specifications for jail house in Washington County, and superintending the erection of said house; and that the State Auditor be directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the same.

- No. 35. Upon the petition of John H. Clegg *vs.* Earl I son & Co., for a new trial :

Voted and Resolved, That said petition be continued to the next session of the Assembly; and that Clegg cause the opposite party to be notified of the pendency of the said petition, by serving him with a copy of said petition, and of this vote, at least two weeks before said next session.

- No. 36. Upon the petition of Jesse B. Tucker, asking privilege to peddle without license :

Voted and Resolved, That the General Treasurer and he is hereby, authorized to issue a license to Jesse B. Tucker, to peddle all kinds of wares, and gold and silver ware, upon the payment by said T of the sum of forty dollars.

- No. 37. RESOLUTION authorizing Gideon Greene to peddle

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to issue to Gideon Greene, of the town of Coventry, a license to peddle any merchandise except watches, jewelry, gold and silver ware, or articles manufactured of German silver, for the term of one year; the said Greene paying the sum of forty dollars for the privilege of peddling such merchandize; said license limited to a district within six miles circuit from his residence in Coventry.

- No. 38.

Upon the petitions of Lorenzo P. Ward and others, praying for relief against certain costs, penalties and forfeitures :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer thereof be granted; the same is hereby, granted; and the Attorney General is hereby directed to take no further steps against said petitioners, or any of their sureties, to recover

or to prosecute further the indictments number-
02, 1104, 1109, 1110, 1113 and 1115, on the
of the Supreme Court, for the county of Provi-
if said petitioners, or their sureties, or any of
or said persons under indictment, as aforesaid, or
them, shall, before the 15th day of March next,
the clerk of said Court, the full sum of twelve
dollars (\$1,200).

mon annulling an order for the payment of mon-*No. 39.*
ey to the Westconnaug Guards.

Resolved, That the appropriation of one thousand
awarded to the Westconnaug Guards, by a joint
committee, as per their report at the May ses-
1861, be annulled; said Company not having com-
with the requirements of said committee; and
B. Holmes is hereby directed to cancel the or-
said sum, now in his possession, and deposit the
with the Secretary of State.

n the petition of Patience Crowell, for change of *No. 40.*
to that of Emma Crowell:

Resolved and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition
and the same is hereby, granted; and that the
of Patience Crowell be, and the same is hereby,
ed to that of Emma Crowell; by which name she
ave all the rights and privileges, and be subject
the duties and liabilities, she would have been
t to, had her name not have been changed.

mon appointing a joint special committee to fix *No. 41.*
a new basis for State taxation.

Resolved, That Messrs. M. B. Lockwood, P. W. Ste-
Jonathan M. Wheeler, Seth Saunders and J. E.
en, on the part of the House of Representatives;
Messrs. Allen C. Matthewson and Samuel W.

Church, of Bristol, on the part of the Senate, appointed a committee, to report at the next May session of the General Assembly, a bill in amendment of Chapter 12, Title 3, of the Revised Statutes, providing for a more accurate valuation of the ratable property in several towns in the State, as a basis for State taxation.

- No. 42.** Upon the petition of the Council of the Narragansett Indian tribe :

Voted, That George A. Stanton, Esq., be appointed guardian of the estate of Charles Harvey, a member of said tribe; that he settle up his accounts and pay what is due to him, and expend the income of the property after settlement of accounts, in his satisfaction that he take possession of his real estate and manage the same for his best advantage, and from time to time report his proceedings and accounts to the town council of the town of Charlestown.

- No. 43.** Upon the petition of Pratt & Messer, and other newspaper publishers, for extra compensation for publishing the new militia law :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the Council of the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, in order of the State Auditor, to each of the new publishers referred to in said petition, the sum of twenty-five dollars as extra compensation for publishing said law.

- No. 44.** Upon the petition of Benjamin R. C. Wilson, of Kingstown, praying for certain relief:

Voted, That the prayer of said petition be granted, that the Attorney General be authorized and directed to discontinue the proceedings against him, in

preme Court, in the County of Washington, for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law.

Upon the petition of Asa A. Plastridge, praying, for No. 45.
reasons therein stated, to be released from Providence county jail, and for other relief:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, so far granted, that the justices, authorized by the 10th Section of the 198th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, to administer the oath prescribed by the 11th Section of said Chapter, to poor debtors, are hereby authorized to administer said oath to the said Plastridge, upon his present commitment to Providence county jail, upon an execution in favor of I. D. Richards & Son; and also to administer the same oath to him in case of his commitment to any jail in this State, upon executions issued upon a judgment in favor of Henry Howland, dated June 24, 1862, from Court of Common Pleas, Providence county; in favor of Sylvester Boorman & Son, from the Court of Common Pleas, Providence county, and dated June 24, 1862; upon a judgment in favor of William E. Booraem & Co., dated November 12, 1861; and a judgment in favor of John Tilton, dated November 13, 1861; the last two judgments being rendered by the Supreme Court, in Providence county; unless satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the justices sitting in said cases, respectively, that the said Plastridge has sufficient property and estate to pay either or all of said judgments. *Provided*, however, said Plastridge shall cause said judgment creditors to be cited in the manner provided in said Chapter, for citing creditors of poor debtors; and shall make and execute an assignment as is in said Chapter provided.

- No. 46. RESOLUTION providing for defraying the expense
nishing newspapers to the General Assembly

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and is hereby directed to pay to N. Bangs Williams the sum of one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents (\$267 92), for newspapers furnished General Assembly at January session, A. D. 1863, pursuant to resolution.

- No. 47. RESOLUTION for the relief of Jesse D. Mitchell, of
Shoreham.

Voted and Resolved, That Jesse D. Mitchell, of Shoreham, is hereby restored to his right of suffrage and oath, and competency as a witness, to be exercised by him in the same manner, and as fully as if he had not been convicted of theft on the 28th day of August, 1861, before the wardens of said town.

- No. 48. Upon the petition of Ezra Chesebro', praying to be released from imprisonment in the State Prison :

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Ezra Chesebro' from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

- No. 49. Upon the petition of Edward Hall, praying to be released from imprisonment in the State Prison :

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Edward Hall from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

on the petition of William Haudley, praying to be *No. 50.*
released from imprisonment in the State Prison:

Resolved and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby ad-
vise and consent to the pardon of the said William
Haudley from his said imprisonment, on the 1st of
May next, as recommended by His Excellency the
Governor.

RESOLUTION of Adjournment.

No. 51.

Resolved and Resolved, That all business pending be-
fore this General Assembly, unfinished, be deferred to
the next May session; and that this General Assembly
do adjourn on the same is hereby, adjourned to meet accord-
ing to law.

APPENDIX.

OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on the twelfth of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Independence the eighty-seventh.

PRESENT,

Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Honorable SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Providence,	-	-	-	WILLIAM C. COZZENS,
Providence,	-	-	-	BENJ. F. THURSTON,
Providence,	-	-	-	WILLIAM B. SISSON,
Providence,	-	-	-	HENRY BUTLER,
Providence,	-	-	-	JAMES H. PENDLETON,
Providence,	-	-	-	LORENZO LITTLEFIELD,
Providence,	-	-	-	GEORGE A. DAVIS,
Providence,	-	-	-	ELISHA R. POTTER,
Providence,	-	-	-	THOMAS A. REYNOLDS,
Providence,	-	-	-	JOHN E. WATSON,
Providence,	-	-	-	STEPHEN N. MASON,
Providence,	-	-	-	ABNER W. PECKHAM,
Providence,	-	-	-	DANIEL EVANS,
Providence,	-	-	-	GEORGE A. STANTON,
Providence,	-	-	-	EDWIN W. HOPKINS,
Providence,	-	-	-	SAMUEL ARNOLD,
Providence,	-	-	-	ISAAC GREENE,

Middletown,	-	-	PELEG T. SHERMAN
Bristol,	-	-	SAMUEL W. CHURCH
Tiverton,	-	-	GIDEON H. DURFEE
Little Compton,	-	-	NATHANIEL CHURCH
Warren,	-	-	GEORGE LEWIS COLE
Cumberland,	-	-	LYMAN A. COOKE
Richmond,	-	-	GEORGE N. ENNIS,
Cranston,	-	-	JOSEPH W. SWEET
Hopkinton,	-	-	THOMAS T. BARBER
Johnston,	-	-	HENRY M. YOUNG,
North Providence,	-	-	ANDREW JENCKES
Barrington,	-	-	ALLEN C. MATHEW
Foster,	-	-	JOB W. HILL,
Burrillville,	-	-	JOHN N. ROSS,
East Providence,	-	-	TRISTAM BURGESS,
Pawtucket,	-	-	SAMUEL SHOVE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex officio*

DAVID V. GERALD, of East Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS

Newport.

Pardon W. Stevens,
John G. Weaver,
Andrew Robeson, Jr.,
Charles E. Lawton,
John Eldred.

Providence.

Lymon Pierce,
Cæsar A. Updike,
James H. Parsons,
Moses B. Lockwood,
William Viall,
George W. Hall,
William Hicks,
Luther C. Warner,

Nicholas Van Slyck,
George B. Holmes,
Alfred W. Fisk,
David S. Carr.

Portsmouth.

George B. Anthony.

Warwick.

Richard W. Greene,
Henry Rousmaniere,
Jonathan M. Wheeler,
George W. Whitman.

Westerly.

Nathan F. Dixon,
John E. Weeden.

New Shoreham.
 G. Sheffield.
North Kingstown.
 m H. Allen.
South Kingstown.
 ns Updike,
 l B. Rodman.
East Greenwich.
 d Nichola. .
Jamestown.
 t H. Watson.
Smithfield.
 ury C. Hill,
 e Vose,
 m Newell,
 W. Mowry,
 a Olney,
 S. Steere.
Scituate.
 t W. Harris,
 A. Lawton.
Glocester.
 e Smith.
Charlestown.
 Hoxsie.
West Greenwich.
 n Weaver.
Coventry.
 ose S. Hopkins,
 m C. Ames.
Exeter.
 S. Greene.
Middletown.
 m B. Chase.
Bristol.
 a M. Blake,
 Turner.
Tiverton.
 es A. Durfee.

Little Compton.
 Oliver C. Brownell.
Warren.
 Seth Saunders.
Cumberland.
 Dexter Clark,
 Jason Newell,
 Ellis L. Blake,
 John L. Clark.
Richmond.
 Nelson K. Church.
Cranston.
 Francis W. Miner,
 William L. Thornton,
 Alfred H. Willard.
Hopkinton.
 Sands C. Carr.
Johnston.
 Wiliam A. Pirce,
 Martin Winsor.
North Providence.
 Christopher Holden,
 Lucius B. Darling,
 Charles A. Boyd,
 Jacob Symonds,
 Jerome B. Anthony.
Barrington.
 Benjamin F. Drown.
Foster.
 James M. Wright.
Burrillville.
 Joseph O. Clark,
 Stephen M. Hopkins.
Pawtucket.
 Charles W. Thrasher.
East Providence.
 Albert K. Gerald.

FRANCIS W. MINER, Speaker.

LIAM J. MILLER,
 LIAM STEVENS, JR., } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE

PROVIDENCE, February 19, 1861.

The two Houses of the General Assembly met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing civil and military officers.

His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

The rolls of the two Houses were separately called and a quorum declared to be present.

The following officers were then chosen :

Charles T. Robbins,	-	Major General.
Edward C. Mauran,	-	Adjutant General.
George Lewis Cooke,	-	Quartermaster General.
John N. Francis,	-	Paymaster General.
Benjamin F. Thurston,	-	Judge Advocate General.
William Gilpin,	-	Commissary General.
Nathaniel Miller,	-	Surgeon General.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edwin M. Snow,	-	City of Providence.
Henry M. Rawson,	-	"
Edward G. Burrows,	-	"
Robert A. Pearson,	-	"
Henry A. Cleveland,	-	"
Charles Blake,	-	"
Joshua M. Adderman,	-	"
Weston A. Fisher,	-	Warwick.
Samuel T. Mallory,	-	Smithfield.
John H. Stiness,	-	North Providence.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Daniel T. Lyman,	-	Providence Court.
Cyrus Dyer,	-	"
Henry A. Cleveland,	-	"
Henry M. Rawson,	-	"

- Providence County.

- " "

- " "

- " "

- " "

- " "

- " "

- " "

- Kent County.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Beneficiaries, including the
and insane; by John R.

Medical Condition of the Rhode
the field in Virginia, and in
on, D. C.; also on the condi-
and around Washington; by
missioner.

Commissioners.

abled Rhode Island Soldiers;
in what Hospital they are;
y, commissioned by Governor
als.

Auditor, William R. Watson.
States Provost Marshal, of R.
de to Governor Sprague, and
the General Assembly.

Bullock, Commissioner for
the State of Rhode Island

Insurance Commissioner, Wm.

Allotment Commissioner, Geo.

etary of State, on the State

Corporations.

Commissioners on the Providence
road Company.

- Report of the Commissioners of the New Providence and Boston Railroad Company.
 Report of the Providence, Hartford and Railroad Company.
12. Executive Communications.
 13. Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Prison, with the accompanying documents, for the year 1862.
 14. Report of the Finance Committee upon the accounts of the Adjutant General, The Quartermaster General, The Paymaster General, and The General Treasurer.
 15. Report of the Commissioners appointed under an act relative to an uniform Bounty to Volunteers.
 16. Report of the State Sealer of Weights and Measures, N. P. Hill.
 17. Report of the Adjutant General, Edw. C. M.
 18. Ninth Report relating to the Registry and Returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the State, for the year ending December 31, 1861.
 19. Bank Report, Annual Statement exhibiting the condition of the Banks of Rhode Island, on Wednesday the 22d day of November, 1862.
 20. Report of the Commissioner of Public Schools, Henry Rousmaniere.

PETITIONS FOR ACTS OF INCORPORATION

Continued with order of notice to the May session.

Petition of Benjamin Finch and others, for an act to incorporate the New York, Newport and Boston Boat Company.

Petition of B. A. Mason and others, for an act to incorporate the Newport Shot and Lead Company.

Petition of Henry C. Pabodie and others, for an act to incorporate the American Nail Company.

Petition of Amos D. Smith and others, for an act to incorporate the Melrose Company.

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File Company.

ow and others, for an act to
nd White Lead Company.

Child and others, for an act
and Fall River Railroad

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or Nail Company.

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. Anthony and others, for
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astram and others, for an act
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Olney and others, for an act
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REPORT

ON THE

NEFICIARIES;

AF AND DUMB, THE BLIND, AND
THE INSANE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Rhode Island,

SESSION, A. D. 1863,

HN R. BARTLETT,
RETAARY OF STATE.

VIDENCE:
Y, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.

SECRETARY OF STATE

ON THE

BENEFICIARIES.

PROVIDENCE, JANUARY 8TH, 1863.

prague:

your request, I have visited the several
which this State has sent its beneficia-
make the following report in relation to

American Asylum for the Deaf and
at, where the State has, for many years,
it had, at the beginning of the present
is unfortunate class.

e Principal of the Institution, the Rev.
ully conducted me through the building
o examine every portion of it. He also
reby giving me an opportunity to shake
every pupil from this State. I also had
proficiency the several pupils and their
tion of knowledge, and was much grati-
e from Rhode Island. Most of these I
mitted, and can bear testimony of their

state of ignorance of every thing except what they had a visible edge of. But even of things visible to them they had but an imperfect knowledge. The world of mind and thought was, to them, a blank. They knew that they existed, and they supposed their existence terminated with death. But that they possessed immortal souls, that there was an existence beyond the grave, that there was a Supreme Being, the creator and ruler of the Universe, they had formed no conception. Indeed, no ideas of these truths had ever entered their minds. To witness these unfledged fellow creatures after the instruction of a few months, and find them able to communicate with their friends in writing; or, after a short period to be able to receive instruction in all branches of knowledge, and to acquire it with greater facility than those in possession of their faculties, was a most gratifying spectacle.

On being presented to one of the classes, not the most advanced, a few motions of the fingers and hand from Mr. Turner, made known to him who their visitor was. I asked if they all understood. A few more motions were made by their instructor, when each of the two pupils wrote my name at length, adding to it, Secretary of State for Rhode Island. Mr. Turner next asked them where Rhode Island was. All replied by writing upon the large slates behind them, "East of Connecticut." "Is Rhode Island a poor or a rich State?" asked the teacher. All of them replied, "It is a rich State." "What else can you say of Rhode Island?" then asked their teacher. Some said, "It is rich in Manufactures," others, "It abounds in cotton and woollen Manufactories." Many said, "It is a patriotic State;" others, "A brave and patriotic State." As a reply, a little girl, near whom I stood wrote upon the small slate before her, "Is William Sprague still Governor of Rhode Island?" Mr. Turner replied that he was. "Then," said she, "give my love to him, and beg your Excellency, therefore, to consider this the delivery of my child's message to you."

The American Asylum is the oldest Institution of its kind in the United States, having been forty-five years in existence. Its principal, the Rev. Wm. W. Turner, has been connected with it upwards of forty years, as a teacher or its principal; and several of its instructors, more than twenty years. The faculty and instructors embrace fifteen persons, in addition to which there are teachers of the Latin and French languages, of Drawing and of Penmanship. There are besides a consulting physician, two stewards, a matron and two assistants, and three masters in the shops where trades are taught.

h this excellent and useful Institution
 est manner, both as it regards the edu-
 instruction in useful trades, whereby
 their living when they leave. The halls
 d for eating and sleeping are large,
 f the two hundred and twenty-two pu-
 ne of my visit, there was not one in the
 orted from Rhode Island was sixteen
 . This number has been reduced in
 eorge Henry Lee, of Burrillville, and
 who had been five years at the Institu-
 van, of North Providence, who was not
 urn, from some cause unknown to me
 rs have been admitted during the year,
 Institution, supported by Rhode Island
 s :

Residence.	Age.	Admitted.
Newport.....	12	September, 1857.
Hopeville.....	14	" 1857.
Coventry.....	14	" 1857.
Warwick.....	11	" 1858.
East Greenwich.....	11	" 1859.
Barrington.....	18	" 1860.
Newport.....	10	" 1860.
Providence.....	12	November, 1860.
North Providence.....	19	September, 1861.
Providence.....	9	" 1861.
Newport.....	8	" 1861.
Warwick.....	13	February, 1862.
Westerly.....	13	September, 1862.
Coventry.....	11	" 1862.
Providence.....	13	February, 1858.

f and dumb in the State, according to
 o, one fourth of whom are at the Hart-
 tion. It is probable, therefore, that this
 be sent there. Those past twenty-five
 t be fit subjects for the State's bounty,
 who have had all the benefits of the
 of whom are now enabled to earn their

list having been reported as very good
 y benefitted by their remaining one or
 em permission to remain, much to their

joy. I learned that in no instance does a pupil wish to leave the Institution, even when the period for which he was sent has expired. The ages of these three pupils are from twelve to fourteen years. It will be evident that deaf mutes, at these ages, cannot have completed their education; indeed, my experience has convinced me of this. If youths with all their senses and with all the appliances of modern schools, do not leave school until they are eighteen or twenty years of age, it must be evident that the unfortunate class in question, who are deprived of the use of speech and hearing, cannot complete their education at the age of twelve and fourteen. It is after the age of fourteen that people acquire most useful knowledge at school, and Mr. Tufts does not hesitate to express his opinion, that deaf mutes would be benefitted by remaining a few years after the latter age. The State sends its beneficiaries for five years, and at the most a child should not be sent to this Institution until it is ten years of age, unless the parents or friends of the pupils will keep them there a year or two after they have ceased to enjoy the benefits of the State, at their own expense. This, I am happy to add, has been the case in several instances.

As an evidence of the great facility with which deaf mutes acquire knowledge, I will remark, that one of the boys who was sent to the Institution four years since, who had not previously been educated or received any instruction, was found upon returning to his home at the advance of all his playmates and associates, who had been at school years longer at school, and who had had the benefit of all of the sciences and culties. This fact was stated to me by the mother of the boy.

The trades taught at the American Asylum are,—cabinet-making, shoe-making and tailoring. With such a knowledge of these trades to be obtained at the Institution, boys are generally enabled to earn their living. But there are pupils who, possessing superior knowledge above these occupations and fit themselves for places in counting-houses, lawyer's offices, banks and public offices. Several of this class fill offices under the Government at Washington and elsewhere. Others are in responsible places in Boston. Being generally good writers, they make good copyists—more correct, it is said, than those who are possessed of all their senses—as no sounds interrupt them. In the compilation of indexes, too, they are very expert.

In the first part of this report I have said that the deaf mutes entering the American Asylum for instruction, had no knowledge

is one of the most interesting subjects of metaphysics. It has equally interested the metaphysicians. The result of all investigations shows that the result of a process of a unassisted reason—Supreme Being, the Creator and Ruler of the souls; of a future state; or of the deities—these several points have been investigated in the early reports of the American Philosophical Society. The evidence exhibited, is sufficient to convince any person that the natives have no such ideas unless directly communicated to them by other persons.

"We say the Directors in their last report, that the natives, their mental faculties are but little improved. In fact, that they have no medium of communication around them. With the exception of a few words for their more urgent desires and wants, the natives are obliged to give them communication, they have no common language. They are acquainted with every thing outside of their own country. In fact, they do not know that there is a sensible horizon. Of the news of the world, the families of their immediate neighborhood, the affairs of the State, of the Nation, of the world which other children gain from the newspapers,—they are entirely ignorant. Their knowledge has been acquired by observation. Hence their mental faculties are pretty well developed, while their moral faculties have been but partially called into

operation. No progress made in intellectual improvement, there is no culture. With the same bias to evil and to sin, they are not influenced by the restraints of law and moral obligation in an equal manner. Nothing of law or a law-giver. After a long and intelligent of our pupils, made under different times, during a period of more than twenty years, we have never been found who had attained to the knowledge of the immortality of the soul and the process of reasoning, or by any innate ideas."

"They were equally ignorant," says Mr. Weld, the late of the Asylum, in his report of 1838, "of the existence of souls and all other spiritual beings, as appeared from reply when questioned. "I did not know that I had a soul." "I had no idea of my own soul, nor of any spirit whatever." "I knew nothing about my own soul from my infancy." "I had not a notion of spirit till my admission into the Asylum." "I never considered such a thing as a soul, nor was I ever conscious that my mental faculties and operations different and distinct from those of man." Such were the replies of the deaf mutes.

Their notions respecting death and a future state were equally unsatisfactory. They all said that they had the greatest horror of death previous to their receiving instruction. They thought it strange that a man should die. The idea, they said, was melancholy and terrible, and that they were to be laid in the cold ground, and there sleep eternally without ever doing.

In reply to the question as to their views of religious worship, they all said that they did not know for what purpose persons engaged in religious worship. They did not know that it was to worship God, but, as there were churches everywhere, which people attended, they supposed it simply to be a custom.

The Principals of the several Institutions for the deaf and dumb in this country, have taken pains to ascertain the views of the intelligent and best educated of their pupils upon these points. They all agree in opinion, from the result of repeated experiments, that the deaf mute has any idea of his moral accountability or the existence of a Supreme Being. Mr. Turner, the present Principal of the Institution at Hartford, makes the following statement: "I have never known a deaf and dumb person who had originated the idea of the existence of the soul, the beginning of things, or who had any correct notion of death or of religious worship. All whom I have instructed, from the time of their being admitted into the Asylum, profoundly believed in all of these truths."

I cannot refrain from adding a short extract upon this subject from the "System of Doctrines" of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, a distinguished theological writer of Newport, published in 1792:

"There have been instances of persons who have been deaf from their birth and consequently dumb; and after they have attained to adult or middle age, have been able to hear and speak. And before this, they attended public worship with others, and

very devout, and often made those signs which persons with whom they conversed in this way thought were expressions of their belief of the being of a God and of their piety; yet, when they came to hear and speak, they declared that they never had a thought that there was a God, until they could hear, and were by that means informed. And there never has been an instance of any such person's declaring that he had any belief or thought of the existence of a God before he could hear and speak."

The system of education adopted at the Hartford Institution is that which accomplishes the best results. The letters and compositions of the pupils, which are published in the annual reports of the institution, furnish the best evidence of this. "The general information they gain and the knowledge of books they acquire," says the late report of the Directors, "are not confined to matters of history, art and science, or to their social and civil relations merely. Their moral and religious obligations are included. The duties they owe to God and their fellow-men are well understood, and they clearly comprehend the requirements of the Divine law and the way of salvation.

I consider it a most fortunate thing for Rhode Island, that its people have the privilege of sending its unfortunate children, who are deprived of hearing and speech, to so excellent an institution, and at such a moderate cost. The American Asylum, under the careful management of its Board of Directors, has, chiefly by public grants, and well invested monies, accumulated a large fund, the income of which is applied to the support of the institution; thereby greatly lessening the cost of education. Of this fund, Rhode Island enjoys the same advantages as the pupils from Connecticut. The actual cost of boarding, educating and teaching trades to each pupil, is one hundred and eighty dollars per year, or about \$3,50 per week, which cannot be called high when we take into account the large corps of instructors necessary to teach the deaf and dumb. But the income from the invested fund, so much reduces the expenses of the institution, that the charge for pupils is but one hundred dollars a year; a cost so moderate, that it is the duty of every town in the State to see that this class of its children is educated, and thereby enabled to earn their own living. Without this they must become burdens to society, besides being deprived of the great blessings which attend an education. The State, by law, appropriates \$2,500 a year, and can only support twenty-five beneficiaries at the various institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded. This number is generally

full. To show you to what extent the American Asylum is supported in New England, I annex the following summary of its pupils, as per its last report.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supported by friends.....	12	12	24
“ “ Maine.....	27	16	43
“ “ New Hampshire.....	8	5	13
“ “ Vermont.....	13	10	23
“ “ Massachusetts.....	55	41	96
“ “ Rhode Island.....	12	4	16
“ “ Connecticut.....	25	17	42
	152	105	257
Whole number within the year.....			257
Greatest number in attendance at any time.....			222
Average attendance through the year.....			219

The number of schools for deaf and dumb has been rapidly increasing of late years. Thirty years ago, the number of European Institutions for the deaf and dumb was about one hundred and eighteen, containing, at most thirty-three hundred pupils. Ten years ago, the number was estimated at one hundred and eighty, and the pupils at six thousand. Of European Institutions, there are now about eighty, mostly small ones, in Germany; forty-five in France; and twenty-two in the British isles. There are also two or three schools in British America.

The number of American Institutions has also steadily increased. The American Asylum, as I have before observed, is the oldest, having been opened in 1817. The New York Institution was opened in the same year, and that in Pennsylvania in 1820. That in Kentucky in 1823; that of Ohio in 1829; and that of Virginia in 1839. In the latter year, the six Institutions contained four hundred and sixty-six pupils, with thirty-four teachers. In 1860, according to the Census, there were twenty-two institutions, having one hundred and thirty teachers and two thousand pupils.

The New York Institution is the largest in the country, and probably in the world, having three hundred and ten pupils. Next to this ranks the American Asylum, in Hartford, with two hundred and twenty-five pupils. The Southern Institutions are comparatively small. The Texas Institution may, at some future time become a prominent one, as it has been endowed by its Legislature with a grant of 100,000 acres of land. I have elsewhere stated that all the New England States sent their beneficiaries to Hartford. New Jersey sends her's to New York and Philadelphia; Maryland and Delaware send their's to Philadelphia, or to the Institution at Washington.

Brattleboro', to visit the Vermont Asylum. Dr. [unclear] conducted me personally through the [unclear] to the Institution, and gave me an opportunity of it. Its arrangements are upon the comfort of its numerous inmates. By [unclear], I was enabled to see all the beneficiaries. [unclear] appeared as well as such unfortunates as [unclear]. All is done for their well-being that

lands in the skirts of the beautiful town of [unclear] extensive grounds, and enclosed in an ample [unclear] are permitted to ride or walk with- [unclear] are quite secluded from the public gaze. [unclear] to be found in New England, and I be- [unclear] tured or improved is as large as at any [unclear] ntry. It is on a very extensive scale, [unclear] hundred patients. The following is a [unclear] Rhode Island at the Vermont Asylum:

	Residence.	Admitted.
.....	Warren.....	May 11, 1857
.....	Gloicester.....	July 9, 1857
.....	Scituate.....	October, 27, 1858
.....	Smithfield.....	May 23, 1859
.....	".....	" " 1859
.....	.....	October, 1859
.....	Providence.....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	North Kingstown.....	" 1859
.....	Providence.....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	".....	" 1859
.....	Gloicester.....	" 1859
.....	Providence.....	June 19, 1860
.....	".....	" " 1860
.....	Gloicester.....	" 27, 1860
.....	Providence.....	April 1, 1862
.....	".....	" " 1862
.....	".....	August 19, 1862
.....	".....
.....	".....

year, viz: Bridget Murphy, sent from [unclear] and Eric Smith, of Gloicester.

Several of the foregoing were taken from the Butler Hospital Institution being full. Of these, some are set down to Provincetown who really belong to other towns. The number at the Vermont Asylum, is large, which is owing to the low rate at which they are supported. A few weeks ago, and since my visit to the Brattleboro Hospital, a portion of its buildings have been burned. By a letter received from the Superintendent, I learn that the patients, somewhat crowded, are very comfortable, and that the buildings will be restored at the earliest possible day.

At the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, the State has the following beneficiaries :

Catherine Madder,.....Smithfield,.....admitted Sept. 10, 18
James D. Barnard,.....Coventry,....." " 10, 18

I paid a visit to this Institution a few weeks since in company with one of the visitors of the Butler Hospital. We were, by the Superintendent, conducted through the building, where we found everything in the finest possible condition. It is one of the oldest in England, and like the Vermont Asylum, is upon an extensive scale, having accommodations for nearly five hundred patients. I saw many beneficiaries from Rhode Island, as well as those who are supported by their friends, of which there are several.

Besides the Insane supported by the State at the Institution mentioned, there are two who are taken care of by their friends in the State, who receive one hundred dollars a year for their support, being the same amount that is paid to the Butler Hospital, and the Institutions at Brattleboro' and Worcester. The following are the names of the persons so supported :

Israel A. Greene, of Burrillville, supported there since April 18th, 18
Lydia Holloway, " " " " " Dec. 2d, 18

It is proper here to remark, that the inmates of the Insane Hospital at Brattleboro' and Worcester, as well as the two above named individuals, belong to the class known as Insane paupers, whose support is chargeable to the towns in which they belong. These paupers have been placed at the Institutions named, upon the certificate of the Overseers of the Poor of their respective towns, made under the impression that their families or friends are unable to support them.

At the Butler Hospital for the Insane, seventy-nine receive maintenance from the State. The patients here are chiefly Insane persons placed there by the Overseers of the Poor of the various towns in the State. These persons are admitted upon warrants

[illegible]

NAMES.	From what town.	When admitted.
Sarah J. Barker.....	Newport.....	Oct. 11, 1861.
W. Bartlett.....	Burrillville.....	June 3, 1861.
Eleazer Bellows.....	".....	".....
Mary Kennedy.....	".....	".....
Sarah Marrigan.....	".....	".....
Sarah O'Rourke.....	Cranston.....	August 12, 1862.
Alice O'Mara.....	".....	".....
Betsey Sprague.....	".....	".....
Ray G. Burdick.....	Westerly.....	".....
Abby Gavitt.....	".....	".....
George R. Havens.....	Warwick.....	previous to 1859.
Betsey Rice.....	".....	" " 1859.
Warren Bissell.....	Coventry.....	July 18, 1861.
Eras. Mattison.....	".....	previous to 1859.
Olive Whitman.....	".....	" " 1859.
Betsey Ayres.....	Warren.....	" " 1859.
Samuel Halliwell.....	Smithfield.....	".....
Alice Doran.....	".....	Nov. 15, 1862.
Bridget Corcoran.....	Cumberland.....	".....
Catharine Greene.....	".....	".....
Horace G. Newell.....	".....	".....
Mary O'Neil.....	".....	".....
James Lee.....	Johnston.....	".....
George Waterman.....	".....	".....
Benjamin B. Tefft.....	Richmond.....	".....
Ezra S. Brownell.....	Little Compton.....	".....
Benjamin Carr.....	Jamestown.....	".....
Andrew J. Nichols.....	West Greenwich.....	".....
Nancy Lees.....	Scituate.....	Sept. 21, 1861.
Richard K. Thomas.....	".....	previous to 1859.
Joseph Albro.....	North Providence.....	January 1, 1861.
Daniel J. Kennedy.....	".....	previous to 1859.
Joseph F. Burrows.....	Bristol.....	Oct. 11, 1860.
Susan C. Fitts.....	".....	June 5, 1861.
Matilda Brown.....	Barrington.....	".....
Sally Luther.....	".....	".....
Daniel Smith.....	North Kingstown.....	Oct. 4, 1861.
John C. Sullivan.....	Portsmouth.....	".....
Isabella Shields.....	East Providence.....	June 24, 1862.
Daniel G. Browning.....	".....	".....

The total number of Insane in the State, according to the late Census, is 288. Of these there are in the Butler Hospital, partially

Supported by the State.....	79
In the Vermont Asylum.....	27
In the Worcester Hospital.....	2
Provided for in towns.....	2

Total receiving the State's bounty..... 110

leaving one hundred and seventy-eight which are provided for by their friends either at their homes, or at public institutions both in and out of the State.

The Beneficiaries of the State at other Institutions, are as follows:

At the Barre Institution for the Feeble Minded and Idiotic Youth, J. M. Brooks, of Newport.

At the Perkins Institution for the Blind, South Boston, Massachusetts, John Penno, of Providence, admitted March 1st, 1860.

Thomas Mulligan.

ve always been greatly benefitted by the
ey are not only taught to read, but trades
ey are enabled to support themselves in
Howe, the Superintendent, in his report
um of one hundred dollars paid by the
to defray their annual expenses, and asks
he sum to one hundred and fifty dollars.
eficiaries from this State, have graduated

us, there are in the State of Rhode Island
blind. This being the fact, our people
most unfortunate portion of our communi-
ation of but ten, even when the State is
ally towards it. The proportion of blind
every two thousand and fifty-four inhabi-
ne average as in the States of New York,
Maryland, Virginia, Georgia and Tennes-
Carolina and Kentucky, the average is
rn States it is much less. This may be
at emigrants to new countries do not take
average of blind in the whole United
inhabitants.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

REPORT

ON THE

AL CONDITION

OF THE

AND REGIMENTS,

VIRGINIA AND IN THE VICINITY OF
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALSO ON THE

OF THE HOSPITALS

AROUND WASHINGTON :

ELLENCY GOVERNOR SPRAGUE,

AND

HE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Rhode Island,

SESSION, A. D. 1863,

YD MORTON, M. D.,

COMMISSIONER.

EVIDENCE:

Y, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1863.

X

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

Rhode Island, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 1862. }

INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE

COMMISSIONERS
CHARGED TO VISIT THE INVALIDS
AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

—
The Commission will associate with him, Mrs. Albert
a Commission to proceed to Washington,
in view the welfare of the sick and
or otherwise, belonging to Rhode Island

—
charged with the following duties:—
The Secretary of war, an order for the re-
Rhode Island soldiers to the United States
above,—similar to that given to Assistant
July 5th, 1862, and directing the trans-
soldiers to Providence,
States Hospitals in and around the city
that in Alexandria, and wherever else
be situated, with the particular object of
The Commission will extend its investi-
field, (as far as practicable,) and make

a report of each case to this Department, to be presented to the Legislature at its coming Session.

3d. The Commission is particularly charged with the treatment of the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, of all wounded and invalids belonging to Rhode Island regiments, from the different hospitals above directed ; and is ordered to perform this duty with the most careful care, having in view the comfort and welfare of the disabled.

4th. To procure the discharge of every soldier found to be unfit for farther service ; and, also, to cause the removal to some other hospital, of all those cases where health can be better restored within the State, and whose services will become sooner available to the Government.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO DR. MORTON.

Before entering upon your tour of medical and hospital duty, (concerning which you have been otherwise instructed,) excepting as may be necessary, or, as it may lay in your route, to which these instructions carry you, you will proceed with all possible diligence and dispatch to Acquia Creek, on the Potomac River, and having obtained permission of General Burnside to enter his lines, you will at once commence your tour, will lose no time in visiting the 2d, 4th and 7th Regiments of Rhode Island Infantry, and the several Batteries of the 1st R. I. Artillery, comprising a portion of the "Army of the Potomac," and of Batteries A, B, C, D, E, G and H ; and also the 1st R. I. Cavalry, also comprising a portion of said army.

On reaching these regiments and batteries you will ascertain by personal inspection and careful inquiry, of privates as well as officers, what their present condition is, with reference to clothing and hospital supplies ; whether the men have shoes, caps, shirts, drawers, coats or overcoats, pants, blouses or over-coats, suitable for winter use, in the State of Virginia ; what number are without either of these necessities ; how long they have been without them ; how recently they have been supplied with them ; and, especially, whether suffering from exposure, or whether the suffering is now resulting to Rhode Island soldiers, in consequence of neglect to furnish them with any of these articles. Should you find that such suffering has existed or does now exist, you will ascertain whether it is or was attributable in any degree, to the neglect of any officer of either of these regiments or batteries to make applications for supplies, or to make proper representations of the condition of their men to brigade or other superior officers, and you will mention the name of any such Rhode Island officer in your report.

self as to hospital stores which should
battery, and the usual course taken in
led soldiers.

ther the men comprising these regiments
of them, have suffered or are now suf-
food; whether they have been obliged
rations, and if so, for how long a time,
es.

y inquiry of the proper officers, whether
d by the Government as required by its
n they were last paid, to what time, and
d to serve at any time without payment.
mation, and made careful memoranda of
cate the same to this Department with
en enter upon the duties of your commis-

mander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.



REPORT

OF THE

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS,

VIRGINIA AND IN THE VICINITY
WASHINGTON, &c.

received from the Adjutant General's office and marked, "*additional instructions*," upon which, I proceeded to Falmouth, Va., to organize the infantry, cavalry and artillery, raised and at once commenced the investigation of the additional instructions.

At Falmouth, (the 18th of December, 1862), I found the 1st Rhode Island Regiment, R. I. V., which I found encamped in Sumner's Division. The regiment had been at Fredericksburg, and as the list of the members of this regiment had been forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island, I obtained another list, but at once commenced to organize the regiment.

Men reported for duty, on that day. I ascertained the exact number, as the regiment was going to the front, and everything was in a state of concentration.

Men paid off since leaving Rhode Island, and the rolls had been sent in on the last of October.

The men were very well supplied with the necessary clothing for the campaign in Virginia, during the winter season, with the exception of pantaloons and shoes, both of which were needed to some extent because correct requisitions had not been sent to the proper authorities, and the articles sent for issued to the regiment, but in consequence of the quality of the articles themselves. A pair of shoes lasted more than four or five days on a march, and the pantaloons went out in a very short time. The difference in the appearance of the men was very marked—some looked neat and tidy, while others were in a shabby condition, which must be attributed to the character of the men themselves, rather than to the issue of clothing.

The rations were good and in sufficient quantity, and presented a great variety as the circumstances of the case would admit. The men subsisted on half rations only on a march.

The hospital department of this regiment was in as good a condition as it was possible for it to be, in the field, and immediately subsequent to an engagement. There was, however, a lack of medical officers, Dr. Harris being entirely alone. Assistant Surgeon Gayles was absent on furlough, sick, and Assistant Surgeon Gayles was absent on furlough, and had sent in his resignation. The difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary medicines and hospital supplies.

On Dec. 19th, I visited the 12th Regiment, R. I. V., which was in the same brigade with the 7th, and encamped near by. The regiment had suffered severely in battle, and had sent to Rhode Island a list of their killed, wounded and missing. Eight hundred and eighty (810) men reported for duty that day, and I was informed that the number was increasing daily, as those missing were continually coming in. The loss of this regiment will not be so great as at first supposed.

This regiment had not been paid off since mustered into the service of the United States.

The men were in very good condition as to clothing, with the exception of blankets, a great number of which had been left upon the late battle-field. Requisitions for blankets have been sent forward.

The rations issued to this regiment were good and in sufficient quantity.

The hospital department was deficient in almost every article. It had been in that condition since leaving their camps near Washington. Still, I could not learn it could be attributed to the neglect of the

r. Carpenter was alone in charge of this
eons King and Hutchinson having been
eral hospital extemporized after the battle.
9th of December,) I visited the 2d Regi-
's Division. A list of their loss in battle
nd. Four hundred and eighty-one (481)
day.

ntly been paid off, for a period of four
eir pay had been sent home, as most of
s of the sutlers at \$10 per pair.

ost complained of, was that of shoes. No
a obtaining them, but they were worthless
s, would not fit. Most of the sizes sent
e the sizes most needed were fives, sixes,
s. The men suffered severely for want
at Downing's Hill, Oct. 21st.

is regiment were good and in sufficient

as in very good condition, and there was
g the men, attributed by the Surgeon,
he regiment had been sifted completely of

ment was in very good condition, and ap-

made of the loss of recruits. A very large
nt to the regiment, deserted before arriv-

th Dec.) I saw the 4th Reg. R. I. V.,
distance from the 2d, in Sumner's Divi-
loss in battle had been sent to Rhode
orty-eight (448) men reported for duty on

en paid since July last. The muster and
tember had not been sent in, because the
ined.

to the men on the day I visited them, and
men would be well clothed.

giment have been good and in abundance.
as in very good condition. The only
uring hospital supplies, was lack of trans-

On the same day (20th of Dec.) I endeavored to visit them but found them so situated and stationed along the bank of the river, guarding the passage of that river, it was impossible to visit them personally. I, however, obtained the following information from Col. Tompkins, who very kindly offered me every facility in the prosecution of my object.

BATTERY A.

On the 31st of December, four months' pay will be due to the men. The muster and pay rolls have been sent in. The only objection the paymaster gives for not paying the men, is want of means.

Within the past fortnight the men of this battery have been supplied with clothing throughout.

BATTERY B.

The men of this battery have served the same length of time without pay, as Battery A, and for the same reason. Clothing has been sent to the men on the same day with the men of Battery A.

BATTERY C.

The men of this battery have not been paid off since June last, for what reason I am unable to say. They are supplied with clothing, with a few exceptions, and on their return to camp the articles they require will be issued to them.

BATTERY D.

The men belonging to this battery have been paid up since October. The men are in need of a few articles of clothing for which are being made, but Capt. Buckley not having the command of this battery until within a day or two previous to the battle of Fredericksburg, probably accounts for the delay in supplying the men with necessary clothing.

BATTERY E.

The men of this battery were paid off one day before the battle and were supplied with clothing on the 18th of Dec.

BATTERY G.

The men of this battery have not been paid for four months. The reasons for which I am unable to give. The men have been supplied with clothing within a fortnight.

there is at present no medical officers. Detailed for hospital duty at Frederick city, Surgeon Dr. Merrill, has been detained in the Surgeon General, who says there is no word from the Adjutant General's office at Washington. However, says his name was forwarded to the Adjutant General's office on the last muster roll, (Oct. 31st,

the) regiment need socks and mittens, otherwise from the government all of the clothing and great quantity besides.

Half rations on their march from Harper's Ferry. The rations issued are good and in sufficient

December, I visited the first regiment of Cavalry. It was encamped near Potomac creek, near Aquia Creek landing and Falmouth, Va. The rest of cavalry under the command of Brig.

1) men reported for duty on the first day of this number one hundred and fifty men, and the regiment is put off from day to day for want of horses which are not forthcoming. 50 dismounted men, fifty (50) are new recruits exchanged paroled prisoners.

They are paid off for six months. The muster roll is promptly sent forward. Since the regiment has received orders not to trust to the commissary for subsistence, which certainly is a great

men are good and in sufficient quantity. As a general thing, are issued to the men. Since they got to Washington, the men suffered for lack of food and had to subsist on the devastated country.

The regiment in sufficient quantity, but great want of the articles. Boots have just been issued. They are worth but little, fifteen days' service

and in this regiment in procuring the neces-

sary supplies. After sending forward proper requisitions for articles needed, delay after delay takes place, and when finally articles arrive, they are almost worthless; this whole trouble since the regiment was attached to a brigade. No trouble was experienced in any of these matters when the regiment acted independently.

A great deal of fault is found with the recruits sent to the regiment. A greater part of these are afflicted with some physical disability, which renders them unfit for service, and I know not to whom this fault should be attributed, but the medical officer in Providence, R. I., whoever he may be.

The men of the regiment looked neat and tidy, and I heard that they learned to take proper care of themselves.

This includes all of the regiments and batteries from Rhode Island which are at present with General Burnside's army.

Upon my visit to these several regiments and batteries, I was particularly struck with the contrast between those who had been in the field a long time, and those recently recruited and sent forward. The men who had been in service the longest, certainly looked better. Their clothing was in better condition, and their whole appearance showed a careful attention to personal cleanliness, and a diligent preservation of every article properly belonging to them, and those articles entrusted to their care, and upon the preservation of which depends their efficiency as soldiers.

I don't know as I could suggest but one or two matters which might be brought to the attention of the State of Rhode Island, or benevolent individuals of that State, which might inure to the comfort and health of our troops, and promote their efficiency in the field.

If some way could be devised to send to the Rhode Island regiments, vegetables, (for instance, potatoes, onions, apples, green beans, &c.) I think the health of our troops would be benefitted. Again, the articles of which they all stand in need, are socks and mittens, both of which could easily be furnished from Rhode Island.

Incidentally, in visiting the hospitals in Washington and vicinity, I was within a short distance of Battery H., and the 11th Maine of infantry, and consequently visited them.

I visited Battery H. on the 23d of December. It is enclosed by the Bladensburg road, a little East of the Capitol. It occupies a part of a camp of instruction for artillery.

This battery is in fine condition with one exception. It is in need of men. Twenty-nine men deserted within three days of reaching Washington. Not one man, however, was a re-

ing men went for nothing, and could the
furnished to fill up this battery, it would

ed the 11th regiment R. I. V., now en-
Virginia.

l and fifty-four privates and non-commis-
ty.

een paid off since leaving Rhode Island,
promptly sent in on the last of October.
or non-payment, excepting the shortness
be paid at that date.

fficient quantity.

hed and generally in good condition, and
g huts for their Winter quarters.

of this regiment is in a very good condi-
en a wooden building near by, and fitted
e sick of the regiment. In the hospital
nts who should be discharged, and at my
are being made out.

ent and the patients in hospitals, seemed
hospital, and consequently there are a
spital who should be immediately sent to
there are facilities for taking better care

tions to have the men removed to some
not it will be done.

y submitted.

DR. LLOYD MORTON,

Commissioner.

28th, 1862.



STATE COMMISSIONER.

nor.

by me from the Adjutant General's office, the two reports. The first, of the physical condition of the army in the field; the other, of the condition of the army around Washington, with a statement of the measures taken with reference to the removal of the sick and wounded to the regiments raised and recruited in the States.

Washington, D. C., December 28th, 1862, to your Excellency, and some of the suggestions now being carried out. Yet, upon reflection, I thought it better way to give in this document a brief statement of the objects contemplated to me; thus combining a portion of the views of the present management of the army with the condition of our sick, wounded and invalid soldiers. On the 18th of December, 1862, I left Providence for Washington, Va., on the 18th of the same month, and on the 20th successively the following regiments of R. I. were sent to the army of the Potomac, viz: 7th, 12th, 2d and 3d, a portion of the first regiment of light artillery, viz: A, B, C, D, E, and G, and the first

regiment of men as well as the officers, it seemed to me that the condition of our circumstances at that time, was arrived at, and I visited the men of the batteries, as they

were then on duty guarding the passage of the Rappahannock and all information obtained with reference to this regiment furnished me by Col. Tompkins.

The condition of our soldiers then at Falmouth, as a general thing, was as good as the circumstances of the case would admit of, considering as they were, from the depression consequent upon the battle.

More complaint was made of the quality of the articles furnished by the Government, than of the quantity. As regards clothing, the article of pants received the most censure, still much of *all* the clothing made of such poor material that a few days' wear render it nearly useless. Shoes of such inferior quality, that in a short march they become useless and must be thrown aside.

The rations at that time were of good quality, the variety was very great, yet, upon the whole, but little fault was found with the food. Whenever supplies are not forthcoming, it seems to me that fault cannot be attributed to the officers in command of the regiment, nor to the Department at Washington, but in some way to the subordinate officers, (brigade or divisional). The Cavalry regiment, in particular, had no difficulty in procuring whatever was needed. It acted independently, but since it has been brigaded, a great deal of trouble is experienced in obtaining necessary supplies.

The recruits sent to our regiments are many of them of a poor quality, and, it seems to me, a more careful inspection is necessary before they are accepted and mustered into the service. I have yet to see of what earthly use an unsound man is in the military service of the United States Government. He is not only a useless expense to the State and general Government, but an actual burden to the regiment to which he belongs—embarrassing its movements and requiring the tail of able-bodied men to take care of him.

I would recommend in this connection (as I have before recommended personally) a request be sent by your Excellency, to the Surgeon in charge of Medical Department of our regiments, to use his best endeavors to procure the discharge of those men who are, or are of no use to the government, and if any men are sick in the general or mental hospitals who will not be fit for duty within a very short time, to have them sent to some general hospital.

The suggestion made in my former report, to furnish the regiments with fresh vegetables, is now, I understand, being carried into effect. I deem this matter of the utmost importance, and hope, as soon as possible,

cargo may be forwarded, and thus be
Rhode Island soldier is in the military

t exists with reference to the prompt
e commanding officers of our regiments
pay rolls promptly, with perhaps one or
a given by the paymaster is, that he has
the men.

heartens a soldier so much as to be de-
month after month. In some regiments
six months, it is a great hardship to the
pay the Brigade Commissary cash for
sistence.

gton, it came directly in my way while
Battery H, and the 11th regiment of

ns apply equally to these commands, as
d.

rs I refer you to my former report,
. 28, 1862.

of our regiments I am indebted for great
larly to Cols. Bliss, Viall, Tompkins and
ommendation from me, the laurels, won
, speak sufficiently in his praise. Cols.
ne every facility in the prosecution of my
recourse with them, I judge them to be
ot will do the State great credit.

east, is Col. Duffie. I made the acquaint-
er, at Manassas, and was most happy to

r to which he has brought our regiment
oubt the military skill and ability of this

red an order from the Surgeon General,
of our wounded soldiers from the hospi-
spital at Portsmouth Grove, a copy of
Upon perusal of this copy, you will per-
ick in hospitals previous to the battle of
tained an interview with the Secretary
eavors to have the order extended, so as

to include all our sick, wounded and invalid soldiers, as contained in my instructions, but was informed by Mr. Stanton, the peremptory, and for the present could include none other wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg; and furthermore, had received his hearty sanction, as well as that of the Commanding Chief.

Upon visiting the hospitals, it was ascertained a large proportion of our sick had been transferred to hospitals in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, previous to the late battle, and what few remained (always excepting the convalescents,) were too ill to be removed. Seventy-seven (77) from those wounded at Fredericksburg, in addition with others, mostly from New England, sufficient to make a total number two hundred and seventy-nine, were carefully and tenderly packed on board the Hospital Transport steamer Daniel Webster at Alexandria, on the evening of the second (2d) of January for Portsmouth Grove, where they arrived on the evening of the first of the same month.

I came a passenger on board the steamer, and here cheerfully give my testimony, to the assiduous attentions given the wounded by all the officers on board, particularly Dr. Hudson, the Surgeon in charge, and Dr. Tegs, his assistant, than whom I have rarely seen more intelligent and kind hearted surgeons.

A list of these seventy-seven (77) Rhode Islanders, has already been forwarded to the Adjutant General's office. If any wounded men had been left behind in Washington, who should have been included in the list of those brought to Rhode Island, it must be attributed to the great difficulty in collecting men from so many hospitals, (the large number, I think,) and to the necessary hurry of departure. On my tour of hospital duty, I visited and inspected to the best of my ability twenty-one (21) hospitals, besides the convalescent camps and the camps of distribution at Alexandria.

A list of the Rhode Island patients in these hospitals, with the names of their diseases, and the situation of their wounds, has been forwarded to the Adjutant General's office. Had not the steamer containing the wounded, left so soon, I should immediately have visited all the hospitals in Washington. But as it is, I think a sufficient number of men have been seen, to form a comparatively fair opinion of their general condition.

All our sick and wounded with whom I conversed, expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment, and spoke in the highest terms of the medical officers, with only a few exceptions. When

rk, (twenty thousand or more inmates of
done,) is it strange some complaint will

s connected with the hospitals, are in
ndant and of the proper quality.

ice Hospital, I think the sanitary con-
stitutions is very good and daily im-
e Patent Office, now used for a hospi-
thy. In all probability, the patients will
er location, and, I trust, the use of that
will for the future be dispensed with.

known as the Convalescent and Strag-
n divided. The convalescents have been
earer Washington, and the name of the
s now known as the Camp of Distribu-
ged from hospitals, or taken up as strag-
ent to await the call of their respective

do not think much of, not that anything
e under my observation, but the *principle*
ged from the hospital, is able to sleep on
tent and cook his own rations, he is cer-
at and enter upon active duty. If he is
in the field, he should remain in a hos-
rly administered to and cared for, until
a.

ates of hospitals is very imperfect. On
Medical Director, consolidated from the
pital, are registered what purports to be
sixth, (6th) eighth, (8th) ninth, (9th)
iments. If I am correctly informed, we
field, numbered repectively, six (6) and

(10th) regiments were mustered out of
d there can be no men from these regi-
ames are registered from our third (3d)
I doubt very much whether any sick
s have been brought from Port Royal,
C., to be admitted into hospitals at Wash-

This imperfect registration was a great disappointment to me. My intention was to obtain a correct list of our soldiers in every hospital for publication in some of our daily papers; and as I had to visit all the hospitals, it occurred to me to make use of the Director's list. The list at the office of the Sanitary Commission was but little better—names from the twenty first (21st) R. I. are there recorded. Accordingly I made arrangements with Mr. J. H. Jillson, of the R. I. Relief Association, to forward to the War Department, General's Office, a list which is being made out under the direction of that Association, compiled from the reports of their Visiting Committee.

If the State of Rhode Island would make some arrangement with the above named Relief Association, by way of compensation, to me a correct list of Rhode Island soldiers in hospitals, the amount weekly received, and published for the information of those friends and relations in our regiments, and are often at a loss to find their whereabouts. This is a matter which properly belongs to the State, and should not be left to be accomplished entirely by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent.

The policy of transferring the sick and wounded from Washington to their respective States is, in my opinion, a doubtful one. It can be demonstrated that the sick would be better cared for in the State Hospital established in Rhode Island, in Connecticut, in Vermont, (and I believe the transfer is in no case allowed from the United States to any State hospital within the State,) than in any other State. It is a wise movement. But I believe the contrary is the fact. At this season of the year, especially, I think our sick are much better cared for in a climate like that of Washington, than they would be here. A large majority of the patients are better cared for there than they would be at their own homes.

This transfer works to the peculiar disadvantage of our patients, viz.: those who have suffered amputation of the leg. At St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Government has established a workshop under the direction of one of the most perfect artificial limbs, who is employed (at the expense of the United States,) in fitting limbs to those soldiers who have sufficiently recovered from an amputation. Why, then, should this class of patients be deprived of this benefit by being removed, and in all probability discharged from the service, in some hospital remote from Washington?

In the history of this war, thus far, there has been, in my

ements for taking care of the wounded
and so faithfully executed, as at the battle

LLOYD MORTON, M. D.,
Commissioner.

4th, 1863.

[COPY.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Dec. 23d, 1862.

elect four hundred and fifty (450) soldiers of
battle at Fredericksburg, and forward them to
ed, you have not already filled up that hospital.

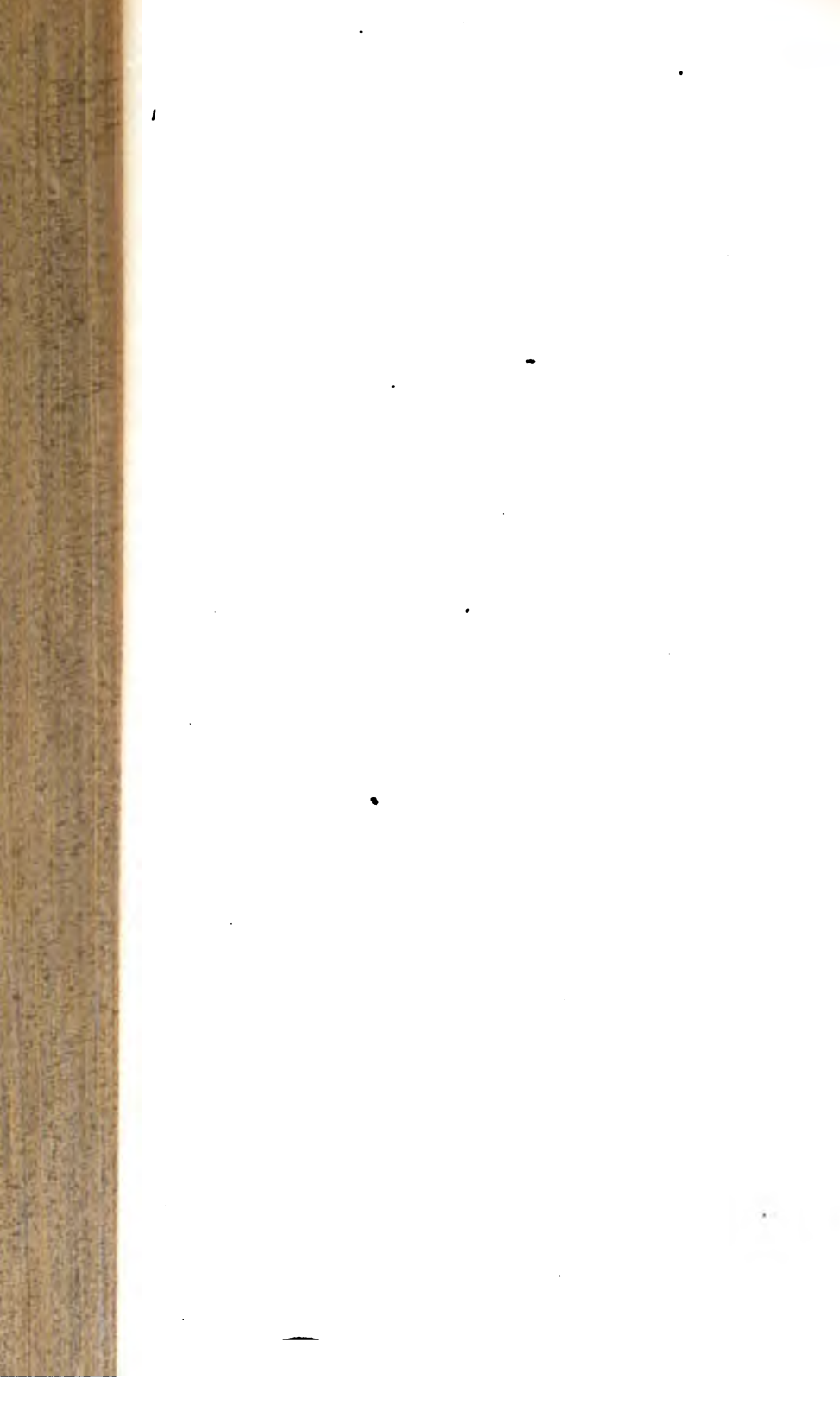
Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

of the Surgeon General,

JOS. R. SMITH,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

Director,
Washington, D. C.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

State of Rhode Island,

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1863,

PROVIDENCE:

JOSEPH A. HUNTER, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS,

ASSEMBLY, JAN. SESSION, 1863.

ORGANIZATION.

The Commissioners, have the honor to report that the Board was organized in the month of November last, by the election of General Wm. J. Miller, Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS OF THE ROADS.

Examinations of the several railroads in the State, were commenced on the 12th of November last, and were concluded on the 13th. These examinations were very thorough, embracing the road-bed, track and railroad bridges, but the examinations of the railroad tracks.

On the 12th of November, at 7 o'clock, took a trip to pass over the Hartford Railroad, accompanied by the Superintendent, and by Messrs. Hammond and Hamlin, members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The Superintendent, who, by previous arrangement, had been invited to come along before, for the purpose of uniting the two roads. Passed over the road to Middletown at night. Found the road in fine running order, requiring some slight repairs to bridges, &c. Returned on Thursday, 13th.

On the 13th made a thorough examination of the bridges and the vicinity of the general depot in this

city, and also examined the tracks and crossings within limits, suggesting such repairs and improvements as seemed. In this connection, we would state that a flagman has been at the street crossing over the Stonington and Hartford Railroad to the new Burnside Rifle Factory, in this city, recommended by your Commissioners, and referred to in our Report to your honorable Body in May last.

In the afternoon of the same day, examined three roads over the Boston and Worcester Roads, at the north end of and particularly, the crossing on Charles street. This is an important crossing, on the grade of the street, and the Board was of opinion, that in addition to the gate-tender, there should be a light put up at said crossing, to burn until the last train at night passed. This improvement has since been made, in accordance with the recommendation of your Commissioners.

On the 15th of November, with a special train, accompanied by Mr. Folsom, Superintendent of Transportation, left the city in this city, and passed over the Boston Road to the Seekonk Branch, examining the road-bed and bridges within our State; from said junction to the India Point Depot, in Providence. Found road and bridges in good order. Examined the Railroad Bridge at India Point, and tested it, the locomotive passing rapidly through it several times. It appeared to be very substantial.

On Monday, November 17th, took a special train on the Providence Railroad, and accompanied by Mr. Taber, the Superintendent, passed over the road to the State line, near Waterford. Made a thorough examination of the track and bridges, including the crossing over the road. Found the first and second road bridges at Pawtucket, badly decayed and weak, and called the attention of the Superintendent to them. The small bridge at Valley Falls, which has been in wear ever since the road was built, is worn and decayed. It was the intention to repair this bridge this season, but, on examination, it was decided to build a new one instead, the next season. In the meantime, the old bridge is as safe. The long bridge at Valley Falls, referred to in former reports, has been replaced by a new and substantial structure, protected from the weather. The examination proved the road in good condition.

On the 18th of November, examined the Bristol Railroad

the Superintendent, suggesting some slight re-
over the track, which seemed required. The
g order.

member, in carriages, drove to and examined
Ford and Stonington Railroads, in the town of
over the Stonington Road—the first bridge
sing—was so badly decayed as to demand
the others were in good condition.

20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., having, by ar-
randon the evening previous, took a special
purpose of passing over the Stonington Road,
Messrs. Hammond and Jaques, two of the
Commissioners, and by Mr. Mathews, the Super-
the weather was stormy, and the examin-
not as thorough as usual. This was not es-
on this road in May last, were very close,
cent construction, very substantially built,
ay. Examined the road and farm bridges
l of them more or less decayed, to which
intendent was called. The bank at the
this road, referred to in our former Re-
ndering said crossing comparatively safe.
ations of the roads. It affords us plea-
sions of your Commissioners have gener-
to by the Railroad officials.

CASUALTIES.

alties on the railroads within the limits
ort to the General Assembly, at the last
e proved fatal.

h of May, between 5 1-2 and 6 o'clock,
just above Eaton's bridge, near Paw-
n injured was Philo Wright, about 30
, employed on road repairs, and resid-
entral Falls. Three witnesses were
employed with him at the time of the
fireman of the train that struck him.
up the shovels that lay between the
another laborer to be too near the

track where the 5 1-2 P. M. hourly train was coming up. He warned him of his danger, and beckoned to him to get out of the way. He first stepped on the track, and his companion beckoned to him to get off. He did so, but remained too near, and was struck by the locomotive in the back, and knocked on to the other track. The engineer saw him step on the track, about four rods ahead of the engine, and blew the whistle for him to get off. He made a start but had not time to get clear of the track, before the engine struck him. The fireman stated that he had known him seven or eight years—that he was a man of good habits, but rather simple and somewhat bewildered. He was taken to Central Falls on a hand car, and then there to his home in a wagon. Doctors Clapp and Perry attended to him, but he was so badly injured that he died between 9 and 10 o'clock the same night.

The second case occurred at the Pawtucket Station, on the 1st of July. Cormick McGarrell, a passenger, took the train due to Providence station at 4 18 P. M., on the Worcester Road, and remained on the platform of the car, after the train started, and leaned out forward over the opening at the center of the car, looking back. As the train increased its speed, he was seen to lurch forward and fall between the tender and car. The conductor of the train was standing on the platform at the time, with his back towards McGarrell. He noticed the object to his right moving, and turned his head, and saw him falling. He sprang for the bell line, and stopped the train, which had just passed over him. He went back and found him lying on his back, with his neck on the rail and head over on the outside, apparently dead. His body was given in charge of the Depot Master.

The third case occurred on the Boston Road, at the Pawtucket Station, on the 4th of September. The only witness examined was Francis S. Belden, who stated that as the 4 P. M. train from Providence was leaving the Pawtucket Station for Providence, he noticed a man with one or both hands holding on to the iron railing of one of the cars, and running along on the platform, evidently with the intention of jumping upon the train. While running in this manner, and in contact with, or rather stumbled over, a boy from 10 to 12 years of age, a cripple, leaning on his crutch and standing near the edge of the platform. The boy was thrown down and fell under the moving wheels passing over his legs, and crushing them to a jelly. The man was taken up and carried into the depot building, and two physicians were called, but he survived his injuries only about four hours.

at Pawtucket, our attention was called, the platform in front of the depot building, to accommodate the increased travel of the trains when trains arrive, that the platform was thought there was danger of persons being struck by the cars. The platform is about eight feet high. The Superintendent of the Worcester and Fitchburg Railroad

on the Stonington Railroad, on Saturday, at the Pawtuxet River Bridge. Mrs. Roby, a woman living near by, was struck by the "Morning Star" train, called, on the Stonington Road, on its way to Providence, and was instantly killed. Four witnesses were examined, the son of the lady killed, and two men on the bank at the side of the road, and a man named Arnold left the house a short time before the accident, and get a newspaper, which was usually sent to her son. She stood upon the platform above referred to, until they heard the train whistle, when she remarked that she would get across. She descended the bank, which was made of two narrow planks which spanned the gap between the tracks, and as she stepped upon the first plank, the train came to a halt, and about the same time the whistle sounded, and fearing she might attempt to cross, the train sounded the whistle. She stopped for a moment, and then crossed over the plank, thinking probably, as one of the witnesses said, that she would get across the track before the cars came. The train then started, and she was thrown a great distance into the ditch, where she resided near the road on the opposite side of the track from where she was standing when the train struck her. She was thrown out upon that side. Hence the accident.

At the Olneyville Crossing, on the Hartford and Springfield Railroad, on October 1st. Michael Ryan, a pedler of goods, staggered and fell upon the track. The train, about six o'clock, P. M., was struck by him, and he was so badly injured that he died about 7 o'clock.

The sixth case occurred on the Boston Road, on Saturday November 29th, near the Martin Street Crossing, in this city. A man named Michael Burns, attempted to cross the track as the accommodation train from Boston was approaching, and was killed by the engine. He was thrown up and lodged upon the top board of the locomotive, where he remained until the train stopped. His injuries were so serious that he died in about half an hour after he was struck. The engineer testifies that he saw the man crossing the track from the west side, just ahead of the engine, and was then trying to hurry across; but it was so nearly dark, that he could not make out distinctly whether it was a man or a woman. The light on the engine was lighted, and the speed of the train was about twenty miles an hour.

The last case we have to notice, occurred on the Stonington Road, on Monday, January 5th, 1863. William H. Brown, a young man, about eighteen years of age, living in South Kingstown, and longing in North Kingstown, was returning to Providence, where he had a few days before enlisted in the Navy. While walking on the track, a short distance north of Apponaug, he came by fatigue and over-eating, he sank down, and, as he was asleep and slept a little while. When he awoke, probably startled by the approaching train, he tried to move, but found it almost impossible. Said he was hag-ridden; and, although he knew the train was coming, could not get entirely clear of the track before it reached him. He said it seemed a long time before the train got to him. When the engineer first discovered him, he was down upon the ground, and, from his movements, he supposed it was one of the workmen on the road "sighting" the track. When within about eighty feet of him, he concluded it was not one of the workmen, and blew the whistle to brake up. The brakes were promptly applied, but it was not possible to stop the train before it hit him. The train was the New York Express, which left Providence at 12.39, P. M. It was moving at a rate of about 35 miles an hour, when the engineer blew the whistle, and some eight or ten miles an hour, when the engine struck him. He was taken up and put into the baggage car, and carried to the Apponaug Depot, and shortly after carried to the Warwick Hospital, where he was attended and his wounds dressed by Dr. J. C. Smith of East Greenwich. His right hand was badly mangled—comminuted fracture of the bone of the right arm above the elbow, and his collar-bone was broken. There was also a severe

forehead. The Doctor amputated his right
between the elbow and wrist. At last ac-
and in a fair way of recovery.

and list of casualties—more than the usual
commissioners are gratified to be able to state,
they found occasion to censure the officers or

mitted,
ULD,
RODMAN,
F. ANGELL, } *Railroad Commissioners.*
P. MANTON,
J. MILLER, }

1863.

REPORT

UPON THE

of Island Soldiers;

AND IN WHAT HOSPITAL THEY ARE.

BY CELLENCY GOV. SPRAGUE,

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND,

SESSION, 1863,

BY

CHARLOTTE F. DAILEY,

GVERNOR TO VISIT THE HOSPITALS, ETC.

PROVIDENCE:
PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.

Rhode Island, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 1862. }

INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will associate with him, Mrs. Albert
a Commission to proceed to Washington,
in view the welfare of the sick and
or otherwise, belonging to Rhode Island

charged with the following duties:—

The Secretary of War an order for the re-
Rhode Island soldiers to the United States
ove,—similar to that given to Assistant
July 5th, 1862, and directing the trans-
soldiers to Providence.

States Hospitals in and around the city

of Washington, and especially that in Alexandria; and, also, hospitals in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and wherever Rhode Island soldiers may be situated, with the particular object to ascertain their condition, and make a report of each case to this Department to be presented to the Legislature at its coming Session.

3d. The Commission is particularly charged with the management of the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, of all wounded and invalids belonging to Rhode Island regiments, from the different battles above directed; and is ordered to perform this duty with the most careful and judicious care, having in view the comfort and welfare of the disabled soldiers.

4th. To procure the discharge of every soldier found to be unfit for farther service; and, also, to cause the removal to some other hospital of all those cases where health can be better restored in the State, and whose services will become sooner available to the Government.

By order of the

Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

EDWARD C. MAURER

Adjutant General

REPORT.

Prague:

Letter of "Instructions" to Dr. Lloyd
the date of December, 1862, (a copy of
requesting us to proceed on a tour of in-
vestigation to ascertain the condition of sick and dis-
abled men, and to beg leave to submit the following re-

port, I proceeded immediately to Wash-
ington on the evening of the 17th of December.
The next days, I visited eighteen hospitals, some
of which were in Georgetown and one in
Annapolis. On the 24th of December, I made
a visit to the camp of Battery H, one
mile from the city, and two to the
"Soldiers'" Camps. On the 6th of January, I
visited six hospitals in and around the
city. I left for York, Pennsylvania, where,
I was in time to go to Harrisburg the
next day. I found the land soldiers at neither Camp Curtin
nor Camp Meade. I reached Philadelphia on the night
of the 10th of January, and visited nineteen hospitals, including "West
Chester," "Chestnut Hill," "Summit House"
and "The Soldiers'" Hospital. On the 11th
of January, I proceeded to Newark,
New Jersey, to visit the guard-room and hospital, and reached
New York on the 12th. I here visited eight hospitals—five in
the city, "Fort Mifflin," "Fort Schuyler" and
"Fort Mifflin." On the 24th of January,
I returned to Philadelphia, and in four days, sixty-one hospitals and five

camps. The number of Rhode Island men which I found in hospitals, amounts to *four hundred and eight*, including the Convalescent and Stragglers' Camps. Of this number, are *thirty* belonging to the artillery and forty-nine to the cavalry. There are also sixty from the 2d Regiment, five from the 3d, seventy from the 4th, eighty-eight from the 7th, and seventy-eight from the 11th. For further information reference is made to the accompanying list, in which their names may be found alphabetically arranged. In which hospital they are in, the regiment and company of each, an account of their wound or the disease they are suffering from, also, the names of others who have deserted or been discharged. Many of these men were transferred the first week in January from Washington to Portsmouth Grove Hospital, and it is probable that out of the whole of this number, nearly one hundred will remain for duty.

Our soldiers are suffering from the ills incident to camp life, from typhoid fever. Diarrhoea and rheumatism are very common. There are several cases of heart disease, and three of consumption. Of the cavalry and artillery men are in hospital from injuries sustained by horses. I know of but one case of small pox among them, although they are much exposed to it. I saw one in a ward at Washington, in the next bed to one of our soldiers who was speaking with; and in Baltimore two cases in a ward with several patients. General debility describes the condition of a large portion of our soldiers. Some are reduced by disease, others only by exposure and fatigue. They are discouraged and disheartened by lingering so long in hospitals or the prospect of it. However, encouragement were imparted to them, on hearing that this morning I expressly to ascertain where each soldier was, what was his condition and wants, and that an effort was to be made to get them home to their homes as the hospital at Portsmouth Grove in this State. The countenances expressed at once the gratification the removal would give them. One man in Baltimore said with trembling lips, "I am so glad to know that some body is thinking of us." They are all satisfied with their treatment, seldom making any complaint.

The hospitals, with very few exceptions, are very clean, well ventilated and comfortably warmed. The best proof of the goodness and humane treatment of the patients, is the favorable opinion of the soldiers themselves, unrestrained by the presence of medical officials. In several cases they expressed sincere gratitude to the surgeon for his untiring care, to which they felt they were

good doctors;" and "I was surprised to
ment," were the remarks often made to
be allowed nourishing food longer, and
so soon, I think it would be better for
the men,—for they would sooner be fit for
ed unless it is furnished through some
effect on the hospital authorities.

made to the removal of the soldiers to
," I leave to those who better under-
feeling alone would decide in its favor.
ing in the anticipation of being where a
e can reach him. Soldiers from other
us, and who joined in the conversation
ed their States would make the same
made. The maimed soldier being de-
l limbs, which are supplied by Gov-
charged from the Hospitals in Washing-
but those who are in other places now,
eit. I had the concurrence of a num-
that the plan was a good one, and they
e allowed; while others, *less sanguine*
n the improbability of its being brought
a doubt of the good attendance there,
n convinced by the proposition that it
er more and be within the reach of the
e.

Convalescent Camp was to be broken up,
be, as the condition of the place is de-
this camp, it was somewhat improved,
rection where the men could get wood
go two or three miles for it, as before.
their condition, to sleep on the ground,
suffer from neglect and exposure, as
are ready to go to their regiments, are
y are so reduced they have to be sent
n sense tells us that such treatment is
ranks of the army. I could not per-
n this and the Stragglers' Camp. Of
resort for men who had rather be any
and therefore, here it is that shirks and

cowards "most do congregate," and the morale of the pl disgusting to brave and honest soldiers, who are forced to discriminately with them. "Chestnut Hill Hospital" is a stitution for Convalescents.

The spirit of humanity which dictated this mission forth sympathy and kindness from all who become acquaint as well as the surgeons and others in the Hospitals. Sev the surgeons proved their interest by acting at once in which I brought to their notice. I would express my than "Rhode Island Relief Association" in Washington, for th co-operation. I would say to the friends of the soldier wants of their sick and wounded are thoroughly attenc the members; they have had a good supply from home of clothing and delicacies, which are dispensed with truly sympathy to all the Rhode Island soldiers in hospital in a Washington. Committees are sent to all of them, who, n tend to their physical wants, but write letters for them, exert to find their "descriptive lists," get their discharge, etc., w sary, and supply as far as possible the place of their own friends. Mrs. Arnold, the wife of our Senator, the Hon. S Arnold, is adorning her station there with the same won of devotion and sympathy for our suffering soldiers whic her *here*, and with which she so nobly filled the position of of the "Volunteer Relief Association." Other ladies conn the members of the Association in Washington, assist with hand in this work of love and patriotism.

I am also indebted to the members of the New Engl Association, in Philadelphia, who pay the same attention diers as to those of the other New England States, although never received any donations from here. In one case w pagne was prescribed for one of our men, whose life the su me "hung by a hair," this Association supplied one quart long as it was necessary. I trust their kindness will be ack by some contributions from this State.

For further particulars I beg leave to refer your Excell more extended report of Dr. Morton, whose instructions c ditional items to those in the instructions to myself, and quired him to visit all the camps of the Rhode Island regi batteries attached to the Army of the Potomac.

CHARLOTTE F. DA

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2d, 1863.



NAMES OF DISABLED RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS, AND THE HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE WHEN VISITED.

HOSPITAL.	PLACE.	NAME OF SOLDIER.	REGIM'T.	COMPANY.	REMARKS.
Ascension, Judiciary,	Washington,	Albro, George B.	7th,	A	
Ascension,	do	Arnold, Israel B., Corporal	2nd,	I	Bone of toe shattered.
Convalescent,	Alexandria,	Armstrong, C. H.	7th,	E	Left leg amputated.
do	do	Andrews, Gardner	4th,	C	
do	do	Austin, Edwin	Battery,	E	
Campbell,	Washington,	Arnold, E.	2nd,	D	
Carver,	do	Austin, Charles	12th,	B	Debility.
do	do	Andrews, Asa	2nd,	H	Gun shot in right hip.
do	do	Austin, John F., Corporal	7th,	K	Gun shot in scalp.
Annapolis,	Maryland,	Arnold, Lewis G., Corporal	12th,	I	Contusion right eye. Entered Dec. 30th.
Crown Street,	Philadelphia,	Aldrich, Robert	2nd,	C	
David's Island,	New York,	Andrews, R. H.	Battery,	D	Nurse.
Bedloe's do	do	Allen, George M.	2nd,	D	Died.
Cliffburne,	do	Arnold, Barton	12th,	F	Typhoid.
Harewood,	Washington,	Allen, John R., Sergeant	1st Cav'y,	B	Discharged, Oct. 10th.
Mount Pleasant,	do	Allen, Charles N.	do	D	
Odd Fellows Hall,	do	Avery, Giles C.	2nd,	F	
Trinity,	do	Adams, Thomas J.	7th,	I	
Douglas,	do	Adams, S. G.	7th,	C	Transferred to Baltimore,
do	do	Bryan, J.	12th,	C	Gun shot wound, two bones from leg.
do	do	Burdick, W. C.	7th,	A	Died Dec. 26th, 1862.
do	do	Budlong, Ben.	7th,	C	Leg fractured. Died since Jan. 14th.
do	do	Bucklin, George	12th,	K	Leg amputated.
Eckington,	do	Bowler, N. H.	Battery,	G	
do	do	Brook, George A., Qr. Serg't	Cavalry,	H	Thrown from horse ; arm stiff.
Ascension,	do	Ballou, Daniel R., Lieutenant	12th,	G	Partially blind ; stunned by shell ; sent to N. Y.
Emery,	do	Barker, Alexander	7th,	I	Arm amputated.
do	do	Barker, Albert	7th,	I	
do	do	Bigham, Joseph	Battery,	H	

NAMES OF DISABLED RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS, AND THE HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE WHEN VISITED.

HOSPITAL.	PLACE.	NAME OF SOLDIER.	REGIM'T.	COMPANY.	REMARKS.
Emery,	Washington,	Clough, W.	12th,	K	Sick.
do	do	Crimblin, Stephen	12th,		Returned to duty.
Lincoln,	do	Cook, Horace W.	12th,	K	Side affected by concussion, return to duty soon.
do	do	Colburn, Charles H.	1st Cav'y,	C	Diarrhœa.
Convalescent,	Alexandria,	Champlin, Nathaniel	Battery,	G	At "Carver Barracks," Jan. 5th.
do	do	Caswell, Wm. W.	4th,	D	
do	do	Carpenter, C. M.	2nd,	E	
Campbell,	Washington,	Clark, C. A.	12th,	A	Rheumatism.
Carver Barracks,	do	Carmichael, Morris	Battery,	B	
do	do	Carroll, Hugh	12th,	I	Contusion in the Chest.
do	do	Chase, John H., Corporal	7th,	I	Right arm slightly wounded.*
Columbia College,	do	Cummings, James	2nd,	C	Rheumatism. Sent to Gen. Hos. Phil. Jan. 5.
Patterson Park,	Baltimore,	Cutler, Lemuel B.	7th,	D	Discharged.
West's Building,	do	Conners, Thomas	2nd,	C	Returned to regiment, Dec. 5th.
Stuart's Mansion,	do	Champlin, T. D.	7th,	D	Legs useless, after fever.
Armory,	Washington,	Carpenter, Joseph B.	4th,	I	
West Philadelphia,	do	Collins, R. T. W.	4th,	F	Rheuma. Expects to be disch'd. Entered Dec. 18
do	Pennsylvania,	Collins, John E.	1st Cav'y,	L	Sent from Leesburg; heart disease, expects dis.
Chester,	do	Cady, Charles T.	12th,	A	Face and jaw wounded at Fredricksburg.
Chestnut Hill,	do	Cook, Henry	1st Cav'y,	C	Deaf.
do	do	Cummings, James G.	2nd,	D	Convalescent.
Newark,	New Jersey,	Cash, David	2nd,	F	Debility.
do	do	Corey, George W.	1st Cav'y,	L	Convalescent. Cook.
David's Island,	New York,	Card, J. F.	do	C	General debility. Entered Sept. 4th.
do	do	Cain, Thomas	4th,	A	Deserted, November 6th.
do	do	Clifford, Edward	2nd,	I	Discharged, October 14th.
do	do	Chancey, George, Corporal	Battery,	D	Deserted, December 5th.
do	do	Clark, J.	4th,	F	Debility. Expects discharge.
do	do	Carter, Wm. H.	4th,	E	Discharged, Oct 10th.
do	do	Carroll, David	1st,	E	Discharged, Oct 10th.

Patterson Park, do Stuart's Mansion, St. Joseph's, West Philadelphia, David's Island, do Bedloe's Island, Fort Schuyler, Carver Barracks, Mount Pleasant, Fairfax Seminary, Carver Barracks, Columbia College, Calvert Street, Bedloe's Island, Cliffburne, Newark, Carver Barracks, Trinity, Stanton,	Baltimore, do do Philadelphia, do New York, do do do do Washington, do Alexandria, Washington, do Baltimore, New York, Washington, New Jersey, Washington, do do	Denico, Joseph Dennyhaught, I. Daully, B. H. Durfee, James Davis, M. V. B. Durfee, Charles Dickson, N. T. Dunbar, Freeborn C. Davis, John A. Dyer, George P. Dervin, Thomas Deruaro, John Earl, Albert Eddy, J. S. Edger, Edward Easton, Elisha Eddy, Samuel T. Eastman, Franklin Earle, Tyler B. Eddy, Hiram, Fletcher, W. H.	7th, 4th, 1st Cav'y, 1st Cav'y, Battery, 2nd, 12th, 12th, 1st Cav'y, Battery, 12th, 7th, 7th, 4th, 4th, 1st Cav'y, 1st Cav'y, 4th, 12th, 4th,	D G C L E E E D D A I K G G or I C I I C C	Fingers amputated. Transferred to Fort McHenry, Oct. 11th. Teamster, injured in the spine. From N. H. Diarrhoea. Entered August 16th. Expects discharge. Confusion. Entered December 12th. Gun shot in the chin. Convalescent. sing blood; expects discharge Rheumatism. Convalescent. Discharged, October 2d. Discharged, December 8th. Pneumonia.
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NAMES OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS, AND THE HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE WHEN VISITED.

HOSPITAL.	PLACE.	NAME OF SOLDIER.	REGIM'T.	COMPANY.	REMARKS.
Douglas,	Washington,	Fewcett, Samuel F.	12th,	I	Shot below the knee. Diarrhoea.
Emery,	do	Fisher, George	7th,	F	Shell wound in the thigh, slightly.
Ascension H St.	do	Flaherty, Michael	7th,	A	Ready for regiment. "Lonesome to get there."
Columbia College,	do	Farley, James	4th,	C	
Stragglers' Camp,	Alexandria,	Fuller, C. H.	4th,	I	
McKimm's,	Baltimore,	Fuller, Joseph	1st Cav'y,	C	Typhoid; expects discharge.
York,	Pennsylvania,	Foster, Lawton	12th,	G	Liver com.; taken sick before Fredericksburg battle.
Broad Street,	Philadelphia,	Fiske, John	Battery,	C	Prisoner in Rich. a month; paroled, and will be dis.
West Philadelphia,	do	Finley, Roger	Battery,	D	Heart disease; expects discharge.
51st Street,	New York,	Fenner, George L.	8th,	G	Entered October 5th.
David's Island,	do	Farrell, James M.	1st Cav'y,	F	Discharged, December 27th.
Bedloe's Island,	do	Fish, Bennet J.	4th,	G	Rheumatism.
Stuart's Mansion,	Baltimore,	Finnan, John	4th,	K	Trans. to West build'g, Sept. 19; phthisis pulmon'ry
Douglas,	Washington,	Grant, Joseph	12th,	F	Leg amputated below the knee.
Judiciary,	do	Green, C. H. H.	Battery,	B	Wound in side of throat.
Finley,	do	Greene, George	12th,	A	Slight fever; will return to regt. soon.
Emery,	do	Green, John S.	7th,	A	Right leg amputated below the knee.
Convalescent,	Alexandria,	Guilott, George	12th,	E	At "Carver Barracks," Jan. 5th.
do	do	Gorton, Benjamin	2nd,	I	Lung fever.
Campbell,	Washington,	Gladding, Nathaniel	12th,	E	Rheumatism.
Carver Barracks,	do	Gannon, Patrick	2nd,	I	Debility in hospital since Antietam.
Columbia College,	do	Gordon Edward	4th,	D	Wounded in knee.
Campbell,	do	Gavitt, Warren	7th,	K	Discharged.
Patterson Park,	Baltimore,	Green, Charles H.	4th,	C	
Armory Square,	Washington,	Godfrey, John	12th,	H	
do	do	Green, Thomas W.	7th,	E	Sent to Phila.; transferred to Fort Schnuyler.
St. Joseph's,	Philadelphia,	Goff, G. B.	Battery,	E	Expects discharge. Came from Mansion House, Alx.
Chester,	Pennsylvania,	Green, Edward H.	7th,	E	Home on "pass" to 2nd.
12th Buttonwood,	Philadelphia,	Gorton, Henry W.	4th,	G	Fever and ague. Typhoid, hopes of his living.
Barracks,	Newark, N. J.,	Green, W. E.	2nd,	H	Convalescent, from diarrhoea.
Newark,	do do	Gavitt, Rignold H.	4th,	C	Diarrhoea.
51st Street,	New York,	Galvin, Michael	2nd,	B	
David's Island,	do do	Groves, John	Battery,	E	Blindness. Discharged. Entered Sept. 4th.
do	do do	Grover, John	2nd,	H	On furlough, June 18th.
Central Park,	do do	Green, Wm.	8d,	M	Injured by lifting. Expects discharge.

Convalescent, do	Alexandria, do	Hawkins, C.	2nd,	I	
Campbell, do	Washington, do	Harris, L. L.	4th,	C	Right arm amputated. Both feet amputated.
Carver, do	do	Hunt, John	Battery,	A	Wounded in thigh and arm.
do	do	Hicks, Henry	12th,	K	
do	do	Hayes, Martin	2nd,	K	
Columbia College, College Hospital,	do	Holsoph, John	Battery,	B	Wound in right leg.
Patterson Park, National.	do	Hart, Bartholomew	4th,	F	Typhoid. Convalescent
West's Building, Stuart's Mansion,	Georgetown, Baltimore,	Harkins, Charles W.	7th,	D	Leg broken; expects discharge.
York, Street,	do	Hopkins, A. J.	7th,	K	Foot wounded at Antietam; and sore throat.
South Street, Crown Street,	do	Hilton, Samuel	4th,	A	Typhoid; rheumatism; horse fell on him.
George Street, West Philadelphia,	do	Handy, Wm.	1st Cav'y,	H	Rheumatism; transferred to Fort McHenry, Oct. 11.
Chester, Barracks,	Pennsylvania, Newark, New Jersey,	Hogan, James	12th,	G	Gun shot wound Fredericksburg. Expects disc ge.
do	do	Haskins, John	1st Cav'y,	F	Horse fell on him; probably return to regt. soon.
	do	Hoyt, C. W.	1st Cav'y,	L	Convalescent.
	do	Hull, H.	12th,	B	Injured by team; probably be discharged.
	do	Hollahan, John	Battery,	E	Eyes affected; hopes to get to regiment soon.
	Pennsylvania, Newark, New Jersey,	Hubbard, Franklin D.	Battery,	D	Wounded at Fredericksburg. Consumption, stomach
	do	Handy, Ambrose	2nd,	H	Convalescent.
	do	Hull, W. W.	2nd,	A	Discharged, Sept. 5th.

NAMES OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS, AND THE HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE WHEN VISITED

HOSPITAL.	PLACE.	NAME OF SOLDIER.	REGIM'T.	COMPANY.	REMARKS.
Barracks, do	Newark, N. J., do	Holmes, Daniel	4th,	C	Out on pass. Ulcer.
David's Island, do	New York, do	Hadly, Ambrose	2nd,	H	Scurvy.
Bedloe's Island, do	New York, do	Hubbards, B. F.	2nd,	D	Diarrhea; nurse, will return to regiment soon.
Cliff burne, do	Washington, do	Hadfield, James	12th,	G	Deserted, Sept. 24th.
Mrs. ——— do	Washington, do	Hunt, J. W.	2nd,	K	
York, do	Pennsylvania, do	Hopkins, Lieutenant	Battery,		Returned to duty, Aug. 20th.
Newark, do	New Jersey, do	Hawkins, Oliver	4th,	C	Discharged, Dec. 26th.
do	do	Henity, Thomas	1st Cav'y,	H	Discharged, Dec. 23d.
do	do	Harrington, Amos	2nd,	F	Discharged, Sept. 8th.
Douglas, do	Washington, do	Herd, R.	7th,	C	
Finley, do	Washington, do	Howland, A., Corporal	12th,	F	
Methodist Church, do	Alexandria, do	Hinsey, Julius	4th,	B	
Fairfax Seminary, do	Washington, do	Hughes, John	1st Cav'y,	C	Rheumatism.
Mrs. Lammons, do	New York, do	Hutchinson, R. A.	12th,	D	
Fort Schuyler, do	Washington, do	Hopkins, Stephen M.	7th,	G	
Carver, do	Washington, do	Irons, Charles A.	7th,	L	
Stragglers' Camp, do	Alexandria, do	Jackson, Ambrose F.	1st Cav'y,	C	Discharged, Dec. 30th., 1862.
Annapolis, do	Maryland, do	Jaquith, R. H.	2nd,	D	Debility; expects discharge.
Crown Street, do	Philadelphia, do	Judge, James	Battery,	D	Discharged, Dec. 4th.
Newark, do	New Jersey, do	Johnson, Willard A.	2nd,	A	Fever. Convalescent, will return to regt. soon.
David's Island, do	New York, do	Johnston, Cyrus W.	4th,	G	Discharged, Nov. 21st.
Bedloe's Island, do	do	Jordan, Andrew	12th,	F	
Cliff burne, do	Washington, do	Johnson, Caleb	1st,	I	Acting clerk.
Lincoln, do	do	Jencks, E. H., Sergeant	12th,	E	Wounded arm.
Patent Office, do	do	Jones, J. A.	7th,	H	Wounded in left thigh.
Eckington, do	do	Kingman, Hieman	Cavalry,	F	
Emery, do	do	Keeler, R. N.	12th,		

South Street,	do	Landers, Edwin H.	4th,	G	Amblydism.
Chester,	Pennsylvania,	Livsey, Joseph	2nd,	K	
David's Island,	New York,	Lee, James	1st Cav'y,	C	Discharged, Jan. 5th.
Cliff burne,	Washington,	Lamphery, E. D.	1st Cav'y,	M	Discharged, Nov. 21st.
Stragglers' Camp,	Alexandria,	Lamson, G. F.			
Emery,	do	Long, Vernon	2nd,	G	
Trinity,	do	Lane, J. P.	7th,	B	Transferred to Baltimore, Jan. 8th, 1863.
Fairfax Semi nary,	do	Langley, George E.	1st Cav'y,	K	
Union Hotel,	Georgetown,	Lee, John	1st Cav'y,	B	
Patent Office,	Washington,	Mitchell, Gideon S.	7th,	B	Shell contusion ; and side affected.
do	do	Murphy, Edwin N.	4th,	I	Lame back, from a fall.
Finley,	do	McCormick, Dan.	4th,	C	Discharged, Oct. 29th.
Ascension, H St.,	do	McGwinn, James	7th,	B	Shot in the thigh, slightly.
do	do	Melville, James	12th,	D	Wounded in left leg, slightly.
Emery,	do	McDowall, H.	12th,	I	Wounded in the breast.
Lincoln,	do	Miner, Oliver	7th,	I	Great shell wound, in left thigh.
Ascension, 9th St.,	do	McKerr, Michael,	4th,	D	Eye put out by a buck shot.
Convalescent,	Alexandria,	Myers, Abraham	3d,	K	
do	do	Mahan, Patrick	2nd,	H. Art.	
do	do	McGwinn,	2nd,	B	
do	do	Maker, Albert	4th,	F	
do	do	Martin, James		C	

NAMES OF DISABLED RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS, AND THE HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE WHEN VISITED.

HOSPITAL.	PLACE.	NAME OF SOLDIER.	REGIM'T.	COMPANY.	REMARKS.
David's Island,	New York,	Peabody, Emery	2nd	D	On furlough, Jan. 26th.
Bodloe's Island,	do do	Peck, H. N.	12th,	E	
do do	do do	Peckham, Henry D.	2nd,	K	Admitted, Dec. 1st. Transferred to regt. Dec. 10th.
Cliffburne,	Washington	Parker, Luther	1st Cav'y,	L	Discharged, Oct. 25th.
Mansion House,	Alexandria,	Page, Adjutant			Wounded in left eye.
York,	Pennsylvania,	Phillips, Francis	Battery,	A	
Newark,	New Jersey,	Parker, Thomas	2nd,	D	Returned to duty, Dec. 9th. Wounded left arm.
do do	do do	Patt, Thomas	2nd,	F	
do do	do do	Percival, Richard	Battery,	A	Discharged, Sept. 29th.
do do	do do	Pierce, G. M.	1st Cav'y,	B	General debility.
Fort Schuyler,	New York,	Preston, George W.	4th,		
Harewood,	Washington,	Ponton, Francis	4th,	B	
do do	do do	Platt, Thomas W.	7th,	C	
do do	do do	Pendleton, John P.	12th,	A	
do do	do do	Parkhurst, Charles	12th,	G	Jan. 5th, at York, Jan. 12th.
do do	do do	Philips, Albert S.	1st Cav'y,	K	
St. Aloysius,	do do	Place, J. W.	1st Cav'y,	K	
Fairfax Street,	Alexandria,	Potter, Parlon K.	7th,	K	Leg amputated below the knee.
Mount Pleasant,	Washington,	Quinlin, Michael	12th,	H	
do do	do do	Rathbun, W.	7th,	B	
do do	do do	Rathbone, Calvin W.	Battery,	E	Right shoulder.
do do	do do	Richmond, George W.	12th,	H	Diarrhea.
do do	do do	Romble, Samuel H.	4th,	F	Nearly well.
do do	do do	Russell, James	4th,	F	Removed from Wash. before battle of Fred.
13th Street Baptist	Baltimore,	Ripley, J. H.	Battery,	G	Entered, Sept. 25th. Wounded right shoulder.
Columbia College,	do do	Rainer, John	Battery,	A	Contusion at Antietam, right shoulder.
McKinn's,	do do	Riley, Peter	Battery,	G	Died Sept. 27th; entered 24th.
Newton University	do do	Rathbone, John L.	8th,	G	Gun shot in scalp; discharged, Oct. 23d.
Stuart's Mansion,	do do	Rhodes, Augustus	4th,	D	Chronic diarrhoea, weak back, dis. when gets list.
do do	do do	Riley, C. F.	Battery,	A	Chronic Rheumatism, wound, expects discharge.
Wood Street,	Philadelphia,	Ramsdale, G. W.	1st Cav'y,	I	Lung fever.
Chestnut Hill,	Pennsylvania,	Rice, Ambrose E.	12th,	I	Discharged, Sept, 12th.
Bodloe's Island,	New York,	Runnalls, Paul N.	1st Cav'y,	K	Discharged.
Cliffburne,	Washington,	Riley, S.	Battery,	H	Discharged, Oct 22.
Trinity,	do do	Reynold, Albert T	4th,	H	
New Ipswich,	New Ipswich,				

NAMES OF DISABLED RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS, AND THE HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE WHEN VISITED.

HOSPITAL.	PLACE.	NAME OF SOLDIER.	REGIM'T. COMPANY.	REMARKS.
Bedloe's Island, Cliff Burne,	New York Washington,	Sheldon, Henry L.	I	Convalescent.
Trinity,	do	Sherman, Wm. E.	G	Discharged, Sept. 24th.
Mrs. Lammonds',	do	Staples, I. H.	F	Chronic diarrhoea.
West Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania,	Southwick, H. K.	F	Convalescent.
do	do	Sullivan, M. O.	B	Discharged.
Newark,	New Jersey,	Simms, T. W.	E	Discharged Dec. 8th.
Armory Square,	Washington,	Stevens, F. E.	M	
Lincoln,	do	Sweetland, J. R.	C	
Mount Pleasant,	do	Stone, Charles	E	
Dunbarton Street,	Georgetown,	Sweet, Samuel	H	
Prince Street,	Alexandria,	Steele, Alexander.		
Queen Street,	do	Staples, Henry N.	E	
Stanton,	Washington,	Simpson, Ernest	E	
Judiciary,	do	Thompson, Elisha E.	D	Lost thumb.
Convalescent,	Alexandria,	Thompson, J. F.	I	Employed in office. Convalescent.
do	do	Thornton, J. B.	I	
Campbell,	Washington,	Taft, Abbot	A	
do	do	Tillinghast, Isaac	A	Wound in right shoulder.
13th St. Baptist,	do	Thurber, Stephen	A	Flesh wound, bad.
Stragglers' Camp,	do	Taylor, J. R.	D	Discharged, Oct. 7th.
do	Alexandria,	Tay or, J. R.	C	
College Hospital,	Georgetown,	Turner, Thomas D.	C	
Stuart's Mansion,	Baltimore,	Tanner, T. E.	C	
Broad Street,	Philadelphia,	Taylor, Charles M.	E	Typhoid; convalescent.
Chestnut Hill,	do	Tenant, Edward S.	A	Never been fit for duty, having heart disease.
Newark,	New Jersey,	Tennant, C. R.	C	Sick before battle at Fred.; expects discharge.
51st St., New York	New York,	Taylor, Abraham	A	Contusion, foot cut, and bone broken.
		Turner, S. M.	D	Chronic Diarrhoea. From New Hampshire.
		Taylor, James W	K	

Campbell,	Washington,	Wicks, Studley	7th,	E	Wounded in left knee.
Carver,	do	Water, Edward	4th,	I	Discharged, Dec. 1st.
Ascension, 9th St.,	do	Wilson, N. B., teamster	2nd,	E	Diarrhoea.
do	do	Williams, C. D.	7th,	B	From Ascension to Broad St., Philadelphia.
Columbia College,	do	Williams, A. C.	1st Cav'y,	G	Improving, walks about.
Stragglers' Camp,	Alexandria,	Ward, James	4th,	A	
Stuart's Mansion,	Baltimore,	Wright, John	7th,	A	Rheumatism.
do	do	Weaver, Leonard	7th,	A	Rheumatism.
do	do	Wilcox, J. P.	7th,	D	Discharged, Dec. 24th.
do	do	Watson, Ferdinand L.	4th,	E	Gen. debility. Sent to Fort McHenry, Oct. 11th.
Broad Street,	Philadelphia,	Wolstenholme, Joe	Battery,	C	Detailed as nurse.
Catharine Street,	do	Wilson, J. G.	2nd,	G	Returned to regiment, Nov. 21st, 1862.
Dunbarton Church,	Georgetown,	Wicks, William	12th,	A	Convalescent. This hospital to be abandoned.
West Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania,	Worger, William	2nd,	F	Lost eye; to be discharged.
do	do	Wood, John	12th,	G	Convalescent, kidneys, very weak.
do	do	Welch, James H.	Battery,	E	Wounded knee, Chantilly, sent from Fairfax Sem.
Chestnut Hill,	do	Wilder, Abel	Battery,	K	Wounded knee, at Antietam, convalescent.
do	do	Worcester, Alonzo	1st Cav'y,	C	Rheuma, not in Fred. battle. Expects discharge.
12th Buttonwoods,	do	Wood, Caleb G.	4th,	C	Typhoid.
Newark,	New Jersey,	Weesley, H.	2nd,	B	Debility.
David's Island,	New York,	Walker, Henry	12th,	G	Rheumatism. Heart disease, stunned, ent. Dec. 2d.
do	do	Woodward, Gideon P.	Battery,	C	Discharged, Oct 20.

NAMES OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS, AND THE HOSPITALS WHERE THEY WERE WHEN VISITED

HOSPITAL.	PLACE.	NAME OF SOLDIER.	REGIM'T.	COMPANY.	REMARKS.
David's Island,	New York.	Wheaton, Levi F., Corp.	Battery,	F	Discharged, Nov. 10th.
Cliffburne,	Washington,	Wood, Sylvester	1st Cav'y,	L	Discharged, Dec. 22nd.
do	do	Wilson, Henry	Artillery,	6	Discharged, Dec. 16th.
Newark,	New Jersey,	Welch, Rees	Battery,	A	Discharged, Nov. 24th.
Armory B,	Washington,	Wells, Perry J.	7th,	I	
Mount Pleasant,	do	Willis, Abel	7th,	I	
Ascension, 9th St.	do	Young, Searles B.	7th,	K	Shot at Fredericksburg. Jaw, finger, thumb.
Barracks	Newark, New Jersey,	Zongce, W. M.	2nd,	A	Debility. Discharged.

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

State of Rhode Island,

ANNUAL SESSION, A. D. 1863.

PROVIDENCE:
J. B. ALLEN, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.



THE STATE AUDITOR,
Y SESSION, 1863.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Providence, January 1, 1863. }

bly:

, respectfully

REPORTS:

the books and ordinary expense accounts of the
months from April 30th to October 31st, 1862,
r and accurately kept; his accounts correctly
ported by proper and sufficient vouchers.
ds of the State:

SCHOOL FUND.

.....	2,800 00
Providence,	101,008 19
n America, Providence,	59,289 57
k, do	16,600 00
do	1,534 25
erence, do	42,935 24
k, do	18,932 87
	<hr/>
	\$243,100 12

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares	Manufacturers Bank stock,	Providence,	.....
32 do	Merchants do	do	.....
20 do	Weybosset do	do	.....
10 do	Roger Williams do	do	.....
24 do	Commercial do	do	.....
200 do	Blackstone Canal Bank,	do	.....
21 do	Newport do	Newport,	.....
18 do	Lime Rock do	Providence,	.....
34 do	Arcade do	do	.....

The undersigned, has during the first *eight* months of the present year, viz : from the 30th of April, 1862, to the 1st day of January, 1863, audited orders upon the General Treasurer, to the amount of \$21,000 and twenty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty cents. These orders have been issued under, and charged to, the different appropriations, in the following amounts :

Salaries.....	.....
Pay of Members of the General Assembly.....	.....
Expenses of do do do do .....	.....

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Attorney General.....	749 00
Jurors.....	8,564 90
Witnesses in higher courts.....	1861 82
Clerks of Courts	404 35
Officers in higher Courts.....	2,995 33
Incidental expenses of Courts.....	358 15
Justices of the Peace.....	404 25
Witnesses in Justices Courts.....	255 60
Officers for services in criminal cases.....	2,005 04

Jailers and board of persons in jail.....	.....
Orders of Governor.....	.....
Public Printing.....	.....
Repairs of Court Houses and Jails.....	.....
Railroad Commissioners.....	.....
Fuel and Gas.....	.....
Rents of public offices.....	.....
Public Schools.....	.....
Normal School.....	.....
Providence Reform School.....	.....
Support of Insane and other dependent persons.....	.....
Militia and Military affairs.....	.....

.....	1,149 91
.....	837 92
.....	11,414 06
	<hr/>
	\$121,581 50
	<hr/>

the

LLANEOUS EXPENSES.

to establish boundary titles.....	617 02
Governor Arnold to Ohio to arrest	
.....	60 00
State Flag.....	7 15
Professional services, allowed by As-	
.....	750 00
Commissioner, 1860-61, by Assembly,	200 00
1860-61, do	200 00
1860-61, do	200 00
ditional compensation, do	200 00
Commissioner, do	75 00
Commissioner, do	20 00
do do	20 00
do do	20 00
do do	95 00
f Court House, Providence....	244 00
ropriation to build Jail House,	
.....	1,800 00
oving ashes from Court House,	
.....	3 00
wed by General Assembly,....	48 50
one by order of Sheriff of Provi-	
.....	10 00
to be paid by General Assembly,	100 00
for stationary and engraving for	
y's office.....	153 85
ices, including <i>Expressage</i>	24 60
Clerk Sup. Court United States,	
.....	3,951 64
ecretary of State for State Library,	23 00
chool money.....	150 00
preparing Report of births, mar-	
.....	251 50
n State Prison and County Jail,	100 00
ublic offices.....	39 00
f Governor and Secretary's office,	39 00
gns for public offices.....	7 50
. Thurston, allowed by Assembly,	10 40
e at Court House.....	11 60
ate, Treasurer, Commissioner of	
.....	91 65

do	Akerman & Co., for binding, &c
do	C. Earle Whitaker, for articles furnished Sheriff Providence County
do	A. & W. Sprague, Expressage for Governor and Secretary of State
do	T. & W. Breck, for two trunks for accounts in case of fire,
do	George P. H. Green, for trimming trees in Court House Yard
do	Edward Lillibridge, for distributing civil commissions
do	do do and two deputies for attending Indian meeting
do	Commissioners, to examine Mercantile Bank, allowed by Assembly
do	Expenses attending same, allowed by Assembly
do	Tiffany & Co., sword for General Burnside, ordered by the General Assembly
do	Samuel S. Sweet, painting iron fence around Court House Yard
do	James Donnelly, for Expressage of boxes of books for State
do	H. D. Mansfield, for distributing civil commissions
do	do do allowed by General Assembly
do	James G. Topham, expenses of Coroners Jury at Newport Jail
do	Anthony, Potter & Dennison, allowed by Assembly
do	George H. Whitney, for official blanks for Magistrates, Providence
do	John R. Bartlett, for the 8th vol. of Colonial Records
do	S. G. Butler, for Engraving for same
do	George L. White, for work done at Newport Jail
do	Incidental expenses of Auditor's office
do	John A. Howland, work in repairing furnace in Court House
do	Other very small items, amounting to

YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1863.

to January 1, 1863.

Variations, January 1st, 1863.

	Appropriated.	Expended.	Unexpended.
..	22,550 00	12,782 38	9,767 62
..	6,000 00	2,655 32	3,344 68
ly.	3,500 00	1,002 50	2,497 50
..	35,000 00	17,598 44	17,401 56
..	4,000 00	1,005 65	2,994 35
..	500 00	310 00	190 00
..	4,500 00	3,215 38	1,284 62
s.	800 00	96 44	703 56
..	500 00	500 00	.....
..	800 00	763 57	36 43
..	1,400 00	720 00	680 00
..	50,000 00	49,997 35	2 65
..	2,500 00	1,265 00	1,235 00
..	10,000 00	8,554 92	1,445 08
us.	14,000 00	6,763 35	7,236 65
..	10,000 00	949 31	9,050 69
..	2,300 00	1,149 91	1,150 09
..	Paid by banks	837 92	.....
..	15,000 00	11,414 06	3,585 94
	\$183,350 00	\$121,581 50	\$62,606 42

a safe and convenient substitute for small silver the troubled state of the currency, has almost ion. This want is very embarrassing to the people generally. Substitutes have been at- tory to the public, and, I think, very justly so. bills into two parts, and passing each part for in loss to the holders, since counterfeit bills are chance of detection, and the genuine bills which in many instances, used without the consent of ch will not redeem them unless the two parts of for redemption, which will be an almost moral stamps which are now used, are coarse, badly signatures and easily counterfeited. Of those large proportion are now pronounced by good proportion will undoubtedly rapidly increase. under the pressing necessity for small change, the time for the redemption of these United

States stamps arrive; but, when that time does arrive, unless taken to prevent it, our citizens will be saddled with a very great probably, than one hundred thousand dollars—in consequence of counterfeit United States stamps.

To obviate a large ultimate loss to the citizens of this State from the apology for a small change currency, which are so badly executed that a job press printer can easily counterfeit them—and I am sure that job printers would have to descend very much from their usual work to *imitate even* these coarse and ugly-looking Government stamps—let us, at the same time, furnish the people with a safe and convenient substitute for the present copper change. I would respectfully suggest, that the General Assembly authorize the issue of not to exceed the amount of two hundred thousand dollars in small-change bills of the following denominations: five, ten, and fifty cents. These bills to be issued by the General Treasurer, and when presented for payment to the amount of ten dollars, to be deemed in the same currency originally paid for them, in the Bank of the State, or in United States tender notes. These small change bills to be neatly engraved on good Bank note paper and be of the size of the present bills attached to our State Bonds.

Such a currency would be eagerly sought and generally used by men in trade, and by the people at large in this State. And our 6 per cent State Bonds are selling in the markets of other States for \$100, while the United States 6 per cent. notes are selling in the same markets for only 95 or 96, and our State credit, as demonstrated by the value of our Bonds in the stock markets, stands higher, with a single exception, than any other State in the Union. These small change-notes, issued under the authority and upon the credit of this State, would, unquestionably, be sought and used by the people of other States. There can be no doubt that a circulation of such a safe and convenient currency to an amount much greater than that of issue which I have suggested, might be easily maintained until the redemption by the Banks of a specie currency arrives—a period rather remote.

This system could be so arranged as to be entirely safe to the State, and to furnish a safe and convenient small-change currency to the public, and, at the same time, save the citizens of the State from a large ultimate loss, which would otherwise happen under the wretched and unsatisfactory substitutes now in use, and furnish the means of a very acceptable annual income to the State.

(The State Auditor here inserts the General Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenses from May 1st, 1862, to January 17th, 1863, which has been previously printed, is here omitted.)

It will be readily perceived by a glance at the General Treasurer's Report that our State finances, so far as ordinary receipts and expenditure are concerned, are in a very sound, satisfactory and highly flourishing condition.

y-seven thousand, three hundred and forty-five
and dollars for interest on State Bonds, growing
which should, I think, have been charged to

as no other State went into it—*without a dollar*
ll be the amount of expenses which the citizens
y to pay in consequence of the war, and of the
l for its vigorous prosecution, there can be no
n the same alacrity, and with the same just and
nd public spirit with which they contracted it.

submitted by,

WM. R. WATSON,
State Auditor.

REPORT

UNITED STATES

MARSHAL,

RHODE ISLAND,

M E. HAMLIN,

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE, BY HIS REQUEST,

AND BY HIM

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

SESSION, 1863.

PROVIDENCE:
BY THE STATE PRINTER, 1863.

**This document is a copy of a Report made to the Pro
General, of the War Department.**

REPORT

OF THE

PROVOST MARSHAL.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, 17th January, 1863. }

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication, requesting "a report of the duties of Provost Marshal, so as to be of the greatest assistance to the General Government, and at the same time, with the least burthen orarrassment as possible to the civil tribunals, and the persons arrested for offences cognizable by the courts, and as far as practicable, turned over to the State to be tried by the common law.

On the 25th September last, I have endeavored to perform the duties of Provost Marshal, so as to be of the greatest assistance to the General Government, and at the same time, with the least burthen orarrassment as possible to the civil tribunals, and the persons arrested for offences cognizable by the courts, and as far as practicable, turned over to the State to be tried by the common law.

It has been mostly for desertions. Persons are often confined in the County Jail, until they are sent to the military regiments, which has been done, as fast as the space could be collected, and suitable officers assigned to their charge. By an arrangement, deserters are paid at two dollars per week, a sum about equal to the Government rations.

The duties of this office are various. They have in view the management of deserters and stragglers, and the

transportation of them to their respective regiments ; ferreting out of frauds upon the Government, and of enticing soldiers to desert, holding them for trial in the civil courts ; giving certificates of identity and loyalty to our citizens, to enable them when at Washington to obtain passes to their friends within the lines of our army ; quelling disturbances in the various barracks of the city ; searching for Government property which has been embezzled or stolen, and the prosecution of offenders ; correspondence with the Provost Marshals of other States for the return of deserters, and with commanders of regiments and batteries to obtain complete descriptive lists ; investigating numerous cases of frauds, occasioned by the large bounties ; examining into cases of more than one enlistment by the same person, to ascertain where he belongs ; embarking of regiments and of detachments for their destination ; and finally keeping a complete list of all deserters in this State, and of all the arrests made, with the bursements of the rewards and expenses.

I have had able assistants in the office and at the depot, on the arrival and departure of the trains, and elsewhere, to aid in carrying out my plans.

I am greatly indebted to the Executive and military departments of this State, for the facilities which have been rendered ; without which it would have been impossible to accomplish the original objects of the Government.

The prosecuting officers of the General and State Government, the Police, and the citizens of Rhode Island generally, have co-operated to aid me in the position which I hold ; for which I would express my most hearty thanks.

The system adopted in this office has been, to obtain a full descriptive list of deserters from Rhode Island regiments from time to time, which are copied into a book made for the purpose, each regiment under its proper head. An alphabetical index is also kept of all deserters, with complete references for the proper page of the descriptive book, where a full description of the person is recorded, under the head of the regiment to which he belongs.

I also have a Journal, wherein is registered the date of arrest of each deserter ; by whom taken ; the name of the deserter ; the regiment to which he is attached ; the amount paid for reward and expenses ; the disposition made of him ; and general remarks.

The bills are all made in duplicates, and are copied into a book in the numerical order of the vouchers, with an index for reference.

it in our own State such has been the rivalry for their quota, that the spirit of the bounty law has led recruiting officers, changing the names of the towns enlisted, and from which he expected a weekly quota for another town, where the bounty was paid in kind, the committee, the recruiting officers, and the running share; and when the soldier applied for the bounty, they discovered that they had been deceived, and that the bounty was paid in cash at another town, where that bounty was paid in cash at all, and was chiefly consumed among the recruit-

ing officers. Numerous families of soldiers now in the service country, have thus been swindled out of their weekly bounty which they confidently expected at the time of enlistment.

So many persons have been concerned in enlisting men at the recruiting office, that it is impossible to detect the perpetrators of this open handed fraud.

I had occasion to examine into the case of twenty men of the Rhode Island regiment, previous to their departure from the city and found that all of them had been enlisted in the city of Providence; but by their recruiting papers they had been recruited from the towns in the state, of which they knew nothing whatever. They applied for the four dollars per week bounty for the month, they ascertained that it could not be paid, as they had enlisted in another town.

Four of the above named persons were detained by Col. Smith's examination, and before I had been able to do any thing, they all deserted to Boston, again enlisted, and again drew two hundred dollars of the Massachusetts bounty money, the last that I have heard of them.

The bounty frauds have been so various, extensive and numerous, that it has been impossible to unravel them.

The same may be said of enlistments and desertions. The recruiting bodies in the neighboring cities, have pre-arranged for desertions, and until their movements were discovered, have been carried on to a considerable extent.

I have made arrests of a number of recruiting officers who have swindled the Government and the soldiers of large sums of money. An examination into a few cases where authority had been given to recruit, reveals the fact, that the Government has provided no bounty from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, for several months, while on the average only *ten per cent.* of the number reported for the purpose, are now to be found with their regular bounty.

I have also found on the persons arrested, receipts signed by the recruiting officers, assigning a portion of their bounty to the recruiting office, amounts varying from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars.

I have also found in one instance, upon one officer, six hundred and fifty *blank* receipts already signed by men who have enlisted in the 1st I. Cavalry. The officer was to fill out the blanks dividing the bounty of three hundred dollars, thus making the check one hundred and fifty dollars. When the State bounty was paid, the

hundred and fifty dollars, and take the dollars; and when the State check was a pass to the soldier, with an opportunity he was to desert. I have the testimony concerned in this fraud.

The money for the expenses of this office United States Government by the Quartermaster, by direction of Your Excellency, and is advanced by the Globe Bank, Providence, including rewards for deserters, and services. Of the above amount, about \$100,000 is paid to deserters, and will be sent to their homes deducted from their pay roll. The value of the property secured, which had been embezzled or received from deserters, reduce the actual expense to the Government, to a comparatively small advantage which has resulted, is daily

now about eight hundred deserters from the ranks of the regiment reports are not complete. The loss of nearly eight hundred upon the

added to their regiments in this, and other regiments, and nine hundred deserters and stragglers, and ninety-three are registered

deserters in place of new recruits, must be replaced. That the expense to the Government of sending them into the field, including the Government's cost, is \$100,000.

It is not only to arrest deserters, but to

show you an outline of the workings of this system for nearly four months, which is herewith submitted, and the interest which you have manifested in the matter received from your hands.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. E. HAMLIN,

Provost Marshal for Rhode Island.



REPORT

OF

WILL BULLOCK,

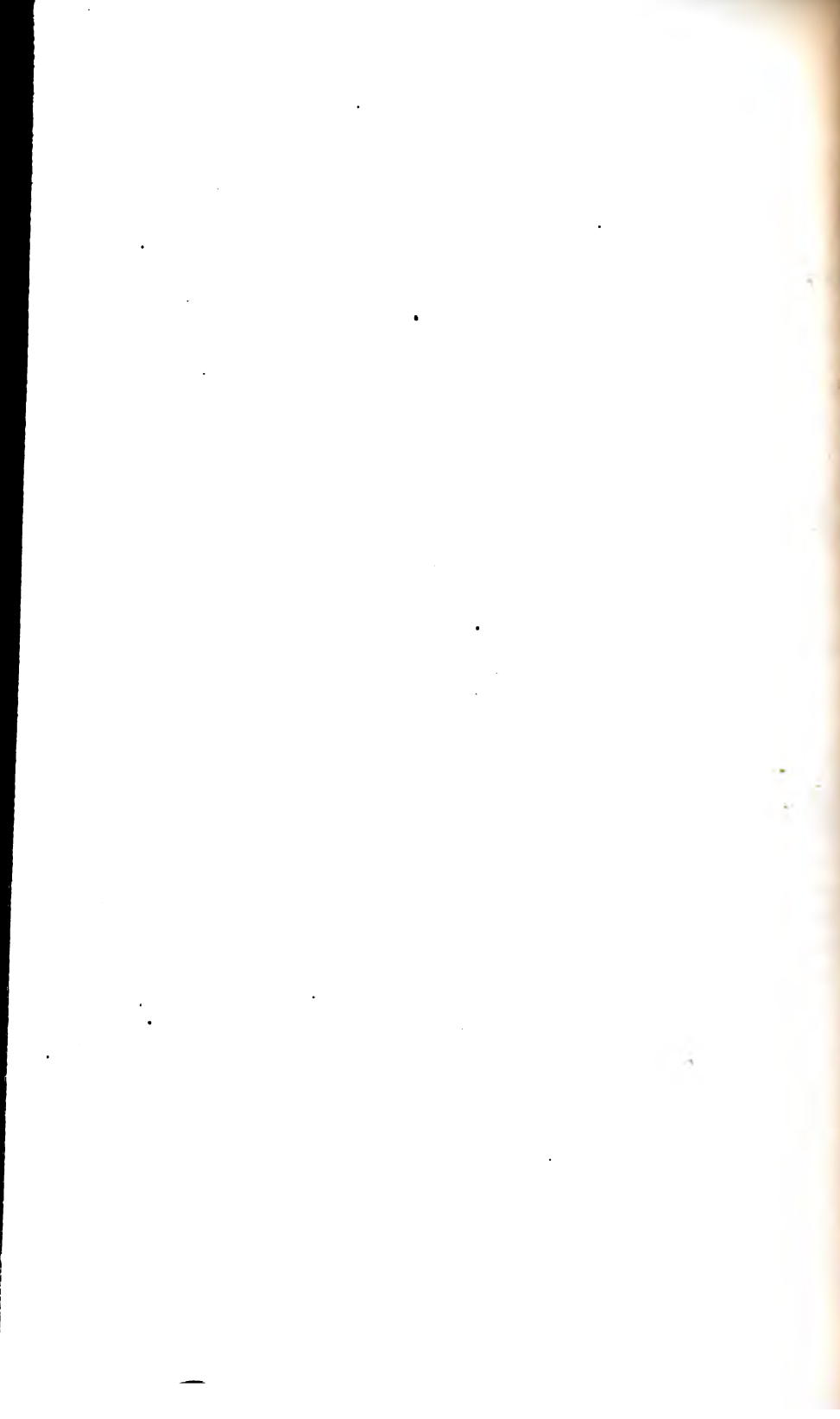
SETTING THE ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

Y SESSION, 1863.

PROVIDENCE:
Y, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER TO ADJUST CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES.

To His Excellency

William Sprague,

Governor of Rhode Island.

SIR:—I embrace the earliest moment at my command, to report briefly, such progress as I was able to make, in adjusting the claims of Rhode Island upon the United States for *war expenditures*, while acting as Agent of the State in that behalf.

I received the appointment in December, 1861; and from that period held myself in readiness to proceed to Washington, whenever the accounts were made and stated in a form proper to be presented to the General Government for examination and adjustment. The preparation of ordinary mercantile accounts, covering many months of time, involving the disbursement of large sums of money, and for a large number and variety of purposes, requires no inconsiderable degree of care, labor and skill. But when it is remembered that the advances of Rhode Island to the United States for war purposes, prior to the 1st day of January, 1862, amounted to more than half a million dollars, expended upon *four* regiments, *one* battalion, and *eight* batteries, enumerating more than five thousand men; that a considerable portion of this expenditure was made under orders from the War Department, requiring haste in their execution; that these orders were necessarily executed by officers not *then* familiar with the rigorous formulas and rules governing purchases for, and advances to the

government for military objects ; that when these accounts were made up, formal vouchers had in many cases to be procured from officers then serving in different corps, and in remote sections of the country ; and more than all, that in consequence of the continuance of the war, and the increased proportions it assumed in the current year, the daily press of new business, both upon the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, was sufficient to occupy their whole attention ; some imperfect estimate may be formed of the time and labor required in the preparation of these accounts.

On the 15th day of July last, I received from the Quartermaster General, claims (with accompanying vouchers,) upon the United States, amounting to \$496,341 17, and proceeded to Washington. On the 18th day of the same month, I presented these claims to the proper officers of the Treasury Department, accompanying their presentation with the letter, a copy of which is hereto appended, (A.) On the same day, I received from the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, an acknowledgment that these claims (and vouchers) had been received, and placed on file in that department. See copy (B.)

In a personal interview had with the Third Auditor, I received from him the assurance, that these claims should be taken up for examination at an early day. It did not therefore seem expedient for me at that time, to press the government for a further payment *on account* ; especially as the sum the State had already received, and her quota of the direct tax, with which she was chargeable on the 30th day of the same month, approximated a *per cent.* nearly equal to that which the government had fixed, as the *maximum* of advances to a State, on *unliquidated* war claim.

The *times* of the *filing* of these claims, was a matter of importance, as you are fully aware.

By an act of Congress, approved Aug. 5th, 1861, any State was authorized to satisfy its quota of the direct tax of "*twenty millions*," by releasing to the United States, on or before the last day of June, 1862, any *liquidated* and *determined* claim, of equal amount ; and upon the execution of such release, was entitled to an abatement of fifteen per cent. for prompt payment.

Congress afterwards saw that this act would prove of little or no benefit to the States, inasmuch, as no State would, probably, have its claims *liquidated* in season to avail itself of this provision. Accordingly, on the 13th day of May, 1862, by an amendatory act, Con-

gress extended the benefits of the act of August 5th, 1861, to such States as should, *before* the 30th day of July, 1862, *file* their claims with the proper officers of the Treasury.

In the case of Rhode Island, this, as we have seen, was done,—although the amendatory act of 13th of May, does not, *in terms*, require the execution by the State to the United States of any release, upon the *filing* of its claims as aforesaid. From abundant caution, and that the State might in no event lose the benefit of this abatement, amounting to \$17,544 55, I prepared, and caused to be executed by the General Treasurer, a *special* release—a copy whereof is hereto appended, marked (C); and, on the 26th day of July, 1862, forwarded the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, with an accompanying letter—a copy whereof is hereto appended, (D.)

On the 28th day of August last, your Excellency apprised me of the receipt from the Treasury Department, of the following communication, marked (E), and advised me to proceed to Washington, and confer with the Third Auditor, in relation to the further requirements of the Department. I accordingly left Rhode Island, and arrived in New York, *en route*, on the morning of Sunday, the 31st of August. On the same day intelligence was received of the battles at Bull Run and Centreville; on the next, that the safety of the capital was menaced; and on the 2d day of September, that all of the clerks and civil employees of the Government were being organized under Gen. Wadsworth, into military companies for its defence. This state of things continuing, on the 3d day of the same month I addressed a letter, a copy whereof is hereto appended, (F), from New York to the Third Auditor, suggesting that I should defer my journey for the present, and until the ordinary *routine* of civil business was resumed. To this letter I received a reply, marked (G), under date of 5th September, approving of my course, and, adding, that no detriment would arise to the claim from a short delay. On my return to Rhode Island, I found it would not be practicable for me longer to attend properly to the duties of this agency, and I at once resigned it into your hands.

Before concluding this summary statement, I would suggest, if it be not for the interest of Rhode Island, to have the indebtedness contracted by her on behalf of the United States, in the earlier stages of the war, adjusted and settled by the officers of the Treasury Department, rather than by the regular military quartermasters of the United States. The powers of these latter officers, as I understand them, are simply administrative—to allow such articles, and at such prices only,

as are allowed the regular army, under the rules of the War Department; and to reject, or disallow all other articles, and any higher prices. A reference to the times and manner in which the first troops in Rhode Island were raised, and an examination of the indebtedness contracted by the State in raising them, will show at once, that the rigid application of this rule, may work very great injustice; especially as the regular quartermasters do not propose to advance the price of articles charged below army prices, up to the regular and allowed rates.

A large and wiser discretion unquestionably rests, or should rest, with the Secretary of the Treasury—and this is a most proper case for its exercise.

I took occasion to call the attention of the Third Auditor to this subject, and was gratified to learn through him, that the Secretary had it in contemplation, to settle this class of accounts, upon principles *equitable* to the States. The adoption of such a course will be no more than *just*; and will spare Rhode Island the delay and loss of interest certain to arise, in invoking the aid of Congress.

I am under obligations for many facilities extended to me by Gen. Frieze, Major Sanford, and, especially, by yourself.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. BULLOCK,

BRISTOL, Oct. 1st, 1862.

[A.]

WASHINGTON, July 18th, 1862.

Major ROBERT J. ATKINSON,
Auditor Treasury Department,
Washington.

Sir:—I have the honor to present herewith the claims of the State of Rhode Island against the United States, up to, and including, the 31st December, 1861, for war disbursements, made by that State on account of the General Government; and respectfully to request that the same may be received and filed under the act of Congress, of 5th August, 1861, and the amendatory acts of 13th May, 1862.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. RUSSELL BULLOCK,

Special Commissioner to adjust same, &c.

[B.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
July 18th, 1862. }

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two packages, said to contain the abstracts and vouchers pertaining to the claim of the State of Rhode Island, for expenditures incurred by her for arming, equipping, clothing, &c., her troops, called into the service of the United States; said claim amounting to the sum of \$496,341 17. These papers have been placed on file, and will be taken up for consideration and settlement in due course.

Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor*.

J. RUSSELL BULLOCK,

Agent for Rhode Island, present.

[C.]

TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, - - GREETING:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by the fifty-third Section of a Public Act numbered 40, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5th, A. D. 1861, authorized any State to pay and satisfy its quota of the direct tax ordered by said act, by the release of such State duly executed to the United States, of any liquidated and determined claim of such State of equal amount against the United States; and whereas, the Congress of the United States by a Public Act, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled An Act, to provide increased revenues from imports, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved May 13th, 1862, extended the provisions of the said act of August 5th, 1861, to such States as should before the 30th of July, 1862, file with the proper officers of the United States, their claims for re-imbursment of expenses incurred by them in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting their troops, employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, as will more fully appear by reference to said acts of the Congress of the United States, to which reference is hereby had. And whereas, the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, did on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1862, file with the proper officers of the United States, claims against the United States for re-imbursment of expenses incurred by the said State, in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting her troops, employed as aforesaid, to the amount of \$496,341 17, with

the intent on the part of the said State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, to avail herself of all the provisions of the said fifty-third section of the said act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenues from imports and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5th, 1861, and of the said amendatory act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to provide increased revenues from imports and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved May 13th, 1862.

Now Know all men by these presents : That the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in consideration of the premises and of the benefits of the provisions of the said acts of Congress, doth hereby remise, release, and forever discharge the said United States of America, of and from all and every manner of claim and demand, both in law and in equity, in and to so much of her said claims against the said United States, as shall when liquidated and determined, be equal in amount to the quota of the direct tax aforesaid, apportioned to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, the same being one hundred and sixteen thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three and two-thirds dollars, (\$116,963 2-3ds,) subject to the abatement of fifteen per cent. allowed thereon by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the General Treasurer of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, doth hereby set his hand, and affix his seal of office at Newport, this twenty-sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, being duly authorized thereto by special act of the General Assembly of said State.

SAMUEL A. PARKER,

*General Treasurer,
of Rhode Island*

Seal of
General
Treasurer.

[D.]

BRISTOL, R. I., July, 28th, 1862.

*Sir :—*I have the honor to transmit herewith release of the State of Rhode Island to the United States, of so much of the claim of the State against the United States, as is equal to the quota of the direct tax, apportioned to Rhode Island, under the act of Congress, of 5th August, 1862; also, a certified copy of the act of the General Assembly, of Rhode Island, authorizing the General Treasurer to execute such release, and, respectfully to request, that the same may be placed on file in your Department. It may be that Congress, by the amendatory act of 13th May, 1862, intended to extend the time for the execution of this release on the part of the State, until claims equal in amount to her quota of the direct tax were liquidated, when

executed coterminously by both the State and
 more prudent, however, to avoid all questions of
 owing to the United States, prior to the 30th of
 State; and to cause to be executed such other
 may be required by the General Government,
 on and settlement is made.

ch respect,

your obedient servant,

J. RUSSELL BULLOCK,

Commissioner to adjust, &c.

CHASE,

Treasury,

of United States,

Washington.

[E.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

August 26th, 1862. }

up for examination the claims of the State of
 reimbursement of expenses incurred by her for her
 service of the United States, it is found that
 with dates of and rates of charges, and the re-
 whom payment was made," as required by rule
 has been forwarded to this office.

the rules approved by the Secretary of the Treas-
 on and settlement of claims of this character,
 be observed, so far as practicable; and it is es-
 vouchers should be furnished, specifying the date
 particular items and amount, and the company
 the expense was incurred. It should be ac-
 cept of the party to whom payment was made,
 of the officer or person incurring the expense,
 charged is accurate and just, and that it was
 public service, for troops raised for the United

the original vouchers required to be forwarded
 practicable, so that the accounting officers of
 be able to take up the claims of the State of Rhode

Island for adjustment at an early day. I enclose herewith the rules approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been heretofore sent you.

I have the honor, &c.,

R. J. ATKINSON

To His Excellency,
WM. SPRAGUE,
Governor, &c.

[F.]

NEW YORK, 3d September

Sir :—I have the honor respectfully to state that, ultimo, I received from Governor Sprague a letter, (copy of your advice to him, under date of 26th ultimo,) requesting my discretion, to proceed to Washington, and communicate with the Department, in regard to the adjustment of the matter referred to by you.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Governor, I left the Island as soon thereafter as practicable for Washington. On reaching this city, (New York,) I learned that events of a military character were transpiring near the seat of Government, probably to suspend for a short time its less important civil business, many of its civil officers being, as I learn, engaged in military employments.

Under these considerations, I thought it best to defer my season attention to the subject of your letter, and return to the Island.

Hoping this arrangement will meet with your approval,

I remain,

with much respect,

your obedient servant,

J. R. BULLOCK

Commissioner to the Island.

HON. R. J. ATKINSON,
Third Auditor,
Treasury Department,
Washington.

[G.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
September 5th, 1862. }

Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, respecting the claim of the State of Rhode Island, for reimbursement of expenses incurred by her, on account of her troops called into the field.

The reasons you gave for not continuing your journey to this city meets with my approval.

No detriment to the claim, it is believed, will occur from a short delay in taking it up for adjustment.

Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

R. J. ATKINSON,

Auditor.

J. R. BULLOCK, Esq.,
Agent for Rhode Island,
Providence, R. I.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER,

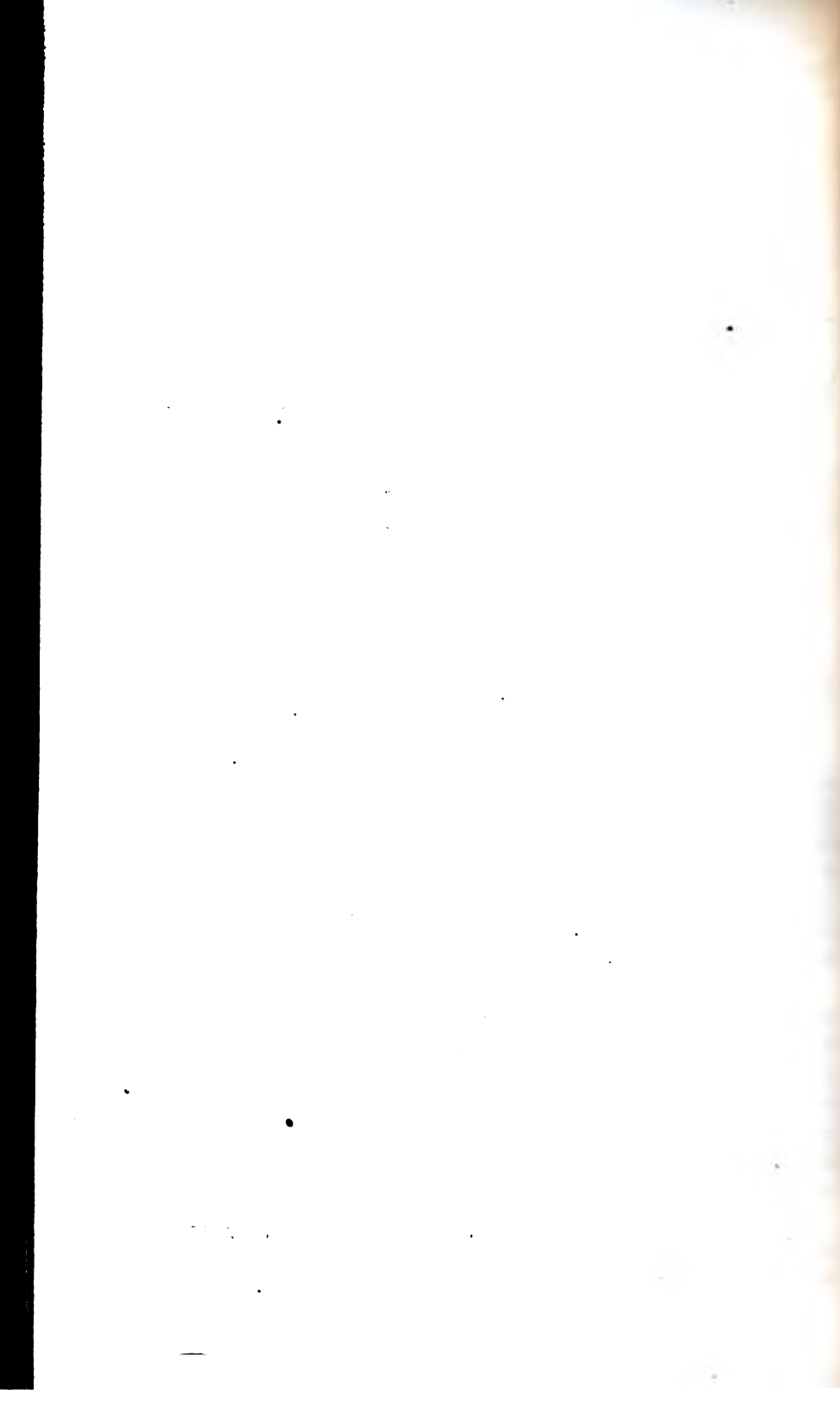
WILLIAM R. WATSON,

MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AT ITS JANUARY SESSION,

1863.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE,
1863.



REPORT

OF THE

STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Providence, February 28th, 1863. }

To His Excellency

William Sprague:

The undersigned, State Insurance Commissioner, received on the 3d instant, an order from your Excellency, directing me to "examine into the affairs of the various Mutual Insurance Companies throughout the State, and report to this (the Executive) Department, what action is necessary for their regulation."

In pursuance of the above, I have given to the Mutual Insurance Companies of this State such examination as it has been, in connection with other official duties, in my power to make.

Much the larger portion of the Mutual Insurance Companies of this State are in a very strong, satisfactory and flourishing condition. This is especially the situation of those Mutual Companies which are doing a large business, and have taken, chiefly, manufacturing and first class dwelling-house risks. The officers possess the fullest confidence of the public and of their companies; and the companies cheerfully respond to assessments to meet losses whenever their directors deem it necessary to make them.

The true policy of Mutual Companies, undoubtedly, is to charge adequate rates for the risks taken, and to collect in cash premiums an amount sufficient to meet ordinary losses and current expenses, leav-

ing assessments upon their deposit notes to be made to pay extraordinary losses. If the insured expect sound and reliable indemnity, they should be willing to pay fair and remunerative rates of premiums. But weak Mutual Companies, in their great desire to obtain policies, are apt, in the sharp competition which now exists in insurance business, to take risks at lower rates than they can afford to take them, but which the insured suppose, if not actually told, is all that they will be called upon to pay, and, by and by, when they are called upon to pay assessments on their deposit notes, they feel dissatisfied, and sometimes resist, through long and irritating lawsuits, the payment of their assessments.

It seems to me that Mutual Insurance Companies should rigidly pursue one or the other of two policies : they should go altogether on the *credit system*, and collect in cash premiums only an amount sufficient to pay current expenses, and rely wholly upon assessments *after* losses have occurred ; or, they should charge adequate rates, and collect in cash premiums an amount sufficient to meet ordinary losses and current expenses,—and in case of extraordinary losses, assess to pay them. It is the constant temptation to take risks at inadequate rates, which keeps a few weak Mutual Insurance Companies embarrassed—and, if this practice is continued, the inevitable result must be the winding up of such companies.

There has been a strange apprehension felt by the officers of some few Mutual Companies, in relation to ordering assessments, when they were absolutely necessary to meet extraordinary losses. The fear has been that such assessments might wind them up. There surely should be no just ground for reluctance in making such assessments to pay losses which the cash premiums are insufficient to meet. If the members of the company fully understand that they are mutual insurers of all risks taken during the continuance of their policies—if they have confidence in the management of their officers, and the directors feel that their conduct and dealings with them deserve the confidence of the company, there certainly should be no feeling of distrust between them ; and there should be no hesitation on the part of directors to order assessments, when needed, sufficient to meet losses and keep the affairs of the company in a sound and healthy condition.

This fear of making assessments when needed to meet extraordinary losses and lift them out of pressing embarrassments, has been the cause of the closing up of one of the Mutual Insurance Companies of this city. The Slater Mutual Insurance Company which is now, by

a vote of the company, winding up its affairs, is a striking instance of the fatal effects of this timid policy on the part of directors. This company, by the burning of Howard's Block, about four years since, met with a large loss of some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. Instead of promptly ordering an assessment sufficient to pay such an extraordinary loss, and thereby relieve the company of such a burden of loss and debt, the directors, unwisely, undertook to carry along the loss—sometimes by hiring money, and, at other times, by borrowing cash premiums derived from other classes of risks. It limped and hobbled along—growing weaker and weaker in consequence of other losses—until the last fall, when it had become so deeply involved, that the company very properly voted to close up its concerns. It is now being closed up by Mr. Caleb Farnum, than whom no other man in the city is probably better qualified to do it.

Some weak Mutual Insurance Companies think, if they can show just assets enough to pay adjusted losses, they are square. There never was a greater mistake: they owe for unearned premiums, at least half the amount of the whole cash premiums received during the year; or, in other words, they owe the amount which would be required to *re-insure* the unexpired risks for the time which they have to run—which is generally about six months—and which costs about fifty per cent. of the full cash premiums received during the year; and, if the risks taken are for five or seven years, as a considerable part of the risks of some companies are, the cost of *re-insurance* would amount to nearly, or quite, seventy-five per cent. of the whole amount of the annual cash premiums. This is a matter which insurers in small Mutual Companies do not sufficiently consider, if, indeed, they examine it at all, the condition of the company, into which they enter and take upon themselves the responsibilities of mutual insurers.

Mutual Insurance Companies, having more than one class of risks, should be prohibited by law from using the cash premiums received for one class of risks to pay the losses of another class. Each class should, of course, contribute its just proportion to pay the current expenses of the company; but the balance of cash premiums received from each class should be strictly applied to the payment of the losses incurred by each respectively.

I would respectfully recommend that, in the future charters of Mutual Insurance Companies, a provision be inserted that, after one year from the time they go into operation, they be required to

invest, and keep invested, in some safe and productive stocks, an amount equal to their unearned premiums—or, what is the same thing, the amount which it would cost to *re-insure* their unexpired risks. The effect of such a provision would be, not only to present a truer and more accurate condition of such companies at any given time, and ordinarily furnish a fund sufficient to enable them to close up their affairs, whenever they chose, without making an assessment to cover unexpired risks, but would give them a character of greater strength and stability. Several of our Mutual Insurance Companies now in operation, have investments in stocks to a much larger amount than the one here suggested. If the others would adopt the same policy they would greatly improve their condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WM. R. WATSON,
State Insurance Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE STATE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER.

To the Honorable the General Assembly:

The Commissioners appointed by "An Act to provide for a uniform Bounty to be paid by the State to Volunteers, and for other purposes," passed at the Special Session, August, 1862, beg leave respectfully to report:—

That the whole number of men enlisted in this State, in response to the call of the President of the United States, dated July 2d, 1862, "for 300,000 additional troops, to serve for three years or the war," as appears by the several lists furnished to the Commissioners by the towns and cities, was fifteen hundred and ninety-four. (1594).

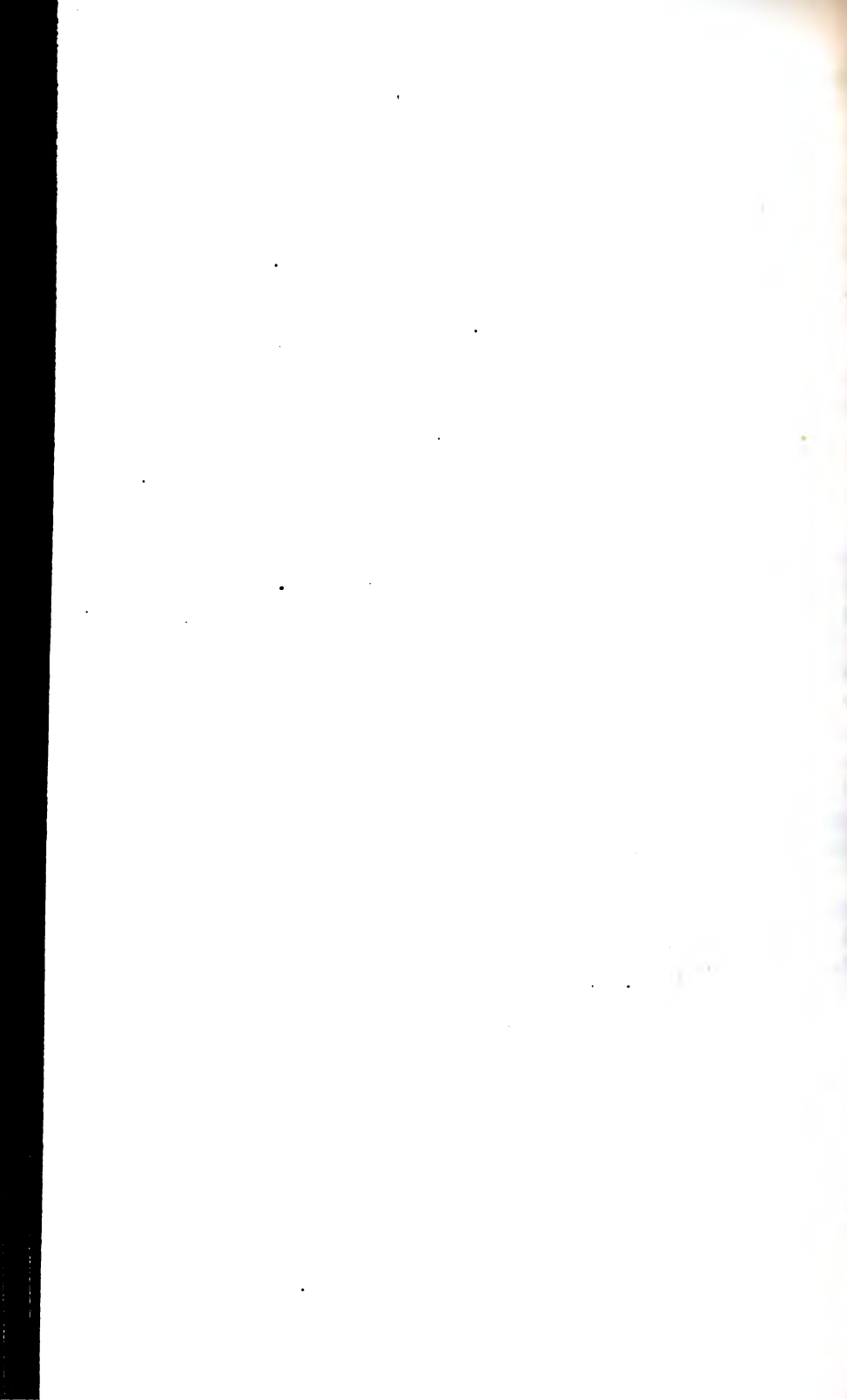
It has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that of this 1594, all but 150 were mustered into the service of the United States; that 36 of the 150 were *probably* mustered into the service, but from disagreement in initial letters, Christian names, and mode of spelling, cannot be clearly identified. Of the remaining, 114, a part were rejected by the mustering officers, but the largest number deserted after having been delivered to the military authorities of the State.

The duty of the Commissioners, under the Act as it now stands, is imperative—to reject all the names of men enlisted, not ascertained to their satisfaction to have been mustered into the service of the United States.

Before deciding to report to the General Treasurer as required by this Act, the rejection of 150 names of volunteers from the several towns and cities of the relief contemplated, the Commissioners deemed it their duty, in justice to those who had in good faith enlisted and delivered the men to the proper military authorities of the State, by whom they were rejected or permitted to escape, to present these facts to the General Assembly for their consideration and such action as may be deemed expedient.

W. M. BAILEY,
For Commissioners.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 9th, 1863.



REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE STATE LIBRARY.

In conformity with Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary of State submits the following report upon the State Library:

The following books have been received from the several States and Territories, and from the United States Government:

From the Secretary of the Interior.

- Continuation of American State Papers. 17 vols., folio.
Registry of officers and agents, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States. 1 vol., 8vo.
Two sets of Documents, of the 2d Session, 36th Congress, 33 vols., 8vo.
Three vol., (omitted from previous Session.) 3 vols., 8vo.
Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, "Mollasca and Shells."

From the State of New York.

- Journals and Documents of the Legislature of New York, for 1861. 12 vols., 8vo.
Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library of the State, 1 vol., 8vo.
Report of the Librarian of the State Library of the State.
Council Minutes, or Journal of the Legislative Council, of the Colony of New York, from 1691 to 1775. 2 vols., folio.
Supreme Court Reports, by Barbour; vols. 32 and 34. 2 vols., 8vo.
New York Reports; vol. 23. 1 vol., 8vo.
Natural History of the State of New York. Vol. No. 11.
Hall's Paleontology. Vol. 3.

From the U. S. Coast Survey Office, Washington.

- Report of the Coast Survey for 1851, to complete set.

From the State of Massachusetts.

- Allen's Law Reports. Vols. 2 and 3.
Gray's Reports. Vol. 14.
Special Laws of Massachusetts. Vol. 10.
Public Documents of the Commonwealth for 1862. Acts and Resolves for 1862.

From the State of Maryland.

Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature of Maryland, extra Session, 1861.

Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature, held at Annapolis. 1861-62.

Maryland Reports. Vols. 17 and 18.

From the State of Vermont.

Senate Journal for the year 1861.

Railroad Report for 1862.

Reports of the School Commissioner and Auditor. 1862.

Geological Survey of Vermont. 2 vols., 4to.

From the State of Maine.

Laws of Maine, passed in the year 1862.

Documents of Maine for 1862.

Goodale's Agricultural Report for 1861.

Maine Reports. Vol. 47.

From the State of New Hampshire.

Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

School Reports.

Laws and Journals of the June Session of the Legislature.

New Hampshire Reports. Vols. 41 and 42.

From the State of Connecticut.

Connecticut Reports. Vol. 29.

Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Laws of Connecticut, passed in 1862.

From the State of Kansas.

The Compiled Laws of Kansas. 1862.

From the State of Minnesota.

Executive Documents for the year 1861.

Minnesota, its Progress and Capabilities.

Minnesota Reports. Vol. 5.

From the State of Wisconsin.

General Laws for the year 1862.

Wisconsin Reports. Vols. 12 and 13.

From the State of Michigan.

Laws passed in 1862.
Michigan Reports. Vol. 9.

From the State of Illinois.

House and Senate Journals and Reports for 1861.
Laws passed in 1861.
Illinois Reports. Vols. 23, 24, 25 and 26.

From the State of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Reports. Vols. 39 and 40.
Laws passed in 1861 and 1862. 2 vols.

From the State of Indiana.

Indiana Reports, by Harrison. Vol. 16.

From the State of Missouri.

Missouri Reports. Vol. 30. Jones IX.

From the State of California.

California Reports. Vols. 18 and 19.
Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Laws passed in the year 1862.

From the State of Oregon.

Oregon Reports. Vol. 1. By Wilson.

From the State of Ohio.

Agricultural Report.
Military Regulations.

From the State of Kentucky.

Acts passed in 1859-60.
Report of Superintendent Public Instruction.

From the Territory of Nevada.

Laws of Territory passed by the 1st Legislature.

From the Territory of Colorado.

Council and House Journal for 1861.
Statutes for 1861.

The only additions to the Library, by purchase, are volumes of the continuation of the American Cyclopaedia, numbers of three periodicals which the State has for some time. These are, the American Journal of Insanity, the General Historical Journal, and the Historical Magazine. As there is no room in the State House for all the books received, we are obliged to place several valuable series elsewhere. The Great Exploring Expedition, published by Congress, the Natural History of New York are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, deposited in the Historical Society's Library. A series of Law Reports from the various States—which constitute the most valuable portion of the books presented to the State, is placed in the Bar Library, in Providence. Of the twenty-eight volumes have been received during the year. Likewise, receives a number of pamphlets from individuals. These, for the reason before stated, are sent to the Historical Society, where they are properly arranged and preserved.

For several years past, we have received from Congress all of all the annual Congressional Documents. By a resolution of the General Assembly one set of these has been sent to the Library, Woonsocket; the other to the Westerly Library.

For several years there has been an annual appropriation of two hundred dollars for the increase of the State Library. This amount might easily have been expended, but the want of space for books in this building has deterred me from any purchase, except for books actually needed for reference purposes of legislation. Indeed, the accumulation of Legislative and Congressional Documents is so great, that I have been obliged to procure a small room near the State House to store this property. The expenditures for the Library scarcely exceed twenty dollars.

In exchange for the books sent by Congress and the various States to this State, we have sent in return the Legislative Documents, Colonial Records and the Reports of the Supreme Court. The Colonial Records have been eagerly sought for by public institutions in other States, and upon their application copies have been sent to them. The Registration Reports, too, have met with great interest elsewhere, and have been freely distributed to public institutions and medical men interested in the subject of vital statistics.

Respectfully submitted, by

JOHN R. BARTON

Secretary

ANNUAL REPORTS OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVIDENCE AND WOR- CESTER RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, at the Company's office, in Providence, on the 22d day in December, 1862, for the purpose of investigating the accounts and expenditures of said company, and for deciding what sums are applicable to that part of the road lying in the State of Rhode Island, and also what part is chargeable to that portion of the road lying in Massachusetts; and, having examined the accounts of said company, we find that the net expenditures for construction and equipment to the 30th of November, 1861, were

\$1,698,991 07

Deduct amount received for land sold, 1,150 00

Net earnings of the road from Nov. 30,

1861, to Nov. 30, 1862, - 161,356 80

162,506 80

Less interest on funded

debt, - - 7,416 90

Less dividends, Nos. 20

and 21, - 128,000 00 135,416 90

27,089 90

Net cost of road and equipments to November 30th,

1862, - - - - - 1,671,901 17

Apportioned as follows, viz:

To Massachusetts, - - - - - 840,330.10

To Rhode Island, - - - - - 831,571 07

RECEIPTS.

Whole amount of receipts from November 30th, 1861, to November 30th, 1862, is as follows:

Transportation of passengers, - \$131,364 08

" " freight, - 183,534 29

" " mails, - 5,018 75

Rents, - - - - - 2,262 49

Express, - - - - - 5,277 00

327,456 61

EXPENSES.

For maintaining and operating the road during the twelve months ending November 30th, 1862, viz.:

Fuel, - - - - -	18,612 34	
Oil, - - - - -	2,415 63	
Maintainance of way, - - - - -	41,546 05	
Repairs of cars, - - - - -	14,586 37	
Repairs of locomotives, - - - - -	11,729 90	
Passenger expenses, - - - - -	21,091 96	
Freight expenses, - - - - -	26,031 27	
Miscellaneous expenses, - - - - -	30,086 29	
		166,099 81
Net earnings, - - - - -		161,356 80

Which sum we apportion as follows, viz.:

To Massachusetts, - - - - -	80,678 40
To Rhode Island, - - - - -	80,678 40

Said commissioners also find, on examining the books of said company, that separate accounts of the expenditures in Rhode Island and Massachusetts have been kept, agreeable to the acts of said States creating the present Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner for Rhode Island.

WILLIAM S. DENNY,
Commissioner for Massachusetts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island &c., to be holden at Providence, at their January Session, A. D. 1863:

The directors of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, do respectfully report the twenty-fifth annual receipts and expenditures, under the act of incorporation; the same being made up to August, 31st, 1862.

Surplus on hand last annual report, - - -	30,414 13
Amount received for passengers, freight, &c., for the year ending August 31, 1862, - - -	297,769 48
Total - - - - -	328,183 61
Amount expended during same time for current ex- penses, repairs, payment of debt, interest, &c.,	272,906 01
Surplus on hand August 31, 1862, - - -	55,277 60

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the board of
directors.

JAMES T. DAY,

President.

SPRINGFIELD, January 21st, 1863.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD CO.

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Provi-
dence Plantations:

The trustees for the bondholders of the Hartford, Providence and
Fishkill Railroad, beg leave to present herewith a statement, showing
the position of the affairs of the company, as appeared by their books,
October 1st, 1862, with a report of the receipts and expenditures
from the first day of February, 1862, to the first day of February,
1863, as appears by the books and accounts of the said trustees.

Statement of the affairs of the Company, October 1st, 1862.

Dr.

Stock, - - - - -	\$1,537,939 98
Preferred stock issued, - - - 500,000 00	
Preferred stock claimed to be hypothe- cated, - - - - - 101,200 00	
	398,800 00
Bonds issued, - - - - - \$2,055,500 00	
Of which are claimed to be hyyothe- cated, - - - - - 18,000 00	
	2,037,500 00
Notes and accounts payable, - - - - -	211,574 53
Premium and interest received on bonds sold, issued by cities of Hartford and Providence, - - -	100,324 84
Profit and loss, - - - - -	121,154 74
Cancelled bonds paid by trustees, - - - - -	52,230 00
	<u>\$4,459,524 09</u>

Cr.

Construction, - - - - -	\$3,002,355 46
Equipment, - - - - -	302,510 93
Materials and supplies delivered trustees, - - -	29,348 20
Sinking fund, city of Hartford, - - 60,351 42	
" " " Providence, - 48,500 00	
	<hr/>
	108,851 42
Sundry notes and accounts, - - - - -	112,817 44
Sundry claims and vouchers, - - - - -	3,640 64
	<hr/>
	\$4,459,524 09

Report of Receipts and Expenditures, from February, 1st, 1862, to February 1st, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

Tarrage, - - - - -	170,066 72
Freight, - - - - -	133,789 21
Mails, - - - - -	9,300 00
Express, rents, &c., - - - - -	4,997 42
	<hr/>
	318,153 35

EXPENSES.

Track repairs and removals, - - -	46,622 05
Engine and car repairs, including ad- ditions, - - - - -	25,058 30
Salaries and labor, - - - - -	58,608 44
Bridge repairs and renewals, - - -	4,352 23
Fence repairs, renewals and additions, - - -	1,490 77
Station repairs, - - - - -	6,949 05
Wood, - - - - -	20,117 10
Coal, - - - - -	2,388 24
Oil - - - - -	4,757 64
Printing and stationery, - - - - -	2,146 85
Station rents, - - - - -	4,675 95
Incidental expense, - - - - -	191 61
Damage to goods, &c., - - - - -	570 44
Insurance and taxes, - - - - -	4,678 55
Paid Rhode Island trustees for insur- ance, taxes, &c., - - - - -	794 19
	<hr/>
	183,401 41
Net earnings from operating the road, - - - - -	\$134,751 94

Total number of miles run, - - - - -	256,843
Total number of passengers carried, - - - - -	345,168
All which is respectfully submitted,	
Trustees Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, by	
	N. T. SPERRY,
	<i>Secretary.</i>

HARTFORD, March 3d, 1863.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, March 3d, 1862. }

Sir:—I hereby resign into your hands, as my constitutional successor, the office of Governor of this State. I enclose for presentation to the two Houses of the General Assembly a communication, and a copy of General Orders No. 6.

I am, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

WM. SPRAGUE.

To Hon. WM. C. COZZENS,
President of Senate.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, March 3d, 1863. }

To the Honorable Senate
and House of Representatives
of Rhode Island:

Gentlemen:—Having been elected by your generous suffrage to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, for six years from the fourth of March instant, I have tendered my resignation as Chief Magistrate, in order that I may enter at once upon the duties of my new position. I have already stated to the Senate my intention of taking this step; and the law designates the person upon whom will devolve under the Constitution the duties which have heretofore devolved upon me, and to whom, I am sure, you will extend the same degree of kindness and courtesy, and the same earnest support, which have made my connection with you so pleasant to myself. In severing my official connection with you, gentlemen, allow me to thank you most heartily and sincerely for your constant support in my labors for the welfare of the State, and to express the hope, that our toils and sacrifices, as well as those of the people of our State, may yet be rewarded by the triumphant vindication of our national cause.

I am, respectfully

your obedient servant,

WM. SPRAGUE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, March 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

The Commander-in-Chief this day resigns his office as Governor of the State of Rhode Island, into the hands of his constitutional successor, Hon. W. C. Cozzens. He asks for him the hearty co-operation of the military of the State. He now takes formal leave of his companions in arms. He thanks them for their past devotion to the service, and wishes for them a glorious future. To the members of my personal staff, and to the general staff, too much praise cannot be awarded. I part with them with regret. I commend them to the honorable mention of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and to the commendation of their fellow-citizens.

To the Soldiers of Rhode Island, in the Union Army.

My last official act as Governor of the State, which you are nobly representing in the armies of our country, is now being performed. I am about to retire from a position which, during the past two years, has, especially, endeared to me the brave men of my native State, who have been willing, for the honor of the State and the glory of their country, to sacrifice the comforts of home, and peril their lives on distant battle fields. At such a moment, the reflection that I am about to sever my official connection with you, weighs heavily upon me. It has devolved upon me to raise and organize the Rhode Island regiments, and it has given me pleasure, in many instances, to accompany them to the field. I have endeavored to realize that I was bound to each one of you by the strongest of human ties. I have endeavored to watch over your interests, to appreciate your sacrifices, to lighten your burdens, to care for your wounded and sick, to bring home and bury your dead, and to make you feel and know that Rhode Island did not and would not forget you in your absence. This interest in your behalf has been amply rewarded by your devotion to your labors, by your gallantry in the field and the honor you have reflected upon your State.

I part with you, though with many regrets, in the full confidence that you will hereafter, as you have heretofore, prove true to our country, our glorious flag, and our beloved State. Stand, men, fully by your Government as brave soldiers; and unfortunate as our cause may seem, and be, while the clouds are rolling over us, the bright sun-shine which God will vouchsafe to us by and by, will only add lustre to your virtues, as defenders of a noble cause. In the spirit of a brother, who, whatever may have been his errors, feels that he has never failed to desire the promotion of your highest interest, I bid you an official farewell.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adjutant General.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE PRISON,

WITH THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE,
1863.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

THE Board of Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison, present to the General Assembly their Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1862.

STATE PRISON.

On the 1st of January, 1862, the number of convicts in the State Prison was	-	-	-	-	-	85	
Committed during the year	-	-	-	-	-	18	
						—	103
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	38	
Pardoned " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Leaving in Prison, December 31st, 1862,	-	-	-	-	-	60	
						—	103

It will be seen by the following table, that the number of convicts committed during the year, is unusually small, being less than half the number committed during the year preceding; and it will also be seen that the number now in prison as well as the number of commitments is less than it has been for any year over which the table extends.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Number in prison January 1,.....	67	70	67	67	85	60
Committed during the year.....	26	23	29	39	18	..
Average number throughout the year,....	66	60	66	76	75	..

COUNTY JAIL.

A diminution in the number of commitments to the County Jail, and in its average population similar to that in the State Prison, has taken place during the past year, although the Jail contains a larger

number of prisoners on the first of January of this year, than it did on the first of January, 1862, as will appear by the following table:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Number in Jail, January 1st,.....	119	85	87	126	103	116
Committed during the year.....	1202	1091	1416	1315	1142	...
Average number throughout the year,....	101	97	121	130	108	...

On the first of January, 1862, the number of prisoners						
in the County Jail was	-	-	-	103		
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	1142		
						1245
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	1129		
Leaving in Jail, December 31st, 1862,			-	116		
						1245

The average number of prisoners in Jail during the year, has been 107³⁴⁸/₃₈₆.

Two hundred and ninety-one (291) persons have been committed for debt during the year, of which number, fifty-four were for sums not exceeding ten dollars.

The whole amount collected of the whole number committed, was about \$1000, being less than \$3,50 each; and the whole amount collected of debtors for sums less than ten dollars was \$77,62, being less than one dollar and fifty cents each.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the Prison and Jail, has never before been so good as during the year just past. For the first time since the establishment of the institution, the County Jail has paid its own expenses and a little more. The profit from this branch of the institution is this year \$143 16. The State Prison has, as usual, paid its own expenses and earned a surplus, which this year amounts to the handsome sum of \$3,194 95, so that the total profits of the institution for the year are \$3,338 11.

REBUILDING THE OLD WING.

The inspectors have for many years past, annually urged upon the attention of the General Assembly, the necessity of rebuilding the old wing of the Prison. Built many years since, its construction and arrangements are not suitable for the decent confinement of the

criminals of the State Prison, and for several years past these criminals have been removed to cells infinitely more comfortable both as respects light and ventilation, than those of the old wing. These noisome cells are now the only places provided in the Prison for the confinement of debtors and persons awaiting trial. That these classes of prisoners should be lodged with less comfort than those convicted of crime, is surely an anomaly that ought not to be suffered to exist much longer. The expense of rebuilding the old wing and providing within it suitable accommodation for these classes of prisoners, as well as for any others that may be confined there, has been estimated by a Committee of the Board some years since at \$12,000; and the present Board have no reason to think that this estimate would now be exceeded. This sum, not large if the importance of the subject be considered, but under present circumstances to be carefully examined before its expenditure be authorized by the General Assembly, the Board do not desire to have appropriated in full from the General Treasury. But if the very material reduction to \$5,000 be made, and this sum only, be authorized by the General Assembly, to be expended from the State Treasury, therefore, the Board believe that this in addition to the profits of the Institution now on hand and to accrue during the year, would enable them to carry this most desirable improvement into effect without further expense to the State. As the Prison now contains a smaller number of prisoners than for several years past, this alteration could be made more conveniently during the coming summer than probably at any future time, and also more economically, notwithstanding the somewhat increased price of labor and materials.

HEALTH OF THE PRISON MORAL AND PHYSICAL.

The report of the Physician herewith presented, shows that the sanitary condition of the establishment has been, as usual, very good. No death has taken place during the year. In this Prison the simple and abundant food, excellent ventilation and regular labor secures to prisoners whose constitutions for the most part have been more or less injured by previous excesses, an immunity from sickness even greater than is enjoyed by the average of people outside its walls. Nor have the efforts of the Chaplain been without success; with untiring patience and assiduity, he has labored for the moral and relig-

ious welfare of the convicts, and the good effects of his labor are very conspicuous within the Prison walls, and we have reason to believe, that in many cases the religious instruction received here has exercised a salutary restraint upon the convict after his discharge. In this connection should be mentioned the excellent discipline maintained within the Prison, and the excellent *morale* of the convicts. There is no deeply disguised ill-will and hatred, no covert grumbling and dissatisfaction with the officers on the part of the prisoners. A prompt, and for the most part, a cheerful obedience is paid to the rules and regulations of the prison, and any other punishment than solitary confinement has never been required, and this in no case exceeding thirty-six hours. To the Warden is due the credit of this encouraging and satisfactory state of the Prison.

The members of the Board have singly made the usual weekly visits to the Prison; and a record of the complaints that have been made by the convicts at these weekly visits has been entered in a book kept for that purpose, as is required by law. This book is open to the inspection of any one. It would be seen from it that the complaints are very few, usually of a trifling character, and soon remedied.

IMPRISONMENT FOR SMALL DEBTS.

The Board again respectfully calls the attention of the General Assembly to the condition of persons arrested for small debts. They by no means intend to recommend any change in the principle of the collection laws of this State. This vexed question has been discussed so often, and so fully, that the policy of the State on this subject may be considered as finally settled; and notwithstanding the phrase "imprisonment for debt" has been rendered odious by the unwise misapplication of imprisonment in former times, in neighboring States for this purpose, yet the Board do not dissent from the general public opinion of the State which is, that our collection system, is, in the main, more humane towards the debtor than any other that elsewhere exists. But while this is true in the main, the class of small debtors are subjected by it to needless expense, amounting sometimes to actual cruelty. Gross impositions are practiced under color of law upon those least able to help themselves; and the friends of the very small debtor are frequently obliged to raise a sum five-fold the amount of the original debt to relieve him from prison within a reasonable

time. The Board see no objection to abolishing arrests for all debts under ten dollars. The only change in the law that would be required to effect this, would be a provision that all suits for sums below ten dollars should be commenced by writ of summons, and not by writ of arrest, and a form of writ and execution should be provided by law for this purpose.

The names of the officers and persons employed in the Prison, with the salaries annexed, are as follows :

Samuel L. Blaisdell, Warden,	-	-	-	\$1,500
Enoch B. Wilson, Acting Deputy,	-	-	-	500
Charles F. Wendell, Overseer,	-	-	-	450
Jonathan George, do	-	-	-	450
John R. Rowell, do	-	-	-	450
A. L. Carlton, do	-	-	-	400
Charles H. Dow, Watchman,	-	-	-	400
James Shackford, do	-	-	-	400
A. P. George, do	-	-	-	400
Naomi Thompson, Matron,	-	-	-	312
Lydia A. Webster, do	-	-	-	312

All which is respectfully submitted.

BYRON SPRAGUE, A. R. TOURTELOT, THOMAS M. CLARK, WILLIAM E. HAMLIN, H. N. SLATER, THOMAS P. SHEPARD,	}	<i>Inspectors.</i>
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WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

I have again the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the State Prison and County Jail.

REPORT:

Property on hand, as per inventory, January 1st, 1862:

Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	36	00
Machine Shop,	-	-	-	232	00
Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	-	762	97
Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	215	77
Furniture,	-	-	-	1,456	67
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	791	87
Library,	-	-	-	450	00
Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	1,451	00
Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	-	720	40
Cash,	-	-	-	3,867	30
Debts receivable,	-	-	-	629	29
					<hr/>
					\$10,618 27
Balance, being excess of income, over ex-					
penditures for the year,	-				3,838 11
					<hr/>
					\$13,951 38

Property on hand, as per inventory, December 31st, 1862, appraised by Inspector Tourtellot:

Books and Stationery,	-	-	24	75
Machine Shop,	-	-	357	00
Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	786	90
Fuel and Lights,	-	-	585	15
Furniture,	-	-	1,425	68
Miscellaneous,	-	-	1,012	99
Library,	-	-	430	00
Shoe Shop,	-	-	1,447	50
Cash,	-	-	6,935	79
Debts receivable,	-	-	222	18
Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	723	44
				<hr/>
				\$13,951 38

EXPENSE AND INCOME, DECEMBER 31, 1862.

CR.

By Machine Shop,	-	-	364	63
" Shoe Shop,	-	-	10,717	10
" Jail Board,	-	-	2,926	18
" Jail Fees,	-	-	411	00
" Jail Labor,	-	-	3	32
" Visitors' Fees,	-	-	111	50
" Interest,	-	-	40	65
				<hr/>
				\$14,574 38

DR.

To Books and Stationery,	-	20	66
" Provisions and Groceries,	-	4,336	31
" Fuel and Light,	-	926	37
" Furniture,	-	102	64
" Miscellaneous,	-	120	58
" Salaries and Labor,	-	4,797	04
" Discharged Convicts,	-	293	70
" Expenses,	-	93	76
" Library,	-	20	00
" Bedding and Clothing,	-	226	88
" Repairs and improvements,	-	150	63
" Old Debts,	-	147	70
			<hr/>
			\$11,236 27

Balance, being income for the year,

\$3,338 11

The receipts and expenditures for the year have been as follows:

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862, -	36 00	
“ since purchased, -	9 41	
	<hr/>	45 41
Amount on hand December 31, 1862,		24 75
		<hr/>
Balance, being expense, - -		20 66

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862, -	762 97	
“ since purchased, -	4,492 85	
	<hr/>	5,255 82
Amount of credits, - - -	132 61	
“ on hand December 31, 1862,	786 90	
	<hr/>	919 51
		<hr/>
Balance, being expense, - -		4,336 31

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862, -	215 77	
“ since purchased, -	1,561 25	
	<hr/>	1,777 02
Amount of credits, - - -	265 50	
“ on hand December 31, 1862,	585 15	
	<hr/>	850 65
		<hr/>
Balance, being expense, - -		926 37

FURNITURE.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862, -	1,456 67	
“ since purchased, -	71 65	
	<hr/>	1,528 32
Amount on hand December 31, 1862,		1,425 68
		<hr/>
Balance, being expense, - -		102 64

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862, -	720 40	
“ since purchased, -	229 92	
	<hr/>	950 32

Amount on hand December 31, 1862,	723 44
B la ce, being expense, - -	<u>226 88</u>

LIBRARY.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862, -	450 00
“ on hand December 31, 1862,	<u>430 00</u>
Balance, being expense, - -	20 00

SALARIES AND LABOR.

Expense for the year, - - -	4,797 04
--	----------

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Cash paid for clothing, - -	116 70
Cash paid to discharged convicts,	<u>177 00</u>
	293 70

EXPENSES.

Paid for recovering prisoners, inspecting boilers, insurance, &c., - -	93 76
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Expense for the year, - - -	150 63
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862, -	791 87
“ since purchased, -	<u>401 70</u>
	1,193 57
Amount of credits, - - -	60 00
“ on hand December 31, 1862,	<u>1,012 99</u>
	1,072 99
Balance, being expense, - -	<u>120 58</u>

UNCOLLECTABLE DEBTS.

Carried to expense account, - -	147 70
---	--------

REPORT ON STATE PRISON.

13

MACHINE SHOP.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862,	-	232 00	
" charged,	-	84 24	
			316 24
Amount of credits,	-	323 87	
" on hand December 31, 1862,	-	357 00	
			680 87
Balance, being income,	-		364 63

SHOE SHOP.

Amount on hand January 1, 1862,	-		1,451 00
" of credits,	-	10,720 60	
" on hand December 31, 1862,	-	1,447 50	
			12,168 10
			10,717 10

JAIL BOARD.

Received for board in jail,	-		2,926 18
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JAIL FEES.

Received for jail fees and bonds,	-	398 00	
" for jail rent from United States,	-	13 00	
			411 00

JAIL LABOR.

Received for jail labor,	-		3 82
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VISITORS' FEES.

Amount received from visitors,	-		111 50
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INTEREST.

Amount received for interest,	-		40 65
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The expenses and income are divided between the State Prison and County Jail, as follows:

STATE PRISON,

INCOME,

Machine Shop,	-	-	200 00
Shoe Shop,	-	-	7,886 80

Visitors' Fees,	-	-	-	-	44	60
Interest,	-	-	-	-	16	26

8,147 66

EXPENSE.

Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	-	8	26
Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	-	-	1,734	52
Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	-	370	55
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	41	05
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	48	23
Library,	-	-	-	-	20	00
Salaries and Labor,	-	-	-	-	2,188	82
Discharged Convicts,	-	-	-	-	293	70
Expenses,	-	-	-	-	37	50
Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	-	-	90	75
Repairs and improvements,	-	-	-	-	60	25
Uncollected Debts,	-	-	-	-	59	08

4,952 71

Excess of Prison income,	-	-	-	-	3,194	95
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3,194 95

COUNTY JAIL.

INCOME.

Machine Shop,	-	-	-	-	164	63
Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	-	2,830	30
Jail Board,	-	-	-	-	2,926	18
Jail Fees,	-	-	-	-	411	00
Jail Labor,	-	-	-	-	3	32
Visitors' Fees,	-	-	-	-	66	90
Interest,	-	-	-	-	24	39

6,426 72

EXPENSE.

Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	-	12	40
Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	-	-	2,601	79
Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	-	555	82
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	61	59
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	72	35
Salaries and Labor,	-	-	-	-	2,608	22
Expenses,	-	-	-	-	56	26
Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	-	-	136	13
Repairs and Improvements,	-	-	-	-	90	38
Uncollectable Debts,	-	-	-	-	88	62

6,283 56

Excess of Jail income,	-	-	-	-	8143	16
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8143 16

The undersigned have examined the account of the receipts and expenditures of the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail, as presented in the foregoing report of the Warden, and compared the same with the books and vouchers, and find them correctly stated.

A. R. TOURTELLOT,
Auditing Committee.

Number of Convicts in Prison, Committed, Discharged, Pardoned, Deceased, Escaped and Returned, in each year, since the establishment of the Institution in 1838.

Year.	In Prison January 1.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Escapes re- turned.
1838		5					
1839	5	6	2				
1840	9	9	3				
1841	15	18	2				
1842	26	7	6	2	1		
1843	24	13	10	3	1		
1844	23	6	5	2	2	1	
1845	19	8	5	2	1		
1846	19	8	4	3		1	
1847	19	11	5	3	1		
1848	21	8	2			3	3
1849	27	14	4	5	2		
1850	30	20	6	11			
1851	42	21	2	10	1	1	
1852	49	17	17	4			
1853	45	26	8	14			
1854	49	23	14	4	3		1
1855	62	27	14	2	1		
1856	62	14	19	2			
1857	54	34	19	2			
1858	67	26	20		3	1	1
1859	70	23	18	3	5		
1860	67	29	27	1	1	2	2
1861	67	39	18	3			
1862	85	18	38	5			
1863	60						

The ages, sexes, complexions, and nativities of persons committed to the State Prison, since its first institution in 1838, have been—

Under 20 years of age.....	90	Males	422
From 20 to 30 years.....	210	Females	12
“ 30 to 40 “	82	Natives United States.....	302
“ 43 to 50 “	87	Foreigners.. ..	132
“ 50 to 60 “	10	White.....	381
“ 60 to 70 “	4	Colored	55
Over 70 “	1	Subjects of Great Britain	121
		Other Foreigners.....	11

REPORT ON STATE PRISON.

17

The places of nativity are—

Rhode Island.....	175	Ireland.....	87
Massachusetts.....	52	England.....	21
New York.....	27	Scotland.....	3
Connecticut.....	15	Canada.....	3
Maine.....	10	Nova Scotia.....	3
New Hampshire.....	4	New Brunswick.....	3
New Jersey.....	3	Germany.....	3
Vermont.....	2	France.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	3	Turkey.....	1
District Columbia.....	2	Peru.....	1
North Carolina.....	1	Bermuda.....	1
Virginia.....	1	Sweden.....	2
Kentucky.....	1	Italy.....	2
Delaware.....	1		
Maryland.....	1		
Ohio.....	1		
Louisiana.....	1		
Texas.....	1		
At Sea.....	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	802		182

The crimes for which persons have been committed to the State Prison since its institution in 1838, have been—

Adultery.....	1	Escape from prison.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	22	Forgery.....	12
“ “ “ commit rape.....	14	House breaking.....	1
“ “ “ rob.....	3	Having and passing counterfeit money, 23	
“ with a dangerous-weapon.....	9	Inciting another to commit larceny.....	1
“ on the warden.....	2	Larceny.....	89
Bigamy.....	3	Murder.....	16
Burglary.....	83	Manslaughter.....	10
Breaking into a bank.....	5	Obstructing a railroad.....	1
“ “ a church.....	2	Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	2
“ “ an engine house.....	1	Perjury.....	8
“ “ a school house.....	1	Rape.....	5
“ “ a tomb.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
“ “ a vessel.....	2	Rescuing a jail prisoner.....	1
Counterfeiting lottery tickets.....	1	Robbery.....	27
Conspiracy.....	2	Setting fire.....	16
Destroying a dam.....	1	Store breaking and larceny.....	112
Embezzlement.....	1	Treason.....	1

Average number of convicts in 1862.....	74 ²³² / ₃₆₅
There are in Prison December 31, 1862.....	60
Males.....	57
Females.....	3
White.....	53
Colored.....	7
Natives of United States.....	38
Foreigners.....	22

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Warden.

December 31st, 1862.

JAILER'S REPORT.

DECEMBER, 31, 1862.

The number of prisoners in Jail, January 1st, 1862,				108
Committed by the State,	-	-	-	86
“ “ City of Providence,	-	-	-	12
“ “ Town of North Providence,	-	-	-	1
“ “ United States,	-	-	-	2
Debtors committed,	-	-	-	3
				<hr/> 104
Less 1 committed by State and Town of North Providence,	-	-	-	1
				<hr/> 103

There have been committed since:—

By the State,	-	-	-	-	443
“ City of Providence,	-	-	-	-	158
“ Town of North Providence,	-	-	-	-	14
“ Town of Pawtucket,	-	-	-	-	8
“ Town of Warwick,	-	-	-	-	8
“ United States,	-	-	-	-	4
Debtors committed,	-	-	-	-	291
Deserters committed,	-	-	-	-	221
					<hr/> 1142
Total,	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 1245

Discharged during the year:—

By the State, - - - -	489
Sentenced to State Prison, - - - -	13
Escaped, - - - -	1
By the City of Providence, - - - -	148
" Town of North Providence, - - - -	15
" Town of Pawtucket, - - - -	6
" Town of Warwick, - - - -	3
" United States, - - - -	4
Debtors discharged, - - - -	287
Deserters, - - - -	214

1130

Less both by State and Town of North Providence,

1
—1129

Leaving in jail, December 31, 1862, - - -

116

Committed by the State, - - - - 76

" " City of Providence, - - - - 22

" " Town of Pawtucket - - - - 2

" " United States, - - - - 2

Debtors, - - - - 7

Deserters, - - - - 7

—116

Committed on sentence by the State, - - - 241

" for want of bail, - - - - 202 443

" on sentence by the City, - - - - 137

" for want of bail, - - - - 21 158

" on sentence by North Providence, - - - 11

" for want of bail, - - - - 3 14

" on sentence by Pawtucket, - - - - 8

" on sentence by Warwick, - - - - 3

" on sentence by United States, - - - 2

" for want of bail, (witnesses,) - - - 2 4

Total number of criminal commitments, - - - 680

Total number sentenced, - - - - 402

Average number in jail at suit of State, - - - 73²²²₉₉₅ " " City of Providence, - - - 16²²²₉₉₅ " " Town of North Providence, - - - 1²²²₉₉₅ " " Town of Pawtucket, - - - ²²²₉₉₅ " " Town of Warwick, - - - ²²²₉₉₅ " Debtors, - - - - 64²²²₉₉₅ " Deserters, - - - - 6²²²₉₉₅Total average in jail during the year, - - - 107²²²₉₉₅

Committed on sentence by the State for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault.....	101	26	127
Adultery.....	1	.....	1
Contempt of Court.....	2	1	3
Defacing buildings.....	8	6	14
Embezzlement.....	1	.....	1
False pretences.....	1	.....	1
Fornication.....	2	1	3
Fraud.....	8	.....	8
Indecent exposure.....	1	1	2
Keeping a nuisance.....	4	.....	4
Profligate swearing.....	1	1	2
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	.....	8	8
Obtuse.....	1	.....	1
Furious driving.....	1	.....	1
Selling Liquor.....	.....	1	1
Theft.....	82	17	99
Threats.....	21	4	25
	180	61	241

Committed on sentence by City of Providence for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vagrancy.....	*10	45	55
Drunkenness.....	24	26	50
Habitual drunkenness.....	2	1	3
Bereaving.....	12	15	27
Refusing to provide for family.....	1	.....	1
Collecting swill without license.....	1	.....	1
	50	87	137

Committed on sentence by the towns of North Providence, Pawtucket and Warwick, for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vagrancy.....	2	1	3
Drunkenness.....	5	8	13
Traveling.....	8	1	9
Begging.....	1	.....	1
	11	11	22

The sentences by the towns of North Providence, Pawtucket and Warwick, have been—

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 days.....	8	2	10	\$1 00	.....	1	1
20 ".....	.....	1	1	2 00	1	1	2
30 ".....	4	4	8	5 00	8	2	10
					11	11	22

The sentences by the State have been—

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
20 days.....	4	1	5	01	1	.....	1
45 ".....	8	.....	8	50	1	.....	1
1 month.....	8	7	15	\$1 00	14	11	25
2 months.....	5	7	12	2 00	17	5	22
3 ".....	14	4	18	3 00	15	3	18
4 ".....	1	2	3	4 00	1	.....	1
5 ".....	1	.....	1	5 00	23	6	29
6 ".....	6	.....	6	10 00	13	4	17
7 ".....	2	.....	2	15 00	4	4	8
8 ".....	1	.....	1	20 00	4	.....	4
9 ".....	1	.....	1	200 00	1	.....	1
Fine \$20, and imprisonment 10 days.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	6	47

The nativity of persons committed to jail on sentence:—

Rhode Island.....	74	Ireland.....	234
Massachusetts.....	21	England.....	24
Connecticut.....	18	Scotland.....	12
New York.....	6	Nova Scotia.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	3	Poland.....	1
Vermont.....	2	Germany.....	2
New Hampshire.....	2		
Maryland.....	2		
New Jersey.....	1		
Ohio.....	1		
At Sea.....	1		
Maine.....	1		
	127		275

Males,	242	White,	377	Married,	225
Females,	160	Colored,	25	Unmarried,	177
	402		402		402

By whom committed:—

Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	18
Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	-	10
Court of Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	-	-	92
Police Court, Providence	-	-	-	-	137
Court of Justices, Newport,	-	-	-	-	10
Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	13
John Tucker, Esq., North Providence,	-	-	-	-	29
Robert G. Lewis, Esq., North Providence,	-	-	-	-	15
Walter L. Potter, Esq., Cranston,	-	-	-	-	12
Samuel B. Parker, Esq., Cranston,	-	-	-	-	13
James R. Smith, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	3
Daniel Pearce, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	6
John J. Carpenter, Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	2
Alfred Allen, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	1
Edward F. Steere, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	2
Pardon Sayles, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	1
Oliver A. Inman, Esq., Burrillville,	-	-	-	-	1
John Irons, Esq., Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	1
Wellington Aldrich, Esq., Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	4
Rodman Lewis, Esq., Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	1
Charles Phillips, Esq., Warwick,	-	-	-	-	2
William R. Remington, Esq., Warwick,	-	-	-	-	3
G. S. Collins, Esq., Bristol,	-	-	-	-	3
John T. Childs, Esq., Warren,	-	-	-	-	2

Robert Wilson, Esq., Johnston,	-	-	-	13
Isaac Shove, Esq., Pawtucket,	-	-	-	10
W. W. Blodget, Esq., Pawtucket,	-	-	-	1
United States Court,	-	-	-	2

 402

DEBTORS.

There were in close Jail, January 1st, 1862,	-	-	8
There have been committed since,	-	-	291
			<hr/> 294
Discharged upon bail bond, or taken in execution,	-	-	33
“ by payment of costs,	-	-	6
“ by payment of debts and costs,	-	-	25
“ upon limit bonds,	-	-	80
“ for want of payment of board	-	-	26
“ by taking the poor debtor's oath,	-	-	88
“ by order of creditors,	-	-	21
“ by order of Supreme Court,	-	-	8
Now remaining in close Jail,	-	-	7
			<hr/> 294

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Jailer.

DECEMBER 31, 1862.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly.

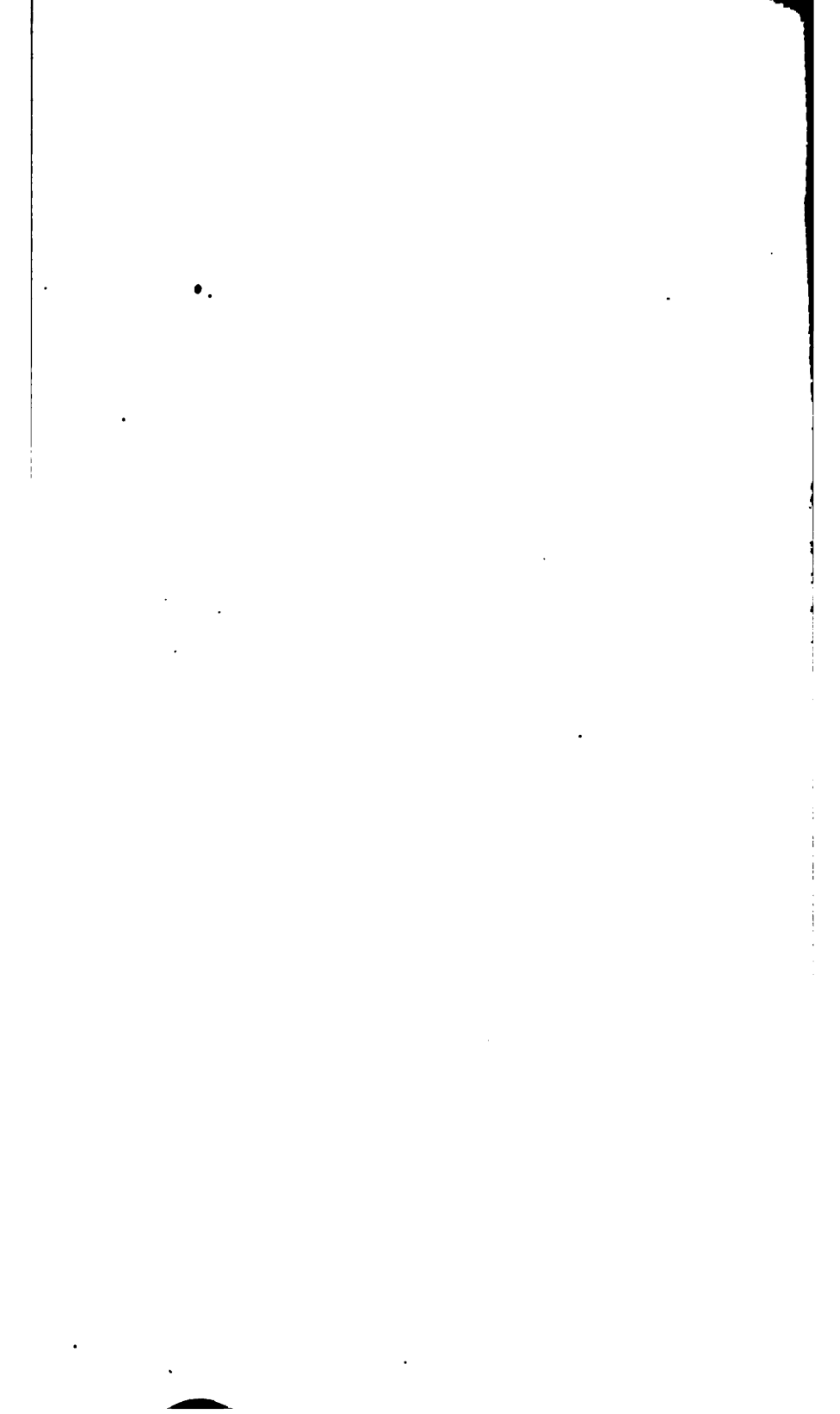
The undersigned having attended to the duties of physician at the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail during the year ending December 31st, 1862, presents the following as his annual report :

There has been but little sickness which had its beginning here during the year. No deaths have occurred either in the State Prison or County Jail. Indeed, there has been no death in either department since January 12th, 1861, a period of more than twenty-three and a half months.

When it is remembered that the average number of persons confined in these two departments of the Prison, during this time has been something over one hundred and sixty ; and when their previous habits are considered, the absence of any death among them for so long a time, appears well worthy of mention. It certainly speaks well for the general sanitary arrangements of the Prison.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. P. BAKER.



CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

It becomes again my duty to make to your honorable body, a report of the religious condition of the State Prison.

There has been no change in our plans of instruction the past year, except, so far as a decrease in the number of prisoners had reduced the number of classes in the Sabbath School. A religious service has been held every Sabbath morning, at which all the County Jail and State Prisoners attend. In this exercise, they manifest an attention and solemn interest. The leading truths and doctrines of the Gospel have been, in plain and simple terms presented to them. They have been urged and entreated to receive them into their hearts by faith, and to reduce them to practice in their lives, in order that they might know in their own personal experience, by turning from the folly and evil of their ways, the blessedness of the man whose transgressions are forgiven. In seeking the reformation of such persons, it should never be forgotten, that a large proportion of the inmates of all our prisons have had little or no religious instruction in their youth. Many of them cannot read; not a few of them were born of vicious parents, living in abject poverty, exposed to all kinds of evil influences, with the worst of examples before them. Many of them at a tender age were sent into the streets to prowl about in quest of a scanty and precarious subsistence for themselves and the drunken and degraded authors of their being. They soon become adepts in all the arts of trickery and falsehood necessary to their success in procuring in this way a livelihood. Can we wonder, with such pernicious training, that they are early instructed in all the modes of theiving, and

those crimes connected with street life. In the prison, shut out from old associates and their evil influences, subjected to a wholesome discipline which, to some extent, holds in check their base passions and appetites, they hear for the first time in their lives the glad tidings of the Gospel of Christ. To its offers of pardon and peace to the truly penitent, they give more than a mere respectful attention. They manifest, under the presentation of truth, an earnestness which clearly indicates that, although sinful and degraded, they are not past feeling, but that the conscience which has so long slumbered may be aroused, and

"Start from the down on which she lately slept,
And tell of laws despised, at least not kept!
Show with a pointing finger, but no noise,
A pale procession of past sinful joys;
All witnesses of blessings fully scorned,
And life abused and not to be suborned."

To the awakened conscience and penitent heart the gospel brings precious promises and inspiring hopes. We have reason to believe that some of these outcasts men have been led under the guidance of the Holy Spirit to seek the peace and pardon which it offers freely to the chief of sinners.

In the earlier part of the year we had eleven classes, made up of State prisoners, who spend an hour before the morning service in the study of the Holy Scriptures. In consequence of the large decrease in the number of prisoners, we had at the close but nine classes, the members of one of which are learning to read. They exhibit a commendable perseverance in their efforts to learn and make as great progress as could reasonably be expected from persons situated as they are.

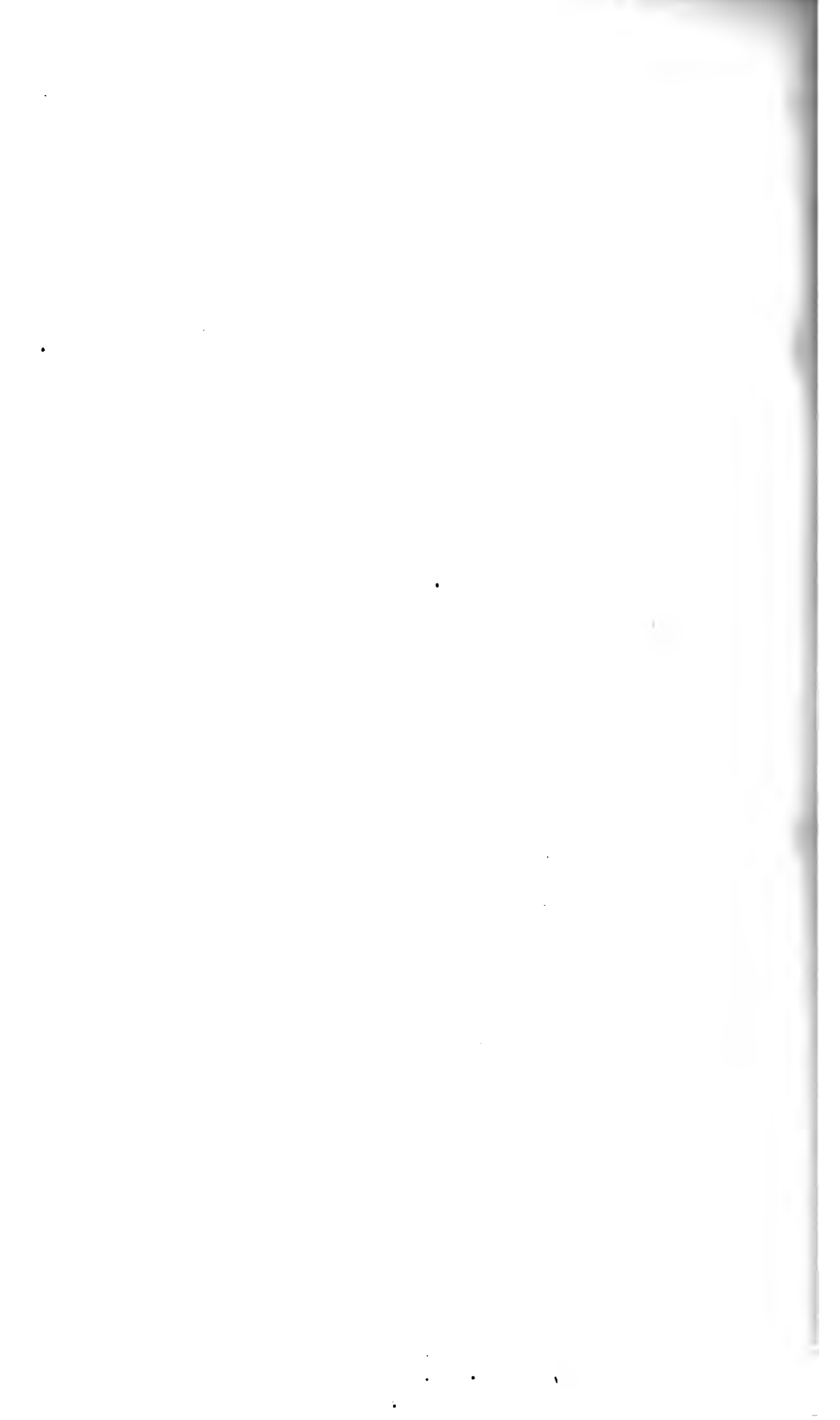
These classes, as a general thing, give careful attention to the preparation of the lesson assigned them. The answers given to the questions proposed by the teachers show that they enter upon this duty with a good will. Many of them commit to memory each week a Psalm or other portion of Scripture. That these exercises exert a happy and beneficial influence upon the minds of the prisoners no one can doubt. The exchange of thought in the class begets cheerfulness. The preparation of the lessons occupies a considerable portion of their spare time during the week, and produces an elasticity of mind conducive alike to moral and physical health, such as can never exist in entire solitude.

In this department of our labors we have had the assistance of intelligent and competent teachers, some of whom have been connected with the school for years. The same sense of christian obligation which has led them to seek the spiritual improvement of the prisoners, while in prison, has also led them to take a kind interest in them after they are discharged. They have counselled them, wrote letters of inquiry and friendship for them to employers, and have recommended them, so far as they could with truth and discretion. In these and other ways they have thus watched over, and aided them to get an honest livelihood, and thus to become good members of society. Very interesting letters have been received from some of these discharged convicts.

Our prison library is a choice selection of interesting and valuable books, in good condition and extensively used by the inmates. The kind of reading here provided exerts a beneficial influence upon the minds of the prisoners. Some, since their commitment, have acquired quite a taste for reading, and many a dreary hour has been passed away in the useful and interesting employment; and many of these men will find, after they leave the prison, in this acquired thirst for useful knowledge, a strong protection against the temptations which formerly assailed them.

Respectfully submitted,

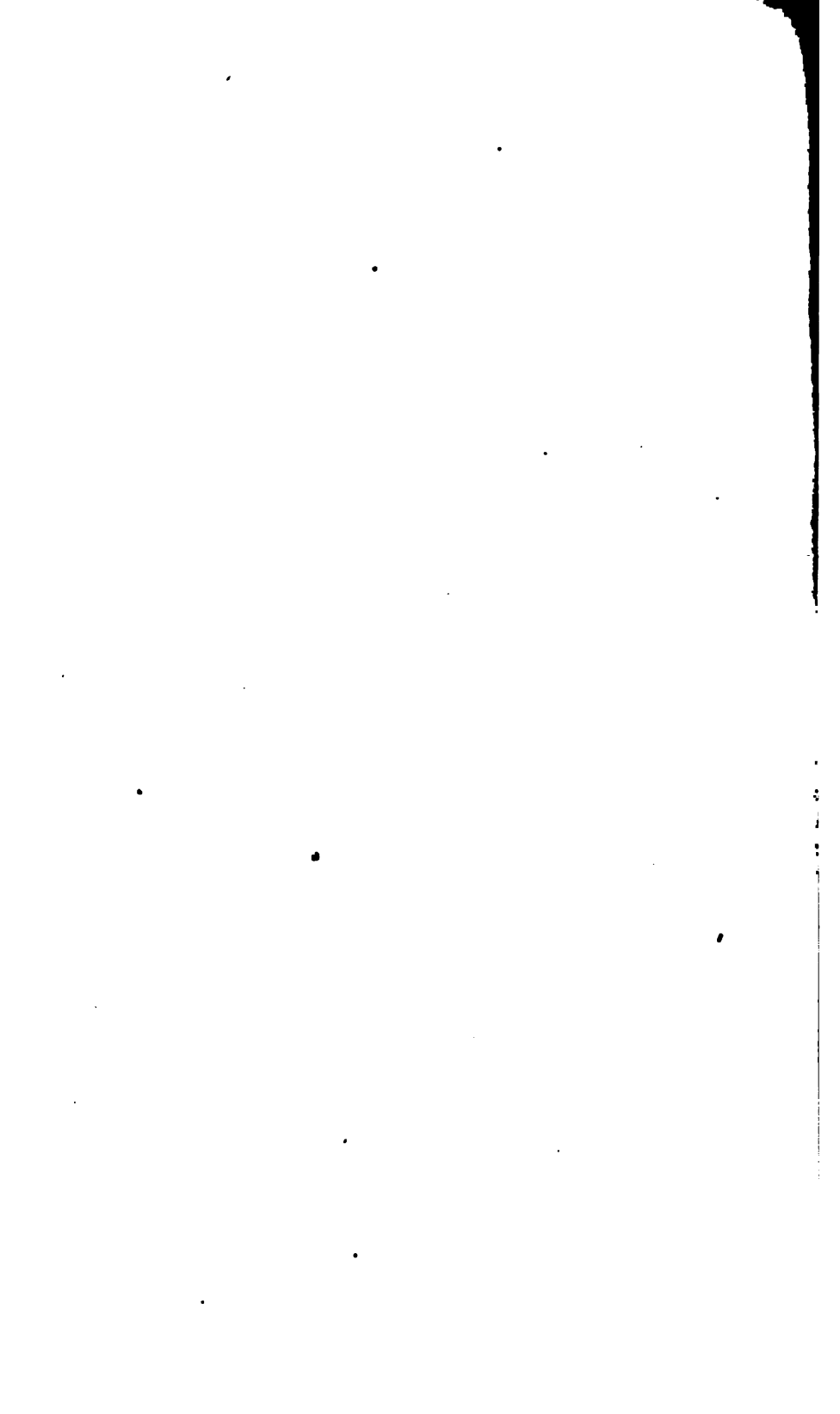
WILLIAM DOUGLASS.



REPORT
OF THE
FINANCE COMMITTEES,
UPON THE
ACCOUNTS
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
PAYMASTER GENERAL,
AND
GENERAL TREASURER.

FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

PROVIDENCE:
ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE,
1863.



REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEES,

OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1863.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Finance Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island, to whom was referred the accounts of the Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, Paymaster General, and General Treasurer, respectfully report, that they have made a careful examination of said accounts, and present the following statements as the result of their investigations, viz:—

Ordinary receipts and expenditures, as per account of General Treasurer :

Total amount of receipts	\$292,813 37
do do expenditures	285,468 19

Balance in Treasury, January 17, 1863.....	\$57,345 18
--	-------------

The vouchers for this account have not passed under our inspection, as this is a part of the duties of the State Auditor, and his report thereon has been submitted to the General Assembly. Several items in this account should be transferred to his account with the State for Military expenditures, viz :

Salary of Adjutant General for 1861	\$1,400 00
do do do 1862.....	1,200 00
Salary of Assistant Adjutant General Hoppin, 1861.....	500 00
do do do do 1862.....	500 00
Interest on bonds (coupons).....	15,000 00
American Bank Note Company.....	743 10

\$19,343 10

This would give a balance in the Treasury of \$76,688 28.

We annex herewith copies of the accounts of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, and General Treasurer, to which reference is made for particulars respecting the transactions in said offices.

Your Committee have bestowed much time and labor in the examination of these accounts, and a certificate of their correctness is appended to each. The vouchers of the Quartermaster General we have not examined, as this had already been done by Hon. Joseph W. Sweet, of the Senate, and one of the undersigned of the House; and a copy of their certificate is annexed to the Quartermaster General's account. We have, however, examined the account with the books of the Quartermaster General, and find the same correct.

The General Treasurer's account embraces the entire transactions of his department, from the 22d April, 1861, to 31st December, 1862, inclusive.

We respectfully call attention to the annexed analysis:

Amount of cash received from all sources, by the following officers, viz:

Adjutant General.....	39,577 10
Quartermaster General.....	277,575 90
Paymaster General.....	696,761 72
General Treasurer.....	2,901,660 12

The disbursements by same officers are as follows:

Adjutant General.....	29,738 10
Quartermaster General.....	276,480 93
Paymaster General.....	677,516 91
General Treasurer.....	2,421,384 91

The balances in cash, in hands of same officers, on Dec. 31, 1862, are as follows:

Adjutant General.....	9,839 00
Quartermaster General.....	1,094 97
Paymaster General.....	19,244 81
General Treasurer.....	480,275 21

Total..... \$510,453 99

The known indebtedness of the State for war purposes, is as follows, viz:

In bonds payable in ten years from October 1, 1861.....	500,000 00
In bonds payable in twenty years from September 1, 1862....	1,200,000 00

Total bonds.....	\$1,700,000 00
One note due Peoples Savings Bank, February 11, 1863.....	45,000 00

Total.....	\$1,745,000 00
Due for bounties not yet paid on certificates issued.....	207,888 00
Due the Towns, as per act of General Assembly, as reported to us by Commissioners, say.....	400,000 00
Due for bounties to those who have not yet applied for same, estimated at.....	30,000 00

Total..... \$2,382,888 00

To pay the above indebtedness we find the following, viz :

Due from the United States, as per report of the Finance Committee, in 1862	361,714 33	
Recruiting expenses, as per Adjutant General's account	20,922 22	
Quartermaster General's... ..	190,034 35	
Paymaster General's account, for Guard Duty at Portsmouth Grove.....	5,694 52	
	<hr/>	578,365 42
Due advances to officers, viz., as per Adjutant General's account, in 1861.....	15,298 08	
do do in 1862.....	3,705 00	
	<hr/>	19,003 08
Less received in 1862.....	2,418 11	
	<hr/>	16,584 97
Advanced by Paymaster General, 1862... ..	745 00	
	<hr/>	17,329 97
Cash in hands of sundry officers, as per page 4,		510,453 99
		<hr/>
		\$1,106,149 38

This leaves a balance of \$1,276,738 62, or, in other words, this sum will pay the entire indebtedness of the State, provided the account against the Government and claims against officers are paid.

EXPENDITURES FOR BOUNTIES :

Amount paid in 1861	144,475 63
Amount paid in 1862	635,024 00
Paid by Paymaster General, since December 31, 1862.	138,288 00
Certificates issued by Paymaster General and not yet paid	69,600 00
Due the Towns, say.....	400,000 00
Due to those who have not yet applied, say.....	30,000 00
Special bounty for each man furnished, as per act of General Assembly	5,500 00

Total amount of bounties..... \$1,422,887 63

The indebtedness of the Government has been reduced by the collection of the direct tax, of \$99,319 11—not in General Treasurer's account for 1862.

It will be seen that the State has received \$102,104 40 for premiums on sale of bonds.

The transfer of \$19,343 10, by the General Treasurer, from the civil or ordinary account to the account for military expenditures, will, of course, reduce the balance of cash in latter account just so much.

Respectfully submitted.

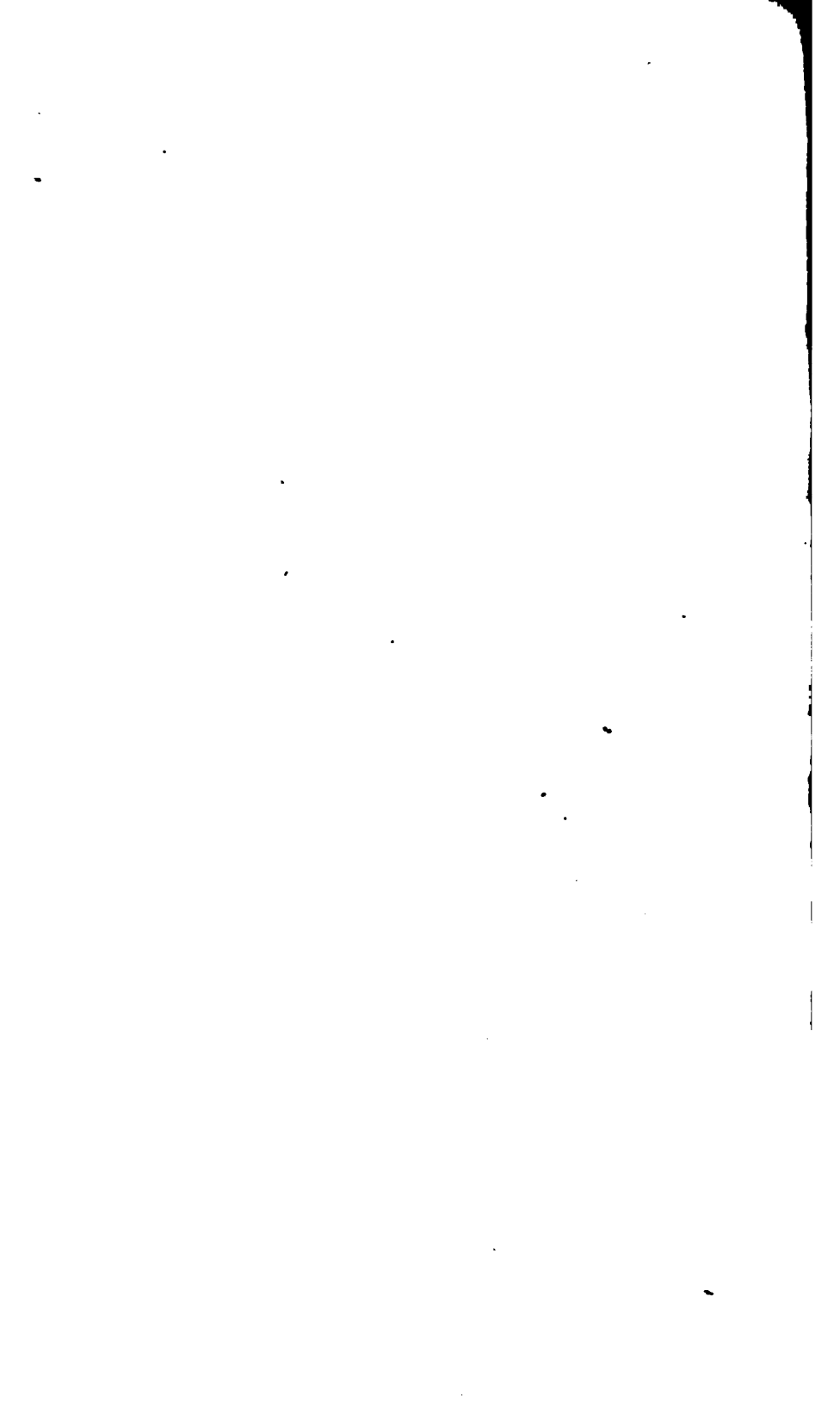
GEORGE LEWIS COOKE,

On the part of the Senate.

GEORGE B. HOLMES,

On the part of the House.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 10th, 1863.



ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FROM JANUARY 1st, 1862,

TO DECEMBER 31st, 1862.

1862.				
Jan'y 1.	To cash on hand			\$58 99
	" cash received at different times for my drafts at sight on General Treasurer of Rhode Island, numbered 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.			37,100 00
" 12.	" cash rec'd from Capt. H. Simon, on account	25 00		
	do do error in Hidden's account.	2 00		
" 14.	" do from Lieut. Thos. Simpson,	100 00		
Feb'y 24.	" do do Lieut. S. T. Arnold	54 98		
March 14.	" do do Lieut. I. M. Church.	54 72		
" 18.	" do do Col. J. I. McCarty.	174 31		
April 11.	" do do Gen. L. B. Frieze.	217 10		
May 30.	" do do Capt. E. C. Gallup.	100 00		
June 5.	" do do Maj. John T. Pitman,	200 00		
" 12.	" do do Gen. E. C. Mauran.	1,000 00		
" 2.	" do do Lieut. T. H. Kellogg,	40 00		
" 15.	" do do Lieut. D. Bush.	100 00		
" 29.	" do do Capt. C. H. J. Hamlin,	100 00		
Dec. 20.	" do do Capt. C. Blanding.	250 00		
				<hr/> 2,418 11
				<hr/> \$39,577 10

Cr.

Dec. 31.	By amount disbursed as follows :	
	" Funeral Expenses.	217 10
	" Advance to officers.	3,705 00
	" Enrollment Commissioners.	2,757 65
	" Adjutant General's office	2,136 18
	" Recruiting Expenses	20,922 22
	" Cash on hand.	9,839 00
		<hr/> \$39,577 10

EE. PROVIDENCE, Dec, 31st, 1862.

(Signed)

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

[COPY.]

The undersigned, in behalf of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island, at the January Session, do hereby certify, that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of Brig. General Edward C. Maura, Adjutant General, and find his account correctly stated ; showing a balance due the State of nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars. (\$9,839 00.)

(Signed)

GEORGE LEWIS COOKE,

On the part of the Senate,

(Signed)

GEORGE B. HOLMES,

On the part of the House.

TO THE

HON. GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

I have the honor to report that the receipts of the Quartermaster General's Department of Rhode Island, from December 24, 1861, to December 31, 1862, have been..... \$277,575 90

as follows :

FROM GENERAL TREASURER.

Cash	\$216,495 80	
Notes	37,400 00	
	<hr/>	\$253,895 80
T. J. Stead's check		129 65
Justus I. McCarty in settlement of account....		700 00
Pawtucket Light Guards		27 00
Clothing		91 87
Horse Equipments		390 01
A. E. Burnside's check to balance account....		52 93
Sale of State Property		367 95
Transportation		116 00
Horse account		3,851 60

UNITED STATES.

From Captain Cutts	\$6,457 00	
do Col. D. D. Tompkins	3,981 00	
do U. S. Treasurer, on account .	6,888 87	
do Sale of U. S. wagon	35 00	
	<hr/>	\$17,362 59
do Camp Equipage ..		28 95
do Arms		84 95
do Blanket Account		4 25
do Recruiting service		400 00
do Boot and Shoe Account		72 35
	<hr/>	\$277,575 90

The expenditures, for the same period (December 24, 1861, to December 31, 1862,) have been (including State Notes issued in payment of accounts,) \$276,480 93
as follows :

	NOTES.	
S. A. Aplin..	\$4,000	00
Olney Metcalf	6,000	00
S. L. Sherman & Co.....	2,500	00
Allen Green	3,000	00
A. Dailey	4,000	00
A. & W. Sprague.....	7,000	00
William B. Blanding...	2,400	00
Arnold, Martin & Potter..	2,400	00
J. B. Barnaby.....	4,700	00
Newell, Daniels & Co.....	1,400	00
	<hr/>	\$37,400 00

	CASH.	
For Transportation.....	22,678	16
“ Forage.....	20,728	54
“ Clothing	24,519	31
“ Blankets	12,871	59
“ Camp Equipage.....	18,785	64
“ Subsistence	6,920	48
“ Quarters	546	28
“ Caps	2,279	05
“ Boots and Shoes ..	4,520	50
“ Medical Department.....	8,455	28
“ Tents.....	3,753	08
“ Wagons.....	1,172	95
“ Horses.....	2,305	00
“ Horse Equipments .	1,054	84
“ Stationery	939	55
“ Printing.....	224	75
	<hr/>	131,754 91

Miscellaneous accts, including insurance on property, and paid Allotment Com'n, prev. April 1, '62, rent of late Quartermas'r Gen'l's office, exp's of wounded soldiers, prior to establish't of Hospital, expenses of Cavalry camp, cleaning and repairing muskets, money advanced State Agents, &c., as per vouchers.....	5,869	14
For Recruiting Service.....	1,125	78
“ Allotment Commission.....	4,953	79
“ Interest	912	45
“ Arms.....	5,418	32
“ Equipments	1,449	93
	<hr/>	19,729 41
Carried forward,.....		\$188,884 32

MILITARY EXPENSES.

11

Amount brought forward.....		\$188,884 82
For Funeral Expenses.....	1,958 12	
" Ammunition.....	58 06	
" American Telegraph.....	519 71	
" Dr. Harris Hospital.....	445 13	
" Labor.....	683 38	
" Provost Marshall.....	500 00	
" Clothing Department.....	1,690 73	
" Expenses of store-house.....	1,116 83	
" Charles E. Lincoln, Ordnance Sergeant at Arsenal.....	275 00	
" Humphrey Almy, Rent of store-house.....	426 67	
" Funds advanced on acct of U. S. Gen'l Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., by request of the U. S. Authorities, as per vouchers..	64,976 53	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For David Heaton, 2d, for Mechanics Rifle Armory,	300 00
" Providence Light Infantry	2,845 72
" Providence Artillery.....	634 95
" Warren Artillery.....	88 85
" Newport Artillery.....	914 00
" Mechanics Rifles.....	535 00
" Westerly Rifles.....	88 00
" National Cadets.....	256 75
" Kentish Guards.....	150 00
" Pawtucket Light Guards.....	1,024 28
" Woonsocket Guards.....	330 00
" Kentish Artillery.....	120 00
" Providence Marine Corps Artillery..	2,413 25
" American Brass Band.....	500 00
" Repairs on Providence Marine Artillery Armory and Arsenal.....	858 22
" Forage and Camp Equipage for Artillery Camp,	1,162 43

SALARIES FOR DEPARTMENT.

For Quartermaster General.....	1,500 00	
" Two Assistants, \$500 each.....	1,000 00	
" Expenses of Porter.....	230 00	
		87,596 61
Total.....		\$276,480 93

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....		\$277,575 90
Expenditures.....	\$276,480 93	
Cash on hand.....	1,094 97	
		\$277,575 90

The disbursements of material for the same period,
has been,

FOR INFANTRY SERVICE.

To 2d Regiment,	8,804 89
" 3d do	22,476 80
" 4th do	2,331 71
" 5th do	7,893 39
" 7th do	3,453 78
" 8th do	2 63
" 9th do	7,904 32
" 10th do	5,154 16
" 11th do	1,989 72
" 12th do	6,641 36

66,742 76

FOR ARTILLERY SERVICE.

To Battery A	44 36
" do B	106 90
" do C	59 37
" do D	1,143 95
" do E	482 57
" do F	52 11
" do G	1,240 90
" do H	14,432 73
" Regimental Organization,	10,768 60
" 10th Battery, 3 months' service,	3,483 17

\$31,814 66

FOR CAVALRY SERVICE.

To 1st Regiment	\$41,728 44
" 2d do	8,527 74
" 7th Squadron, 3 months	2,577 86

\$52,834 04

FOR HOSPITAL SERVICE.

To Dr. Harris Hospital	4,958 00
" Portsmouth Grove U. S. General Military Hospital	7,198 42

12,156 42

Total

\$168,547 88

The above disbursements were of the following articles :

Equipments	4,170 05
Quarters	551 28
Transportation	5,105 69
Forage	26,786 76
Clothing	50,017 83
Camp Equipage	21,774 08
Blankets	13,336 25
Tents	1,102 20
Wagons	4,653 00
Horse Equipments	1,674 00
Medical Department	11,522 77

Carried forward \$140,693 91

MILITARY EXPENSES.

13

Amount brought forward.....	\$140,693 91	
Boots and Shoes	9,589 84	
Caps	2,652 46	
Stationery	514 04	
Ammunition ..	632 73	
Arms	9 25	
Subsistence.....	7,570 65	
Horses	1,885 00	
		<hr/>
		163,547 88

There is chargeable to the United States Government :

On account of Regiments and Batteries.....	\$163,547 88	
“ Transportation	17,572 45	
“ Printing	224 75	
“ Recruiting Service	1,125 78	
“ American Telegraph Company	519 71	
“ Labor at Clothing Department	1,690 73	
“ Labor at Store-house.....	1,116 83	
“ Armorer at Arsenal	275 00	
“ Store-house rent	426 67	
“ Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. . .	64,976 53	
“ Salaries, Quartermaster General and two Assistants.....	2,500 00	
Discount paid on certificates of indebtedness turned over to the State by the United States, in pay- ment of accounts, in converting the same into cash	201 61	
		<hr/>
		254,177 94
Already collected.....		61,143 59
		<hr/>
Balance in hands of State Agents for collection . .		\$190,034 35

The entire expenditure of the Department, includ- ing notes, has been		\$276,480 93
Of this amount there has been paid for liabilities incurred by the late Quartermaster General Thomas J. Stead.....	74,724 58	
On account Hospital at Portsmouth Grove.....	64,976 53	
“ Allotment Commission	4,953 79	
“ Funeral Expenses....	1,958 12	
“ Salary and Labor at Dr. Harris Hos- pital	1,128 51	
“ Provost Marshal.....	500 00	
“ Appropriations of General Assembly for Chartered Companies.....	9,995 80	
“ American Brass Band.....	500 00	
“ Rhode Island Hospital	4,958 00	
“ Exclusive Military Expenses.....	112,785 60	
		<hr/>
		276,480 93

(Signed) Respectfully submitted,

LYMAN B. FRIEZE,
Quartermaster General,
Rhode Island.

[COPY.]

PROVIDENCE, January 1, 1863.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed by His Excellency William Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, to examine the accounts of Lyman B. Frieze, Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island, have performed the duty assigned to us, and find the accounts properly entered and correctly vouched for, and find a balance on hand of one thousand ninety-four dollars and ninety-seven cents, (\$1,094 97) which has been transferred to Quartermaster General George Lewis Cooke.

(Signed)

JOSEPH W. SWEET.

(Signed)

GEORGE B. HOLMES.

REPORT

ON

THE GENERAL'S ACCOUNT.

land in account with Jabez C. Knight, Paymaster General's disbursements in the year 1862, as follows, viz:

TO FIRST REGIMENT.

General's bounty \$12.....	12 00	
do 12.....	12 00	
do 12.....	72 00	
		96 00

TO SECOND REGIMENT.

General's bounty \$12.....	24 00	
do 12.....	96 00	
do 12.....	168 00	
Grants at \$15 each.....	1,440 00	
250.....	250 00	
350 each.....	39,600 00	
		41,578 00

TO THIRD REGIMENT.

Grants at \$15 each.....	9,360 00	
do at 300 each.....	6,300 00	
Grant Frieze per order of the	200 00	
		15,860 00

TO FOURTH REGIMENT.

Grants at \$15 each.....	1,530 00	
Grant at 250.....	250 00	
Grants at 300 each.....	5,400 00	
		7,180 00

TO FIFTH REGIMENT.

Grants at \$15 each.....	1,530 00	
do at 300 each.....	24,600 00	
		26,130 00
		90,844 00

Amount brought forward		90,844 00	
TO SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
Paid bounty to 876 men at \$15 each.....	13,140 00		
" " to 1 recruit 300.....	300 00		
" additional bounty to 2 men enlisted after Sep- tember 1st, at \$285 each.....	570 00		
			14,010 00
TO NINTH REGIMENT.			
Paid advances to officers, per order of Governor...	3,220 00		
" bounty to 811 men at \$15 each.....	12,165 00		
			15,385 00
TO TENTH REGIMENT.			
Paid advances to officers, per order of Governor...	2,850 00		
" bounty to 598 men at \$15 each.....	8,970 00		
			11,820 00
TO ELEVENTH REGIMENT.			
Paid bounty to 187 men at \$50 each.....	9,350 00		
" " to 802 men at 100 each.....	80,200 00		
" " to 29 men at 150 each.....	4,350 00		
			93,900 00
TO TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
Paid bounty to 70 men at \$50 each.....	3,500 00		
" " to 1 man 90.....	90 00		
" " to 634 men at 100 each.....	63,400 00		
" " to 216 men at 150 each.....	32,400 00		
			99,390 00
COMMISSIONERS' ORDERS.			
For Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments.			
Paid Henry Lippitt's, 939 orders at \$50 each.....		46,950 00	
Paid William T. Barton's, 54 orders at \$50 each.....	2,700 00		
Paid William T. Barton's, 16 orders at \$100 each.....	1,600 00		
			4,300 00
Paid Olney Arnold's, 91 orders at \$50 each.....	4,550 00		
Paid Olney Arnold's, 290 orders at \$100 each.....	29,000 00		
			33,550 00
Paid A. B. Chadsey's, 83 orders at \$50 each.....	4,150 00		
" James Waterhouse's, 198 orders at \$50 each..	9,900 00		
" John L. Ross', 64 orders at \$50 each.....	3,200 00		
" Robert J. Taylor's, 144 orders at \$50 each..	7,200 00		
" Wm. V. Daboll's, 141 orders at \$50, 7,050 00			
" do do 105 orders at \$100, 10,500 00			
		17,550 00	126,800 00
Carried forward.....			\$452,149 00

MILITARY EXPENSES.

17

d..... \$452,149 00

FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY.

units at \$15 each, 4,260 00
 o at 300 each, 11,400 00
15,660 00

TO BATTERY H.

a at \$15 each.. 915 00
 at 285 each.. 1,710 00
 at 300 each.. 30,600 00
33,225 00

TO BATTERY L. (3 months.)

rs per orders of
 150 00
 a at \$15 each.. 2,115 00
2,265 00 51,150 00

TO FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

nt per orders of Governor.. 15,660 00
 units at \$15 each..... 2,295 00
 uit at 240..... 240 00
 units at 300 each. 29,700 00
47,895 00

TO SEVENTH SQUADRON CAVALRY.

at \$15 each. 2,385 00

TO SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

to 551 men per orders of
 13,775 00
 at \$125 each..... 250 00
 at 175..... 175 00
 at 225 each..... 2,700 00
 at 275 each..... 86,625 00
103,525 00

A. Parker, General Treasurer, draft at
 12,500 00

GUARD DUTY AT PORTSMOUTH GROVE.

ce Artillery 218 93
 Cadets 477 48
 s Rifles 463 07
 ket Guards 215 47
 ce Horse Guards 828 91
 Guards 204 09
 ht Infantry..... 246 57
2,654 52

..... 762,258 52

Amount brought forward.....			\$762,258 52
Oct. 16,	paid	First Light Infantry	443 82
" 24,	"	Newport Artillery	485 75
" 29,	"	Pawtucket Light Guards	469 75
Nov. 6,	"	do do do	208 62
" 11,	"	Red Bank Light Infantry	456 75
" 25,	"	Mechanics Rifles	355 31
" 25,	"	Major Luther C. Warner	620 00
			3,040 00
Jan. 7,	paid	Paymaster, General for errors in account 1861, per certificate Auditing Com- mittee	51 00
Feb. 11,	"	1st Assistant for services in 1861, per order General Assembly	500 00
" 21,	"	Paymaster General for services in 1861, per order General Assembly	800 00
" 21,	"	2d Assistant for services in 1861, 43 days at \$1.50 per day	64 50
Ap'l 21,	"	Expenses to 1st Cavalry Regiment to collect advances at Warrenton . . .	141 76
" 21,	"	Copying rolls, ditto, at Washington . .	16 00
June 21,	"	Expenses to 1st Cavalry, 9th and 10th Regim'ts, Washington and Manassas,	82 38
July 12,	"	Expenses to 9th and 10th Regiments, Washington	89 30
Oct. 3,	"	do 7th do....	60 00
" 15,	"	do 11th do....	66 60
Nov. 4,	"	do 11th and 12th, and Battery H, Washington	59 56
Dec. 31,	"	Expenses to New York three times, in- cluding 30 premium, 2d Cavalry..	82 75
" "	"	Ackerman & Co., bill for blank-book for records	7 50
" 31,	"	Knowles, Anthony & Co., printing blanks	37 75
" 31,	"	One year's rent of office to date	52 00
" 31,	"	Sundry expenses, horse hire, Express, Postage, Fuel, &c....	107 29
			2,218 39
" 31,		Balance to new account, cash on hand . . .	19,244 81
			696,761 72

CREDIT.

1862.			
Jan. 13,	By	balance old account, cash on hand	2,478 72
" 22,	"	bounty of B. F. McLaughlin, Battery G, return'd,	15 00
" 31,	"	advance to Capt. Goff, Co. G, 2d Reg. refunded,	60 00
Feb. 4,	"	do to Lieut. Clarke, Co. K, do do	50 00
" 6,	"	do to Adjutant Smith, do do	45 00
" "	"	my order No. 8, on Gen. Treas. appr'd by Gov'r,	4,000 00
carried forward			\$8,898 72

MILITARY EXPENSES.

19

Amount brought forward					\$8,898 72
Feb. 19, By my order No. 9, on Gen. Treas. appr'd by Gov'r,					2,500 00
Feb. 8, " my do No. 10, on do do do					15,000 00
" " " bounty of James A. Bowen, 3d Reg't, returned,					15 00
Feb. 8, " bounty to William Moon, 1st Cavalry, do					15 00
" 12, " my order No. 11, on Gen. Treas. appr'd by Gov'r,					5,000 00
" 20, " advance to Lt. Ames, Co. D, 2d Reg't, refunded,					45 00
" 29, " do Lt. Brown, Co. I, do do					50 00
Apr'l 12, " Assist's order on Gen. Treas. appr'd by Lt. Gov'r,					500 00
" 21, " advance to 1st Cavalry Regiment, refunded					15,115 00
June 7, " my order No. 12, on Gen. Treas. appr'd by Gov'r,					27,000 00
" 21, " part bounty of J. E. Lee, Co. A, 9th Regt. return'd,					14 00
" 27, " my order No. 13, on Gen. Treas. appr'd by Gov'r,					6,000 00
Aug. 20, " do No. 14, do do do					5,000 00
Sept. 1, " advance to officers of 10th Regiment, refunded. .					2,850 00
" 3, " do do 9th do do . .					3,220 00
" " " do do Battery L, do . .					150 00
" " " my order on Gen. Treas. No. 15, appr'd by Gov'r,					12,500 00
" 11, " do do No. 16, do do					25,000 00
" " " do do No. 17, do do					10,000 00
" 17, " do do No. 18, do do					30,000 00
" 22, " do do No. 19, do do					25,000 00
" 24, " do do No. 20, do do					30,000 00
" 25, " do do No. 21, do do					25,000 00
Oct. 4, " do do No. 22, do do					50,000 00
" " " do do No. 23, do do					50,000 00
" 8, " do do No. 24, do do					25,000 00
Oct. 8, " do do No. 25, do do					25,000 00
" 23, " do do No. 26, do do					60,000 00
" 31, " Assist's order on do No. 27, do do					60,000 00
Nov. 12, " my order on do No. 28, do do					40,000 00
Dec. 2, " do do No. 29, do do					25,000 00
" 12, " do do No. 30, do do					60,000 00
" 29, " do do No. 31, do do					30,000 00
" 29, " do do No. 32, do do					25,000 00
" 31, " part bounty of J. W. Goodwin, Company B, 2d Cavalry Regiment, discharged					139 00
					<hr/>
					\$696,761 72

Dec. 31, By balance old account, cash on hand. . \$19,244 81.

RE. PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1862.

(Signed)

JABEZ C. KNIGHT,

Paymaster General,

Rhode Island Militia.

[COPY.]

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12th, 1863.

Then personally appeared before me the above named Jabez C. Knight, in his capacity as Paymaster General of the State of Rhode Island, and acknowledged that the within account is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief,

(Signed)

G. B. JASTRAM,

Public Notary.

[COPY.]

The undersigned, in behalf of the Finance Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island, at the January Session do hereby certify, that we have carefully examined the vouchers and accounts of Col. Jabez C. Knight, Paymaster General, and find his annual account correctly stated, showing a balance due the State of nineteen thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-one cents. (\$19,244 81.)

(Signed)

GEORGE LEWIS COOKE,

On the part of the Senate.

(Signed)

GEORGE B. HOLMES,

On the part of the House.

PROVIDENCE, February 6, 1863.

REPORT OF GENERAL TREASURER.

[COPY.]

Receipts and Payments of the Military Department of the State of Rhode Island, from April 22, 1861, to December 31, 1862, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

From notes discounted at various times				\$710,750 00
" interest returned on note taken up before due				631 33
" interest on treasury notes				181 75
1861.				
Aug. 12.	T. J. Stead, Quartermaster General, by L. B. Frieze,			12,165 00
" 23.	T. J. Stead, Quartermaster General, by L. B. Frieze,			15,000 00
Oct. 29.	United States			231,478 51
Nov. 9.	T. J. Stead, Quartermaster General, per "E. D. Fogg,"			14,500 00
" 26.	T. J. Stead, Quartermaster General			15,978 30
1862.				
Jan. 9.	Sale of State bonds	2,000	00	
" "	Accrued interest on State bonds	32	33	
				2,032 33
Feb. 3.	Sale of do do	2,000	00	
" "	Accrued interest on do do	40	00	
				2,040 00
March 1.	Sale of do do	30,500	00	
" "	Accrued interest on do do	762	00	
				31,262 50
" 6.	Sale of do do	231,000	00	
" "	Accrued interest on do do	6,006	00	
				237,006 00
" 13.	Sale of do do	155,500	00	
" "	Accrued interest on do do	4,198	50	
" "	Premiums on do do	1,555	00	
				161,253 50
" 19.	Sale of do do	79,000	00	
" "	Accrued interest on do do	2,212	00	
				81,212 00
Carried forward				\$1,515,491 22

Amount brought forward.....		\$1,515,491 22
April 20. J. C. Knight, Paymaster General..		12,500 00
June 30. Bank of North America, interest on deposits.....		1,305 97
Oct. 4. Lyman B. Frieze, Quartermaster General.....		53,238 72
Nov. 10. Sale of State bonds.....	600,000 00	
“ “ Premiums on bonds.....	50,285 00	
“ “ Accrued interest on State bonds.....	7,612 28	
		<hr/> 657,897 28
Dec. 13. Sale of State bonds.....	600,000 00	
“ “ Premiums on bonds.....	50,264 40	
“ “ Accrued interest on State bonds.....	10,962 53	
		<hr/> 661,226 93
		<hr/> \$2,901,660 12

PAYMENTS.

Paid notes discounted.....	\$665,750 00	
“ discount on ditto.....	24,682 55	
“ interest on overdrafts at Bank N. America..	1,852 24	
“ Governor's orders, viz :		
T. J. Stead, Q. M. G....	\$489,221 20	
L. B. Frieze, do ..	210,495 80	
J. C. Knight, P. M. G... ..	758,250 00	
W. A. Knight, Asst. do..	60,000 00	
H. H. Ormsbee, do do..	1,500 00	
E. C. Mauran, Adj. Gen'l,	65,100 00	
Paid L. B. Frieze, do ..	1,000 00	
	<hr/> 1,585,567 00	
“ Order Gen'l Assembly (J. I. McCarty)..	1,000 00	
“ T. J. Stead, Q. M. G., notes for supplies..	85,700 00	
“ L. B. Frieze, do do ..	37,400 00	
“ Orders of the Gov'r, special bounty fund..	4,000 00	
“ Contingent expenses, (bond-plates, printing, &c.).....	448 12	
“ Interest on bonds (coupons).....	14,985 00	
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1863..	480,275 21	\$2,901,660 12

One outstanding note due Peoples Savings Bank, Providence,
\$45,000, due February 11th.

(Signed)

SAMUEL A. PARKER,
General Treasurer.

January 1st, 1863.

[COPY.]

The undersigned, in behalf of the Finance Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island, at the January Session, do hereby certify, that we have carefully examined the vouchers and accounts of the General Treasurer, for the Military Department, from April 22, 1861, to December 31, 1862, inclusive, and find his account submitted to us, correctly stated, showing a balance due the State of four hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-one cents. (\$480,275 21.)

(Signed)

GEORGE LEWIS COOKE,

On the part of the Senate.

(Signed)

GEORGE B. HOLMES,

On the part of the House.

PROVIDENCE, February 6, 1863.

TABLE

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of the various factors on the rate of the reaction. The results are given in the form of a table, the columns of which are headed by the names of the factors, and the rows by the names of the experiments. The numbers in the cells of the table represent the rate of the reaction, as determined by the method described in the text.

Experiment	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
10	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4

The results of the experiments show that the rate of the reaction increases with the increase of the concentration of the reactants. The rate of the reaction is also affected by the temperature, the catalyst, and the surface area of the reactants. The results of the experiments are given in the table above.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

State of Rhode Island,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.

ANNUAL REPORT

PLANT GENERAL

State of Rhode Island

FOR THE YEAR 1881

PRINTED BY
J. B. COOPER, STATE PRINTER
1882

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, December 31st, 1862. }

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

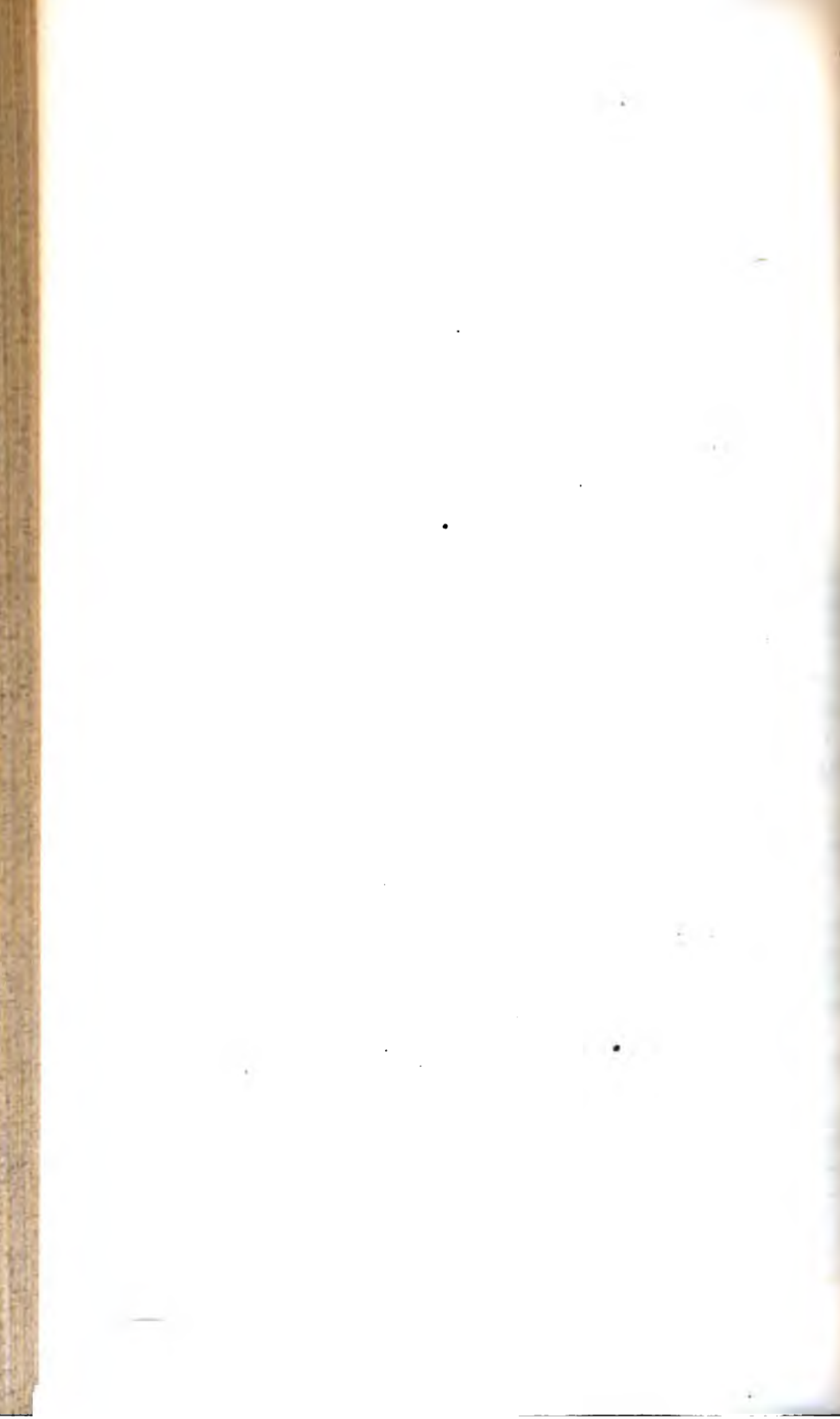
GENTLEMEN: — I have the honor herewith to present the Annual Report of
this Department for the past year, and remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.



ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Rebellion which broke out on the 12th of April, 1861, has continued steadily to increase, assuming gigantic proportions. The number of men, in both armies, may be estimated at not less than 2,000,000! a number truly appalling. The State of Rhode Island has continued during the year to forward troops to the "Seat of War," in answer to the several calls of the President of the United States, and is now actively engaged in filling up the old, and recruiting for new Regiments.

The following will show the doings of the State, through this Department for the past year.

The 3d Regiment, (now denominated the 3d Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery,) having by orders of the War Department been increased to 12 companies, the two extra companies were at once recruited. On the 14th of February, company A, having been completed, sailed for Port Royal.

The 1st Regiment R. I. Cavalry which was in Camp near Pawtucket, (now under the command of Col. Alfred N. Duffie, an accomplished French officer,) completed its organization. The 2d Battalion left for New York on the 12th of March, the 1st and 3d following on the 14th. The 3d being the New Hampshire Battalion.

On the 17th of March company M, being the 12th company of the 3d Regiment, left this city to join the Regiment.

The Rebel General Stonewall Jackson, having with a large body of men, made a sudden raid up the Shenandoah Valley, great anxiety was occasioned in Washington in regard to the safety of the Capital, and the Secretary of War deeming it of sufficient importance, forwarded on the 25th of May a telegram to Gov. Sprague, calling for all available troops in the State, to be sent immediately to Washington. The 9th and 10th Regiments and 10th Battery, made up mostly from the National Guards, were at once organized, equipped, and sent forward. The 10th commanded by Col. Zenas R. Bliss, and subsequently

by Col. James Shaw, Jr., leaving on the 27th, and the 9th John T. Pitman, leaving on the 29th. Thus two full Regiments forwarded to the Seat of War in the short period of four days, commanded by Capt. Edwin C. Gallup, followed in due order, leaving on the 17th of June.

A telegram having been received on the 28th of May, Cavalry to serve for a period of three months, orders were issued for the 7th Squadron, which was completed and sent into the field on the 1st of June, under the command of Major Augustus W. Corliss. The 10th Regiment, 10th Battery and 7th Squadron of Cavalry were in the service of the United States for a period of three months. The 10th Regiment and Battery performed their entire service in the forts near Harper's Ferry, active in the 7th Squadron was stationed near Harper's Ferry, active in the 10th Regiment and Battery arriving August 28th, the 7th Squadron of Cavalry on the 26th of September. And it may be added, that they performed the service with credit to the State. To the National Guard, a recent and voluntary organization is due for the promptness with which the call was answered, and their families and occupations at a moment's notice.

On the 2d of July the President of the United States issued a call for several States for 300,000 Volunteers to serve for a period of three months. "Rhode Island was called upon to furnish as her quota of Volunteers, made up by new Regiments, or by Recruits to fill up the ranks, which were greatly reduced by deaths, disabilities, discharges, &c.

Officers from the old Regiments were at once detailed to organize the respective Regiments. The 7th R. I. Regiment, (enlisted for three months) commanded by Col. Zenas R. Bliss, having on the 22d of May, Gov. Sprague, Camp Bliss was established near Providence, and commenced for the same. Col. Bliss then commanding the 1st Regiment, directed to report at Head Quarters and take command of the 7th R. I. Regiment, August, having been relieved from duty in the 10th, he assumed command and proceeded with its organization. On the 10th of September the 7th R. I. Regiment, having been fully organized and equipped, left for Washington. On the 10th of August, the President of the United States called for an additional 300,000 Volunteers to serve for a period of nine months, to be raised by draft. The same having been made in General Orders No. 99 from the 10th of August. The quota for this State was apportioned among the several States by General Orders No. 45, issued from this office, Sept. 23d, and may be found in the Appendix. On the 15th of September, under the command of the 7th R. I. Regiment, Col. Edwin Metcalf was ordered, and left for Washington, on the 15th of October.

The 12th Regiment, under the command of Col. Geo. H. Browne, was ordered on the 30th of September, and left for Washington on the 21st of October. In the short period of five weeks, two Regiments of maximum strength were recruited and sent into the field. There appearing to be no necessity for a draft, none so far has been ordered by the Governor, our quota being nearly filled by volunteers.

The following number of men were recruited under the call :

For the 11th Regiment.....	1,021
" 12th ".....	1,048
Deserted from Camp before being assigned.....	155
Making in the aggregate.....	2,224

Showing a deficiency of 489 men yet to be recruited. This deficiency will probably be made up from several towns which have not yet reported their full number, or in the excess of three years men called for under the orders of July 2d.

On the 23d of October, Battery H, 1st Reg. R. I. L. A., which had been recruiting during the past year finished its complement of men and left for Washington. This Battery has recruited in its Camp more than four times its complement of men, but in consequence of the many requisitions from the Batteries in the field to fill the ranks which had been reduced by the casualties of War, it has been deemed necessary to furnish such recruits from this Battery, and it was only after the Batteries in the field had been supplied with the requisite number, that Battery H was completed and permitted to leave the State.

On the 31st day of August, His Excellency the Governor, received from the War Department, authority to organize a Battalion for the 2d Regiment R. I. Cavalry; and on the 15th of November, additional authority was received to increase the same to a full Regiment of three Battalions. The 1st Battalion, commanded by Major Augustus W. Corliss was promptly raised. The Secretary of War having placed the same at the disposal of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, orders were issued directing Major Corliss to report in New York. Troops A and B left for that city on the 2d of December, Troop C on the 12th and Troop D, completing the Battalion, following on the 29th.

The balance of the Regiment is now being united under the superintendence of Major Corliss.

The whole number of men who have been enlisted in this State under the call of the President of the United States, of July 2d, to serve for three years or during the War, is as follows:—1st Cavalry, 268; 2d Cavalry, 416; 1st Light Artillery, 387; 3d Heavy Artillery, 190; 2d Regiment, 198; 4th Regiment, 128; 5th Regiment, 173; 7th Regiment, 948; Hospital Guard, 85;—Total, 2,788.

On the 19th of May, upon application of Governor Sprague, the Surgeon General of the United States gave authority for the establishment in this State of a Hospital for the sick and wounded Rhode Island Soldiers. The Marine Hospital located in the city of Providence was leased for that purpose, and Dr. Thomas Harris appointed surgeon in charge of the same. Arrangements having been completed for the reception of patients, Dr. Harris caused to be removed to said Hospital, the patients belonging to Rhode Island, who were then in the Hospital in Washington and its vicinity. The establishment of the General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, in the latter part of June, removed the necessity for continuing the Hospital in this city, and orders were issued on the 18th of August, directing Dr. Harris to transfer his patients to the Portsmouth Grove Hospital. They were accordingly removed and the Hospital abandoned. Dr. Harris having at that time been appointed Surgeon in the 7th Regiment, his care of the patients ceased upon their removal to the General Hospital. It having been found necessary to have a permanent guard for the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, a full company has been recruited and organized in accordance with authority from the War Department, under date, October 4th, and placed in command of Captain Christopher Blanding. On the 6th day of December the company was mustered into the service of the United States, for that special purpose and is now performing the duty assigned to it.

The State has been called upon to deplore the loss of many of our brave officers and men who have perished in the service of their country.

The names of *Slocum, Ballou, Prescott, Tower, Tillinghast, Pierce, Smith, Brown, Carpenter, Manton, Rodman, Ives, Curtis, Sayles, Babbitt, Hopkins, Briggs, Gladding, Taylor, Ainsworth, Gove and Sherman*, will long be remembered and cherished as gallant defenders of our glorious Union. The bodies of Gen. Rodman, Col. Slocum, Lieut. Cols. Curtis and Sayles, Majors Ballou and Babbitt, and Capt. Tower, having been recovered. . Were brought to this State and buried with military honors.

It is unnecessary to mention that the troops from this State have performed their duty like soldiers and like men. The great majority have been placed in positions to try their courage, and have ably sustained the honored reputation of the State. Where all have done so well, it would be invidious to single out Regiments or Batteries.

Various reports from commanding officers will be found in the Appendix.

RECAPITULATION.

Giving the total number of Volunteers who have enlisted since the 21st day April, 1861.

Three Years' Volunteers.

1st Regiment R. I. Cavalry.....	1,056	
2d " " ".....	413	
1st " " Light Artillery.....	1,712	
3d " " Heavy ".....	2,015	
2d " " Volunteers.....	1,449	
4th " " ".....	1,038	
5th " " ".....	723	
7th " " ".....	919	
Hospital Guard.....	85	
		9,410

Nine Months' Volunteers.

11th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	1,021	
12th " " ".....	1,048	
Deserted from Camp before being assigned.....	155	
		2,224

Three Months' Volunteers.

1st Regiment R. I. D. Militia.....	1,165	
1st Battery.....	145	
10th ".....	147	
7th Squadron R. I. Cavalry.....	171	
9th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.....	857	
10th " " ".....	662	
		3,147

In United States and other Regiments out of the State..	425
" " " Navy about.....	1,400

The quota of this State, upon the several calls of the President of the United States, for 500,000 and 300,000 volunteers, to serve for three years or the war, amounts to 7,232.

The State having furnished to this date, 9,410, a balance is shown in our favor of 2,178, or a little more than 80 per cent. in excess of our quota.

Upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, the General Assembly at its January Session unanimously directed him to procure a sword for presentation to Major General A. E. Burnside, "for his recent victory at Roanoke Island, one of the most brilliant exploits of the war." The Quartermaster General and myself were appointed by the Governor a Committee to procure the same. After examining the designs presented by different parties, it

was determined to give the order for the sword to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the well known manufacturers in the city of New York, to be made from a design prepared by Capt. Augustus Hoppin, A. A. General, together with the artist connected with their establishment. The sword, a magnificent piece of workmanship, reflected the highest credit upon those who were identified with its design and manufacture.

It was my good fortune to be elected by the Governor to present the sword in person to General Burnside. On the 2d of June, I left this city for Newbern, N. C., accompanied by Capt. Henry Bedlow, A. A. General. The General being absent at the time of my arrival, the ceremony was delayed until the 20th of June. On the afternoon of that day the presentation took place, in the presence of 16,000 troops, together with a large and brilliant staff. The deafening cheers which went up throughout the entire lines, combined with the presence of so large a body of well disciplined troops, presented a scene to be remembered.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 99, issued by the War Department August 9th, 1862, calling upon the Governors of the respective States to cause an enrollment to be made of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, His Excellency the Governor directed the Commissioners (see General Orders No. 38, of May 20th, in the Appendix,) whom he had appointed to superintend the draft as called for in said General Orders No. 99, to cause to be made the enrollment within their respective districts. Their rolls have been returned to this office, giving the names of those liable to do military duty, which includes those now in the service of the United States. The enrollment for 1862, called for under the Statutes was omitted, and the above declared by special act of the General Assembly, to be the enrollment for this year.

The following shows the number of men enrolled in the several cities and towns, as reported by the Commissioners :

	In U. S. Service.	Subject to Draft.	Total enrolled.
City of Newport.....	231	932	1,163
Town of Tiverton.....	45	185	230
“ Portsmouth.....	18	225	243
“ Middletown.....	26	158	184
“ Little Compton.....	9	141	150
“ Jamestown.....	5	35	40
“ New Shoreham.....	9	139	148
“ Bristol.....	159	407	566
“ Warren.....	44	227	271
“ Barrington.....	15	84	99
“ Coventry.....	150	443	593

	In U. S. Service.	Subject to Draft.	Total enrolled.
Town of East Greenwich	76	198	274
" West Greenwich	50	138	188
" Warwick	242	703	945
" Charlestown	28	123	151
" Westerly	65	436	501
" North Kingstown	101	336	437
" Hopkinton	114	269	383
" Richmond	90	166	256
" Exeter	50	214	264
" South Kingstown	105	537	642
City of Providence	952	5,775	6,727
Town of North Providence	476	916	1,392
" East Providence	47	204	251
" Pawtucket	234	445	679
" Cumberland	185	642	827
" Cranston	370	619	989
" Scituate	180	440	620
" Smithfield	495	1,177	1,672
" Glocester	119	241	360
" Johnston	116	339	445
" Foster	89	165	254
" Burrillville	67	366	433
Total	4,962	17,425	22,387

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The several Chartered Companies, comprising the Active Militia of this State, having furnished a great number of officers and men for the Regiments in the service of the United States, a great falling off in their rolls is apparent. The day parade and guard duty which most of them were called upon to perform at the Providence and Portsmouth Grove Hospitals, comprise their service for the past year. Very little attention has been given to the filling up of the companies, but it is hoped that upon the re-organization of the Militia under the new law the rolls will present increased numbers.

The following named Chartered Companies comprise the Active Militia :

Newport County.

*Newport Artillery, Independent Charter.

Providence County.

*Providence Horse Guards,

" Marine Corps of Artillery,

" Artillery,

" Mechanics Rifles,
Scituate Rifles.

*Providence First Light Infantry,

" National Cadets.

*Pawtucket Light Guard,

" Light Guard Battalion, Companies A, B, C and D.

*Woonsocket Guards.

Washington County.

Westerly Rifles,
 Pettiquamscutt's Infantry, Kingston,
 Narragansett Guards, South Kingstown.

Kent County.

Kentish Artillery, Apponaug,
 " Guards, East Greenwich,
 *Red Bank Light Infantry, Phenix.

** Bristol County.*

Bristol Artillery, Independent Charter,
 Warren Artillery.

Making in the Aggregate:

- 1 Company of Cavalry,
- 1 Battery of Light Artillery,
- 5 Companies of Artillery, acting as Infantry,
- 3 Companies of Rifles,
- 8 Companies of Infantry,
- 1 Battalion of 4 Companies of Infantry.

The Companies which have performed guard duty at Provident mouth Grove Hospitals are designated by a star opposite their names.

The General Assembly, at its Extra Session in August last, passed a Militia Law, which will effect an entire change in the organization of the Militia. Under the new law, the entire Enrolled Militia will be divided into Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, Battalions, &c., and each person on the roll will be obliged to perform during the year a specified amount of military duty, thus giving all able bodied citizens an opportunity of becoming versant with the duties of a soldier. As in times like the present, when it is liable to be called upon to furnish troops for a special emergency, the military power of the State is greatly enhanced, if it can furnish *upon call* well disciplined men. It but remains for the people to manifest a proper appreciation of the requirements of the law, and *voluntarily* conform to its provisions. The organization has not yet been effected, in consequence of not receiving the rolls of several towns. Full returns having now been received, the organization will be proceeded with at an early day. The business of the office has greatly increased since the beginning of the year. The reports and returns become voluminous are of great value, not only at the present time, but for years to come.

In closing, I beg leave to express my obligations to Captain Chapin of my staff, and the gentlemen employed in this office, for their kind services and uniform courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. MAURAN

Adjutant

APPENDIX, (A.)

CONTAINING SUNDRY ORDERS.



State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 20th, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 38.

The attention of all citizens of this State comprehended in the classes of persons subject to enrollment or to draft, as prescribed by the War Department of the United States, is directed to the following orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, August 9, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 99.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILITIA.

In pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft; also, that if any State shall not by the fifteenth of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand Volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of Volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose:

It is ORDERED:—*First*, The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of the three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from the Department of this date, according to the regulations henceforth set forth.

Second. The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants thereof, and to notify the Secretary of War of the location of such rendezvous and the names of the commandants; and it is important that the rendezvous should be few in number and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Third. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five within the respective counties, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, &c., and in what capacity, or any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment

and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States, on vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and approved by such Governors.

Fourth. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying out the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, the draft shall be conducted as follows:

1st. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the lists of names shall be filed in the offices of the sheriffs of the counties in which the persons reside.

2d. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the draft, hear and determine excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from the draft. Such commissioners shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem, and he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

3d. The enrollment officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the lists, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed; and the commissioner thereupon give notice by handbills posted in each township of his county, the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined, and shall fix the time, to be specified in the order aforesaid, within ten days after the enrollment; at which time the draft shall be made, and all persons exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make their exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be struck from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible. The following persons shall in like manner strike from the list the names of all persons now in the service of the United States; all telegraph operators and constructors at the date of the 5th day of August, 1862; all engineers of locomotives on railroad at the date of the 5th day of August, 1862; all officers—judicial and executive—of the United States; the members of both houses of Congress, and their clerks; all custom house officers and their clerks; all post officers and their clerks; all persons employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferry-men who are employed at any ferry on post roads; all pilots actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships; all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, or on the ground of physical disability, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption shall be made for disability, unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified to the Governor by the Governor in each county for this purpose. 5th. As before provided by the commissioner for making the draft, the sheriff, in his absence such person as the commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box of a like character used for drawing jurors, separately folded ballots, containing the names of the persons remaining on said enrollment lists not stricken off, as before provided, and the person appointed by the commissioner and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw a name or wheel a number of ballots equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the law of each State as the proper quota of such county. 6th. A printed copy of the list of his enrollment or draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the draft, shall thereupon be served by a person to be appointed by the commissioner, on each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person, or by leaving it at his known place of residence. 7th. Any person so drafted, may offer a substitute, or a man of the rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute, if he is a married man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and shall be accepted with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor, to subject himself to the same obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he been accepted. 8th. The persons thus drafted shall be taken to the rendezvous at the county seat of their respective counties, within five days after the date of the draft, and when transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States. 9th. As soon as the draft has been made, and the names are marked on the enrollment list, the commissioner will send a copy of the list to the commandant of the rendezvous, and another copy of the same to the Governor of the State; who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies of infantry, by assigning one hundred and one men to each company, and to send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous. 10th. At the expiration of the time allowed for the draft to reach the rendezvous, the commandant shall proceed to complete

of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service, and in case the laws in any State shall provide for an election of officers, they shall be elected under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States in order that they may be commissioned, and the non-commissioned may be appointed either before or after muster, as the Colonel of the regiment shall decide. 11th. As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated, the muster rolls shall be made out under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose. 12th. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns instead of counties.

Fifth.—Provost Marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the Governors thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary, to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend at such place of rendezvous.

Sixth.—In case any State shall not by the fifteenth day of August, furnish its quota of additional three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President on the second day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated under the direction of the Governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota. The number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

Seventh.—From and after the fifteenth day of August, no new regiments of volunteers will be organized, but the premium bounty and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 14, 1862. }

ORDER RESPECTING VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

Ordered.—1st. That after the fifteenth of this month, bounty and advanced pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing but not yet raised.

2d. Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the twenty-second day of this month, and if not completed by that time, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated, and superfluous officers mustered out.

3d. Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the first day of September.

4th. The draft for three hundred thousand militia called for by the President, will be made on Wednesday, the third day of September, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and five o'clock, P. M., and continue from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

5th. If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

6th. The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will under any circumstances be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

The following additional regulation for the enrollment of the draft of the militia has been issued:—

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.,

ADDITIONAL REGULATION FOR THE ENROLLMENT AND DRA

ORDERED: *Eighth.* That in filling all requisitions for militia, the several States will be apportioned, by the Governors, among the (where practicable) among the subdivisions of counties, so that all to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers theretofore furnished into the service of the United States, and whose stipulations shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

For the purpose of carrying the above regulations into effect,

IT IS ORDERED—I.—A general rendezvous for the persons who the purpose named in the preceding orders from the War Department, is hereby established near the city of Providence, at a place designated.

All drafted militia, until otherwise ordered, will be under the command of Charles T. Robbins, who, as such commandant, will discharge the duties of such officer by the above orders.

II.—Nathaniel Wheaton, for the city of Providence, David M. Smith, for the city of Newport, and the town clerk in each of the other towns, with the duty of causing a complete enrollment to be made of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, within their respective towns, according to the directions contained in said orders, and they will report to the Adjutant General to receive further instructions. He is authorized to appoint such number of assistants, to be approved by the Adjutant-General-in-Chief, as may be necessary in order to complete the enrollment. He is also authorized to appoint a clerk in the office of the sheriff of the county within which his duties are performed, on or before the 25th day of August, 1862. The commissioners to be appointed, hereafter to be named, will also superintend the making of the enrollment, and the officers for that purpose hereby appointed will strictly conform to the instructions which may be given by such commissioners. It is especially enjoined upon them, whether exempted from the performance of military duty or not, to perform the patriotic duty of assisting the enrolling officers in perfecting their lists, and to furnish them with the names of all persons in their neighborhoods liable to be drafted, so that the burdens of the State may be fairly distributed. When proper information is refused to any enrolling officer, the fact and the name of the person so refusing to furnish the required information will be reported to the Judge Advocate General at Providence.

III.—There will be hereafter appointed Commissioners to superintend the enrollment, who, in addition to the duties incumbent upon them by the Orders of the War Department, will also superintend the making of the enrollment within their respective districts.

For the city of Providence,

For the county of Newport,

For the county of Bristol and town of
East Providence, }

For the towns of Gloucester, Burrill-
ville and Scituate, }

For the towns of Smithfield and Cum-
berland, }

For the towns of North Providence
and Pawtucket, }

For the county of Washington,

For the towns of Johnston, Cranston }
and Foster, }
For the towns of Coventry, East and }
West Greenwich and Warwick. }

The above named commissioners shall make the draft required by the above recited orders of the number of men to make up the required quotas, in their respective districts, according to the apportionment hereafter to be furnished them, on or before the said tenth day of September, 1862, and shall immediately thereafter transmit a list of the names of the persons so drafted to the Commandant of the General Rendezvous, and another copy to the Adjutant General.

IV.—All persons drafted will, within five days thereafter, assemble at the following places:

All persons drafted from the city of Providence, from the towns of Glocester, Burrillville, Scituate, Smithfield, Cumberland, North Providence, Pawtucket, Johnston and Cranston, at the General rendezvous to be hereafter designated.

All persons drafted from the county of Newport, at the city of Newport.

All persons drafted from the county of Bristol and the town of East Providence, at the town of Bristol.

All persons drafted from the county of Washington, at Kingston Hill, in the town of South Kingstown.

All persons drafted from the towns of Foster, Coventry, East and West Greenwich and Warwick, in the town of East Greenwich.

V. The Brigadier Generals of the several brigades will detail officers from their respective commands to take charge of the persons so assembled at the places above named, from whence to the General Rendezvous transportation will be furnished upon proper requisition.

VI.—Attention is directed to the privilege of furnishing a substitute allowed by the sixth clause of the fourth article of the Regulations of the War Department.

VII.—While the enrollment is progressing, and before the draft has been made, volunteers for nine months' service may be enlisted in any town or city, and the number of such volunteers will be deducted from the quota of the town or city by which they are furnished, but no volunteers will be credited to the quota of any other town than the one in which he is enrolled. The names of all persons who may volunteer, must be reported to the Commissioner for the district within which the town from which each volunteer comes is situated, on or before the first day of September next.

VIII.—Surgeons to examine into cases of alleged disability within districts hereafter to be assigned to them, will be appointed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

The following named gentlemen were subsequently appointed to fill the blank in paragraph 8.

For the city of Providence.....	HENRY LIPFITT.
For the county of Newport.....	DR. ROBERT J. TAYLOR.
For the county of Bristol and town of East Providence.....	GEN. WM. T. BARTON.
For the towns of Glocester, Burrillville and Scituate.....	JOHN L. ROSS.
For the towns of Smithfield, Cumberland, North Providence and Pawtucket.....	COL. OLNEY ARNOLD.
For the county of Washington.....	ALFRED B. CHADSEY.
For the towns of Johnston, Cranston and Foster.....	WM. V. DABOL.
For the towns of Coventry, East and West Greenwich and Warwick.....	JAS. WATERHOUSE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
PROVIDENCE, Sept. 4th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 40.

Until further orders, the several Commissioners who have been appointed to attend the draft directed by the orders of the War Department, dated August 9, 1862, are hereby authorized and directed to receive Volunteers for nine months' service, in several towns within their respective districts, in conformity with the provisions of Section 7, of General Orders, No. 38.

Recruits for the old Regiments will continue to be received. The State Bounty, \$300, and the Government Bounty, will continue to be paid until further orders who may enlist in said Regiments.

The several towns are requested to appoint committees to aid in procuring volunteers, as the number of men who may volunteer from each town will be deducted from the quotas of each town, and the draft be made for only the number required to fill the quota.

Volunteers upon offering themselves for enlistment will be examined by the Surgeons appointed under General Orders, No. 38, and will if found to be able and capable of performing military duty, be furnished with a certificate to that effect, when the State bounty will be paid, according to the recent act of the General Assembly, and the Volunteers be forwarded to the General Rendezvous. The several Commissioners are authorized to arrange within their respective districts with the committees of the towns for the payment of the State Bounty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
PROVIDENCE, December 20th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 58.

The following resignation having been received from the Quartermaster General, the same is hereby accepted and approved:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 18th, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to tender you my resignation as Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1863, when the Report of this Department will be ready for examination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed)

L. B. FRIEZE,
Quartermaster General, State of Rhode Island

To His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Providence, R. I.

The thanks of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby presented to Brigadier General L. B. Frieze, for the constant, valuable and efficient services rendered the State since the commencement of the War.

and attention, is entitled to the respect and esteem
on with his Department.
s hereby appointed Quartermaster General, and will
of January, 1863.
nder-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

LAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, December 22d, 1862. }

9.

nder-in-Chief are hereby extended to Colonel George
eers, for his prompt report of the part his Regiment
sburg. Also, to Colonel Browne, and to those officers
d, for the unusual gallantry displayed by them on that

distinguished themselves, are

ard S. Cheney,
am E. Hubbard,
ant Richard A. Briggs, (killed.)
George F. Lawton.
Stephen M. Hopkins.
Christopher H. Alexander.
George Bucklin.
John S. Roberts.
James M. Pendleton, 2d.
George N. Taber.
John P. Abbott.

ch praise cannot be awarded. His gallantry and activity

ajor Charles H. Potter.

rancisco H. Ballou.

dward F. Bacon.

uther Cole, Jr.

oseph Pollard, merits especial attention.

men in action, merit advancement and commendation,
unworthy in the moment of peril, deserve censure and

representative of those officers who distinguished themselves,
Major Potter as among those of the non-commissioned,
nt.

ef directs his thanks to be presented to Colonel Bliss,
7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers, for meritorious conduct
ricksburg of the 18th.

eral Nagle, commanding his Brigade, and extracts from
rt, are hereby published as a part of this order :

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT R. I. Vols., }
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 14. 1862. }

Instructions this day received, dated Headquarters 1st
y Corps, Dec. 14th, 1862, I have the honor to report that
eers went into action near the city, about 12 o'clock, M.,
heavy fire until withdrawn at 7 1-2 P. M.

Both officers and men behaved splendidly and to my entire satisfaction was very heavy, owing to the ground over which we were obliged to pass, exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and small arms.

Lieutenant Colonel Sayles was struck by a shell and instantly killed on the arrival on the field.

Major Babbitt and Adjutant Page were both severely wounded on the arrival of the enemy's works.

The fact, that the battle of yesterday was the first general engagement has been in ; the long time they remained under very heavy fire, and the long list of casualties herewith enclosed, are stronger proof of mine that the Regiment has done its duty.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Z. R. BLISS
Colonel Seventh

To JOHN D. BUTOLETTE, Captain and A. A. General.

[COPY.]

[Extract from report of General Nagle.]

"The 6th New Hampshire, (Colonel Griffin,) and 7th Rhode Island advanced to the front on the right of the railroad, in good order, and from the enemy's artillery.

* * * * *
Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of my specially the 7th R. I., and
The 7th R. I. hand never been under fire before.

* * * * *
and much credit is due to Colonel Bliss
ner in which he manœuvred his men, he having lost the assistance
Colonel, Major and Adjutant, during the engagement.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

ADJUTANT GENERAL
PROVIDENCE, December

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 60.

The Commander-in-Chief presents his thanks to Colonel Tompkins of the First Regiment R. I. L. Artillery, who took part in the battle of the 13th instant.

The officers and men of this favorite corps must know with what pride the report of their honorable and efficient conduct.

The report of Colonel Tompkins is added as a part of this order :

"The six Batteries of this Regiment with this army, were all engaged in battle, and sustained a loss of six killed, twenty wounded and one missing. The Battery was more hotly engaged than either of the others, losing sixteen men. The Battery was ordered up to the front line to give confidence to the men who were massing. As they came into Battery an entire Regiment of the rear, passing through the Battery, to their credit, he it said, not left his post, but all stood by their guns, and as soon as the Infantry gave the order, he opened fire upon the enemy. The conduct of Hazard, his officers and men, was in the highest degree. The others all behaved well with the exception of the men of Battery D, who did not keep up with their guns when the enemy was fighting. Captain Arnold, of Battery A, took command of his Battery and proved himself a good officer under fire."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C.

PENDIX, (B.)

**S REPORTS RECEIVED FROM COMMANDING
OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.**



[COPY.]

FORT "BARTOW," ROANOKE ISLAND, /
DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, Feb. 10, 1862. }

or to write you last from Camp California, Va. Since
ached from "Howard's Brigade," and assigned to that of
gade, Burnside's Division, and reported for duty at An-
Embarked on the Steamer Eastern Queen, for Fortress
the 10th, and sailed for Hatteras Inlet the 11th, arrived
the 18th, where we were obliged to lay until the 28th,
ver the Bulk Head. The "Pocahontas," on which our
t on the Cape, and all the horses except 19, perished. I
the teamers that were with them were lost, but all suc-
joining the Regiment. On the 5th of July, the fleet
d in sight the same evening. The Gunboats having
ommenced the bombardment of Forts "Bartow," "Hu-
ting eight 32s, and one 7 inch rifled Parrot, on "Bar-
Parrot, on "Huger;" and three 32s on "Blanchard,")
M., and continued through the day. The Troops from
the same evening, without opposition, with the excep-
e sounding party of the 5th Battalion R. I. V., wounding
the enemy, (not approaching near enough to do us any
en in all, with from two to three guns each.
the 1st Brigade, General Foster's, were put in motion,
e 2d, ours; the 3d, General Parke remaining for a short
ery, R. I., having been deployed on our right, and the
n our left to prevent flank movements. We, that is, the
dered forward. When the head of General Foster's col-
hile on the road, they were suddenly met by a sharp vol-
ts of a Dahlgreen 12 Brass Field Piece from behind a
enemy, Fort Defiance, across and commanding the only
de of which was an hitherto impassible cypress swamp.
ere supported by Reno, who threw two Regiments on
I. were ordered to follow part of Foster's Brigade in
holding the 9th N. Y. in reserve. Our men at once
waist deep with mud and water, and after almost incredi-
our way through briars, cypress, and a dense mass of
arly succeeded in turning their flank on the left and
e 9th N. Y. to charge in front, when the enemy finding
the island, followed by Regiments of Foster and Reno
ering the 9th N. Y. to cut off their retreat by the Nag's
Jennings Wise, prisoner, and capturing the Battery at
umbiads. The enemy retreated to Weir Point, where
t surrendered to Generals Foster and Reno, about 3,000

General Burnside ordered the 4th R. I. to proceed to Peck Point and take of Fort Bartow, giving us the 10th Conn. for our support. We immediately for the Point, and took possession of the place, planting the banner of the 4th on the ramparts. The 8th North Carolina were within about one half mile of being to take possession of it—the Battalion of 17th N. C. having evacuated two hours before we took possession—when they saw our flag on the Fort they surrendered to General Reno. The larger Fort on the Main was fired at a few minutes after our arrival and consumed.

We have taken thirty-five to forty pieces of Artillery, about 4,000 stand of arms, camp equipage and stores of four Regiments of Infantry. The Gunboats of the Navy have escaped up the Sound. Four to five hundred of the enemy got off the 4th a Regiment from Norfolk, that were coming to reinforce the rebels, did not last away. The enemy had sunk hulks and driven spiles into the channel, and their masked batteries and the natural advantages of the Island, they supposed made their position impregnable to any force we could bring against them. We never got through that swamp I can hardly conceive of now, as it was, we were there hours in it; half of the time the Regiment was under fire, but the distance was four hundred yards off the Battery, and the enemy being obliged to take us off from the constant firing of Foster's advance, preserved us from loss. I don't think we have lost a man, all but one, (Corporal Perkins,) having joined the Regiment, I think he will be found. A number of our men in the 4th had balls through their coats and blankets. Our Flag being half rolled up, did not present much surface and we only got one bullet hole through it—shall do better when we have a new one. The 4th was cool and did well, all our force behaved well and gave satisfaction to the commanding officers of the Division. I must now close this hasty and sketch, hoping it will give you some idea of the battle of Roanoke. Our Regiment again embarked on board the E. Q., and are to proceed to ——— I suppose blank I am unable to fill,

And remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

I. P. RODMAN, Colonel

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 4TH REGT. R. I. VOLUNTEERS

BEAUFORT, DEPARTMENT, N. C., May 1st

SIR:—I have the honor to report the action of the 4th R. I., in the reduction of Fort Macon, which surrendered to our forces on the 26th ult., after a march which was hardly a forced one. The 3d Brigade of this Department, or a portion of it, invested Fort Macon on the 25th of March, 1862.

The 4th R. I. had two companies in Beaufort—one in Carolina City, and so on. The labor of those on the Banks was very arduous, as much so as we could well endure, which was cheerfully performed without flinching. Five companies of the 4th alternately relieved the 8th Ct. and 5th R. I. Battalion in the trenches, exposed through the day to the fire of the enemy, during which siege batteries were planted. Not a day passed that the enemy did not fire from thirty to fifty shells, none of which, I am happy to say, injured our regiment.

The exposure and fatigue incident to our duty has largely increased our losses and we have lost six men by death since we arrived. Their names will appear in the Adjutant's report to General Maurant, which we have at last completed. On the morning of the 26th, and in two or three hours told with fear of the enemy's works. They held out for about ten hours, when, by a flag of truce, requested a cessation of hostilities, preparatory to a surrender. General Burnside, and on the morning of the 27th, Fort Macon was ours. The 5th R. I. being on duty in the trenches, received their arms, and five companies of men relieved Major Wright, guarding the prisoners until they were shipped off.

The Fort is much damaged by our fire, and some twenty-six guns were unfit for service. The flag that was flying on the Fort, General Parke has requested General Burnside to send to you. Nine companies of the 4th are now quartered in a fine building for a hospital, where, I do not doubt, our men will

submitted,
 the honor to remain,
 Your obedient servant,

I. P. RODMAN, *Colonel 4th R. I.*
Providence, R. I.

[COPY.]

JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 1862.

honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions of the 15th instant, from the acting Brigadier General, commanding the 15th. Company I, Captain Strahan, being in advance of the 1st Brigade, and a detachment under my K, remaining in charge of the battery at this point. The companies, B, E, F, H, and K, numbering three hundred and twenty-two field, three staff, and fourteen company officers. Companies B, F, and K, of my battalion were deployed under the direction of Major Sisson, at the entrance to the wood, to support the troops of the 1st Brigade who had fallen point by the parties thrown out as skirmishers. After orders to support the 97th Penn. Volunteers, the battalion moved on the right of the 3d Regiment N. H. Volunteers, and in a marshy ground flanking the enemy's battery. We had commenced firing, when an order came to capture a battery as was firing with a fatal effect on the 8d N. H. Regiment. We were then ordered to about face, and advanced upon the thickest of the enemy's ranks, where our field-guns were concealed. In effecting this object we engaged the enemy's sharpshooters in the thicket at our front and in our ranks, but all pressed forward, the men cheering.

of the woods as rapidly as possible; and with great difficulty, encountering small parties of rebels, many of whom were prisoners being secured. A few of my men succeeded in getting through the thicket and gaining sight of the field-guns, three in all, supported apparently by only two or three companies of men. In curing them, but the 3d N. H. Regiment having fallen in order my men to retire, which they did in good order, losing off such of our dead and wounded as could be seen. I want of experience, I have great hesitation in speaking of my command, some of whom were, not like myself, for I only appreciate the honor of leading such men into battle, for their coolness, steadiness and courage. If any faltered I would not mention it. Where all did their duty so well, I mention a few names, without detracting from the merits of others. Major H. is credited for his successful management of the skirmishers and his constant efforts to aid me in carrying out the various orders of the morning.

...king of the Adjutant of the battalion, First Lieutenant [name obscured] always prompt and cool, and sustaining me in every difficult long experience as a soldier. First Lieutenant A. E. B, was especially energetic and active. Second Lieutenant [name obscured] Company E, nobly proved himself deserving the commendation for his departure from Hilton Head, falling mortally wounded into the thicket from which the enemy so severely attacked. [name obscured] Jr., and First Lieutenant C. R. Brayton, of Company H, [name obscured] and zealously supported me. First Lieutenant A. W. [name obscured] Second Lieutenant D. B. Churchill, of Company K, particularly their coolness and energy. I am pleased to name First

Sergeant G. W. Greene and Sergeant J. B. Batcheldee, of Company B, O. A. Thompson, of Company E, and First Sergeant W. Wheeler, Jr., as distinguished for gallant conduct. I shall feel justified in recommending the Governor of Rhode Island for promotion.

It is with a bitter feeling of regret, though with no sense of shame, I report the serious loss sustained by my battalion—1 sergeant, 6 privates, 4 corporals, 24 privates wounded; 1 corporal, 7 privates missing—

I have the honor to be,

Lieutenant,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

EDWIN M.

Major commanding 2d Battalion, 8d Reg. I.

To Lieut. Channing Clapp, A. A. A. General.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS

HILTON HEAD, JUNE 19th, 1862.

To His Excellency Gov. Sprague, Providence, R. I.:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith the official copy of Metcalf's report of the part taken by his Battalion, 3d R. I. Artillery, Secessionville, James Island, S. C., June 16th, 1862. Major Metcalf's thrown forward into the position of which he first speaks, with the 3d N. H. and supported by the 97th Penn. and 47th N. Y. Regiments, for the purpose of down the fire of the enemy's main works, while Gen. Stevens made his attack. This was so well done by the 3d N. H. Regiment and by Major Metcalf while with the N. H. Regiment, that the enemy were wholly unable to resist. General Stevens succeeded in bringing forward his command to the bankment about four hundred yards of the work without the loss of a man while crossing a large open space before reaching the bankment.

I desire to express to your Excellency my extreme admiration of the soldierly conduct of Major Metcalf's Battalion, and particularly of the conduct of the 3d N. H. Regiment. It is my belief that no officers or men could have behaved better under the circumstances, and certainly no officer could have led his command with more skill than did Major Metcalf.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT W.

Colonel 1st Mass. Cavalry, commanding

[COPY.]

ENTRENCHMENTS, HILTON HEAD

JUNE, 19th, 1862.

GOVERNOR—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that a small party of the 3d N. H. Regiment arrived here a few days since, which, though of itself, not of much importance, is quite so. After the departure of the Charleston expedition, our force in the entrenchments, of all arms, did not exceed six hundred effective men. In command of the post, felt quite anxious for the safety of the garrison, and a large amount of stores here, and I, as commander of the 3d here, and as a result, felt no less so, therefore I have been required by the Colonel to visit all the outposts on this Island, once in two or three days. Last week, on these reconnoissances, I learned the enemy had been quite active on the White House, so called. The Captain commanding the outpost, found a boat and eight oarsmen for the purpose of visiting Pinkney Island, thence to said house where we have a small picket, distant from the house about a mile. On landing, I discovered the enemy had increased their force to

boats sufficient to cross six or seven hundred at one time ;
s, all within two days. That they were constantly firing on
the upper windows of the house, which being three story,
stage.

I recommended the destruction of the boats and house, by
howitzers on board of a steamer and shelling the place. But
as the Charleston expedition had taken every thing. I then
take a seige gun to the nearest point, which is Buckingham
of miles, and shell them from there, under cover of which fire,
the 45th Penn., who commands the outposts, could cross and
Colonel Beaver very heartily entered into the arrangement. So the
pounder Parrot gun, drawn by fourteen horses, two wagons
went to cross poor bridges, and a detachment, consisting of one
two Corporals and twenty-two privates ; and marched from
one of operations too early to commence on account of the
my gun and wagons, from the enemy, until half past five
Colonel Beaver told me he was ready. I then opened fire. The
house, (distant as I said about 2,500 yards,) and the fourth
the range exact. I shelled the woods and the road to Bruton,
half an hour high, Lieut. Colonel Beaver embarked in six
boats, with about one hundred and twenty-five men. I con-
tinued nearly reached the opposite shore, when I ceased firing
the sun went down, there was no moon, and it shortly be-
came twilight here. For one hour and a half I looked anx-
iously ; at the expiration of which time a glimmer of light was
seen there, and in a few minutes the White House and out build-
ings. The sight was a beautiful one. The heavens were lit up
and could be seen far inland ; and the enemy were admonished
of operations under our very nose. In a few moments boats
told me they were our friends, as I had told Colonel Beaver
of approaching without that signal. Reverses were provided
Colonel Beaver I should bring that gun back, and did
things were consumed, then limbered up, and marched back
a little after midnight. I regret that I am unable to enclose
report, as it has gone to headquarters, when it returns I will

tiful arm, but the projectile is faulty, and not to be depended
on would turn end over end. I endeavored to remedy it, and
packing them and packing the base with paper. The extreme
four miles, and very accurate when the projectile does not
be noted that after Colonel Beaver embarked, I opened fire again
and crossed.

nor to be,

Governor,

Your obedient servant,

C. BLANDING,

Major commanding 8d R. I. Artillery, Hilton Head.
Sprague, Providence, R. I.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS, COMPANY D, R. I. ARTILLERY, }
CAMP, (opposite Fredericksburg,) Va., Aug. 10th, 1862. }

to make the following report of the part my company took
this place, of August 5th, 6th and 7th. The Battery left
morning of the 5th, crossed the Rappahannock, and proceeded
where it joined the Brigade of General Gibbon, consisting
of 19th Ind. Regiments of Infantry, together with the 3d Ind.
at the advance, followed by the 2d Wis., which immediately
the village of Thornsburg, fourteen miles from Fredericks-
burg, we came upon the enemy who opened upon our advance
small arms. Hearing the rapid firing in front, I halted the

Battery and immediately received an order to send forward one section, which was executed by Lieutenant Harkness, whom I accompanied, in order to learn the nature of the position, and whatever else might be necessary. After tearing down the section was taken into a field at the right of the road, and formed in battery on top of a little hill, the left bank of the Mathew river. After the section was in position, the remainder of the Battery was ordered forward. The enemy's Cavalry was distinctly seen descending a road in the woods, about one thousand yards, and to the left of our front, while to their left, about one hundred yards, a piece just getting into battery, directly over which our first shell exploded, and to limber up and disappear without firing a shot. Our fire was then directed at the Cavalry in the woods. The first shell was a little short, but the second was admirable, which followed by a few others, cleaned the wood. Quite a little force was discovered in a small clump of trees about three hundred yards distant, and to our front, but a few well directed shells soon dispersed them. The expedition at this point until the next morning. Leaving our bivouac at 5 o'clock, A. M. we advanced about eight miles, when learning that a considerably superior force of the enemy had been sent by the Bowling Green road to attack us in the rear, the commanding General deemed it prudent to return. Just as we reached Thornsburg, and the ground of the skirmish of the day before, the enemy made an attack upon our front. Hatch, who was at Thornsburg with his Brigade, having been sent out to our front. As upon the day before, a section was first ordered forward, (Lieutenant Fitch then the remainder of the Battery. The enemy finding us in superior force, retreated most hurriedly, followed by our Cavalry and the Battery, except one gun which remained with the rear guard. We kept up the chase for two and a half hours, the enemy taking advantage of every available position to harass the retreating force. For the night at the Massaponox river. The next morning, August 7th, we moved to Spotsylvania Court House, thence back to camp on the morning of the 8th. The heat on the 5th and 6th was so intense that a large number of the infantry were wholly inefficient—one Regiment which left camp with upwards of seven hundred men, having but a few over five hundred fit for duty on the night of the 5th. The Battery came by the heat, but the men of the Battery stood it finely, not a single man being out.

It is my pleasure to report that both officers and men behaved throughout splendidly, not a single gun was aimed by a commissioned officer or sergeant, and whom attended to their appropriate duties in a manner most praiseworthy.

The gunners manifested the greatest coolness, and sighted their pieces with deliberation, and as little discomposure, as I have ever known them to exhibit in practice, and the accuracy of their fire, received the greatest praise from General Meade. The men, also, did not manifest ordinary excitement, though there was danger at any time, still the affair was sufficient to prove the men, who have behaved better nor with greater coolness.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

J. ALBERT MONROE,

Captain commanding Company D, R. I. Artillery.

To Lieutenant Jeffrey Hazzard, Adj't 1st R. I. Artillery.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 4TH REGT. R. I. VOLUNTEERS,

MOUTH ANTIETAM CREEK, Sept. 22, 1862.

To His Excellency Wm. Sprague, Gov. State of Rhode Island :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 4th Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers in the battle of Sharpsburg on the 17th inst :

On the afternoon of the 16th, Harland's Brigade, consisting of the 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 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584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711th, 712th, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811th, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911th, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th.

The Fourth had the left of the brigade line, and upon its left lay Fairchild's Battalion of Rodman's Division. About an hour after light, on the morning of the 17th, the

those of the regiments upon our left, and shortly after Division line, their range being very accurate. As soon as the ranks were dressed and the men directed to lie down in companies being in a more exposed position were brought forward.

Colonel Harland to follow the other Brigade to the left, move the enemy opened another battery on our right, enfilade of round shot, and completely commanding a little rise we should have been obliged to cross to reach the ground.

This fact was reported to Colonel Harland by an officer of the Regiment to move to the left and rear, through the position indicated by Lieutenant Ives, of General Rodman's Division. The order was executed, the Regiment moving by a wooded gully, but partially concealed from the enemy's heavy fire of shell and solid shot. The Regiment was well protected by a hill. As the Brigade filed through in rear of our original position commenced replying with rifle fire, to cover our retrograde movement which was almost fair was 2 killed, 8 wounded—among the latter the color-

ade advanced in time of battle to the top of the hill in front, and after crossing several fields, finally took a position on the left of which ran the Antietam Creek, on the opposite side of the position on our right was now very sharp, both artillery and infantry. Our Division constituted the extreme left of the line. The Division moved by the left flank to the Creek, and in the enemy's skirmishers who were sheltered behind a crossing the ford, filed to the left, (the other Brigade going to the right, and Harland's Brigade not yet having crossed,) and after throwing a fire of grape and shell upon us, and the 16th Ct., and was taking a position to support our left, retired, it had passed, this Regiment, by Colonel Harland's position at right angles to our original one. From here we were taken by Colonel Fairchild's Brigade, through a field, ran the Creek. The steepness of the hill-side, the thick range of the enemy's batteries made the passage considerable difficulty. Upon clearing the woods we lay under a hill-side which the enemy were shelling, the position on while we were in the woods. From here the Regiment, Harland's aid, to cross the hill behind which it was lying in line in a corn field, and to move to the support of the 16th Ct. in the valley between two hills planted with corn. The Regiment moved in fine order, although subjected to the fire of rebel artillery. Descending into the valley to its support, it found the enemy crowding upon its right, compelling it to move to the left, and to dress the line which the advance in line of battle in corn, had slightly deranged. It was now subjected to the fire of the enemy, but as the enemy showed the national flag, (the corn field as our troops had been seen in advance on our right, movement, the order to cease firing was given and a volunteer officer in who was in our front, was called for. Lieutenants Watts immediately stepped forward, and placing themselves in front of the flag, (Corporal Tanner, Co. G,) carried the flag up the hill, the rebels, when the enemy fired, killing the Corporal. The flag was returned, followed by Lieutenant Watts. The order was then given, and Colonel Steere sent me to the 16th Ct. to be in a charge up the hill, but the corn being very thick to whom to apply. I returned to tell the Colonel that we were in a position to support.

He then sent to the rear for support. Before they could get up with a brigade of infantry, which descended the hill to support over the other and enfilading us. The regiment on the left of them crowding on our line. Colonel Steere ordered the gully by the right flank, and I left him to carry the or-

der to the left, of which wing I had charge, the Colonel taking being sick, and no Adjutant, there were only two field officers to h The Regiment commenced the movement in an orderly manner culty of keeping closed up in a corn-field the misconception of and the tremendous fire of the enemy, consisting of musketry, Regiment broke. Colonel Steere, as I afterwards learned, was the left thigh, immediately after I left him to repeat on the left, t corn-field. An attempt was made to rally the Regiment to the some distance back from the corn-field, but before many had been retired when the efforts became unavailing.

I desire to bring to your notice Lieutenants Curtis and Watts carry the colors forward in the corn-field, and the following non and privates:—Sergeants Wilson, Company A, Coon, Company C; Corporals Leonard, Company A, Farley, Company C; and Pri any B, and Peck, Company C, who rallied, after the Regiment left of the 51st Penn., and continued fighting until all their ammuni I ordered them to recross the river to rejoin the Regiment. had during the entire day was what very small quantities of salt p they were able to find in an abandoned camp, during the short r out in the morning.

The entire loss during the day was twenty-one enlisted men seventy-two enlisted men wounded; and two missing. A list of t ed by the Captains of Companies has been forwarded to the Adjut

Colonel Steere commends in the highest terms the conduct of that day. I can only add that throughout the day, I never saw a was encouraging and directing his men.

The men fought well, as is proved by the fact that they were with the enemy during nine or ten hours—all of which time the That they finally broke, under such a very severe fire, and the p Regiment is not surprising, although much to be regretted.

Of the present state of the Regiment, I have only the most favo

By direction of Colonel Steere, I have organized the Regiment i The members of companies I and K being divided among the o though in all reports and musters they will be borne upon their ow officers are gained to officer the other companies and the companies larger. The three days just spent in camp, although broken by mar part rested the men from the fatigues of the two battles and consta they have been subjected since the 4th of this month.

The temporary loss of its commanding officer at the time when h of so much use, is a severe blow to the Regiment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOSEPH B. CU

Lieutenant Colonel Com

[COPY.]

The following is taken from the "New York Tribune":

"BOLIVER HIGHTS,

"Captain Tompkin's Battery at Antietam—the oldest Volunteer vice. I have just returned, having paid a short visit to the oldest V the service, Battery A, 1st R. I. Artillery, Captain Tompkins. I than nine engagements, besides innumerable skirmishes. It has l corps of General Sumner, since the War broke out.

"About 9 o'clock in the morning, Captain Tompkins was ordered into action. He gained a splendid position on a knoll of rolling g circuit of some burning ruins which had been fired by the enemy than four hundred yards from the rebel lines. The movement was and a Regiment was ordered to advance and take the Battery. Th splendid order, and came up in column of division. They appeared of the Battery before it opened upon them. Nearly one hundred rou

and shrapnell were poured into them like hail, and unable they turned and retreated in double quick. The front col-
 lying upon the ground dead or dying, while in many places
 ted their ranks, they lay in heaps. A rebel who was in the
 e guns, commanding the others to follow, when an Infantry
 obbing his musket, brained him where he stood. The only
 called, was about one hundred stragglers who lay in a hol-
 ery, firing between the guns at the enemy. Sergeant Reed
 ing a piece, when a ball from one of the straggler's mus-
 er and flattened against the breach of the gun. Another,
 king a gun, was shot in the same manner, when, probably
 e to put a stop to such work, the officers of the Battery
 pelled the stragglers to take up their position between the
 nced in force, and engaged the division of General French,
 ery opened upon them again with shell and shrapnell, keep-
 more than two hours; and firing over eight hundred
 down in large numbers. and making large gaps in their
 edge of a corn-field, (in which they were hidden and from
 nce), their dead lay in large numbers, two hundred and
 ounted within a space of fifty yards square.

withdrawn, as the ammunition was expended, eleven hun-
 d in the short space of three hours. One third of the com-
 and wounded.

this command were highly complimented the following day

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT R. I. Vols., }
 FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 14. 1862. }

to instructions this day received, dated Headquarters 1st
 Corps, Dec. 14th, 1862, I have the honor to report that
 nteers went into action near the city, about 12 o'clock, M.,
 der heavy fire until withdrawn at 7 1-2 P. M.

aved splendidly and to my entire satisfaction. Our loss
 e ground over which we were obliged to pass, being ex-
 om the enemy's artillery and small arms.

was struck by a shell and instantly killed, soon after our
 Babbitt and Adjutant Page were both severely wounded on
 ny's works. The fact, that the battle of yesterday was
 this Regiment has been in; the long time they remained
 out flinching, and the long list of casualties herewith en-
 an any words of mine, that the Regiment has done its duty.
 nitted,

Z. R. BLISS, *Col. 7th R. I. V.*

ptain and A. A. General.

[COPY.]

Extract from report of Gen. Nagle.

ffin.) and 7th R. I., (Col. Bliss,) advanced to the front on
 ood order, under a murderous fire from the enemy's artil-

* * * * *
 be given to the officers and men of my command, and es-
 7th R. I., * * * and * *

a under fire before.

and much credit is due to Colonel Bliss for the able man-
 his men, he having lost the assistance of his Lieutenant
 t, during the engagement."

[COPY.]

1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 12TH REG
December, 1862.*To Brigadier General Nagle :*

SIR :— I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders my command moved through the city, (Fredericksburg,) in order to reach the open field beyond the railroad in good order. Here they reached that preceded us, the 2d Md., directly in front of the left wing. He said he had no order to move, and in order to pass them I was obliged to wing by the right flank across the exposed plain intervening between the gorge beyond. In passing, the left wing became disordered and that raked them and the line was broken. The right wing meeting advanced in tolerably good order, and reached the front early under their respective companies. Major Dyer whom I had directed to take the wing, having been disabled by a contusion of the muscle of the leg. After some minutes I succeeded in rallying company E and portions of companies; and Lieutenant Abbott seizing the colors, bore them to the front. The regiment that had reached that point, rallied and delivered their fire with a precision and coolness worthy of veterans.

After expending all their ammunition and awaiting your orders till dark, I withdrew my command to the point we occupied in the morning.

The casualties in my command cannot be accurately ascertained as yet. Major Dyer is wounded slightly, and Lieutenant R. A. Briggs killed; 1st Lieutenants Lawton severely, but not dangerously; 2d Lieutenants 1 slightly wounded; Sergeants Pollard, Burgess and Lindsey severely wounded. About fifty are known to have been wounded, besides two who marched out in the morning, are missing, whether killed, wounded or not is unknown.

Of the companies entitled to especial praise, are A, F, E and D. Companies H, as companies, did not reach the front. Of the officers, Captains 1st Lieutenants Briggs, Hopkins and Lawton; 2d Lieutenants 1st Lieutenants Der, Pendleton, Bucklin, Taber and Abbott. To Lieutenant Abbott cannot be awarded; his gallantry and activity were eminently conspicuous.

Sergeant Major Potter, Sergeants Ballou, Cole, and Pollard, merit

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

G. H. BROOKS

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY B, 1ST REG. R. I. LIGHT
NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Dec. 17, 1862. •

CAPTAIN :— I have the honor to report, that on Wednesday, 10th instant, I put my Battery in light marching order, preparatory to removing on the following day. At daybreak, on the morning of the 11th instant, received orders from Captain C. H. Morgan, 4th Artillery, Chief of Artillery, 2d Corps, to march toward the Rappahannock; halted in rear of the "Lacy House," a hill. At 9.30 A. M., was ordered to report to Colonel C. H. Tompkins, 4th Artillery; and placed my Battery in position on the bluff, to the right of the "House," overlooking the city of Fredericksburg. During the day I expended solid shot upon the enemy's sharpshooter's rifle pits and covers lying on the bank of the river. At dark I withdrew my Battery by order of Captain Morgan, one thousand yards, and went into park. On the morning of the 12th instant received orders from Captain Morgan to cross the river with my Battery, under the command of General Howard, commanding 2d Division. Crossed the river at 7 A. M. in column of sections on the bank near the river. I remained in position till 10 A. M., of the 13th, when I moved out by order of General Howard.

At 3.45, I received orders from Captain Morgan to take my battery to the front on the "double quick," and place them in position one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards in front of the centre and left sections on the brow of the hill, and to move forward about thirty yards in advance of the other sections, and to fire with solid shot from the centre and left sections, and shell. I continued firing with rapidity for forty-five minutes, when General Morgan ordered me to cease firing, that he might charge through my battery with the infantry. After the infantry passed I withdrew my Battery to my old position in the city. Before getting in Battery Morgan sustained a loss of sixteen men and twelve battery horses; my men Bloodgood, Milne and my own were shot. Owing to the loss of horses I was forced to leave one limber on the field and withdraw the left wing by hand.

In my old position, I asked if any sergeant would volunteer to go to the front from the field. Sergeant Anthony B. Horton was the first to respond, "I am your man," and succeeded in bringing it in. On the 10th of December, at 9 A. M., by order of Captain Morgan, I recrossed the river and went into park in rear of the "Lacy House." I remained until 12 M., of the 15th, when I returned to my old camp, and reported to General Howard. * I respectfully beg leave to allude to the bravery and endurance of my men in quitting his post on the field. As to the conduct of my officers, Bloodgood, Perrin and Milne, I will only say, I am proud to have such gallant and self-possessed officers.

Captain,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN G. HAZARD,

Adjutant 1st Regt. R. I. Light Artillery, Commanding Company B.
4th Art'y U. S. A., Chief of Artillery, 2d Corps de Armee.

[COPY.]

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., {
December, 13th, 1862. }

* * * * *

Regiment with this army were all engaged in the recent battle of Antietam, six killed, twenty wounded and one missing. Battery B was engaged with the others, losing sixteen men killed and wounded. I moved up to the front line to give confidence to the Infantry who came into battery an entire regiment broke, and ran to the rear of the Battery. To their credit be it said, *not a single cannonier left his guns*, and as soon as the Infantry "got out of the way," they returned. The conduct of Hazard, his officers and men was creditable. The others all behaved well, with the exception of some who did not keep up with their guns, when they went into the line.

Battery A took command of his Battery that morning and proved himself a good officer.

Very truly yours,

C. H. TOMPKINS.

Governor Sprague.



PPENDIX, (C.)

SSIONED OFFICERS IN THE RHODE ISLAND

S WITH THE DATE OF COMMISSIONS.



ENDIX, (C.)

REMARKS.

Lieutenant 12th Reg., Nov. 4th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, Dec. 22d, 1862.
 Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 6th Regiment, Aug. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 12th 1861.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 20th 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 8d, 1861; killed at Front Royal, May 30th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th 1862.
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 24th 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Light Artillery, Nov. 18th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 8d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; resigned, Dec., 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 25th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 15th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned, March 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, Oct. 21st, 1862; resigned July 7th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Oct. 8d, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 8d, 1861.
 Lieutenant 10th Regiment, July 25th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, July 17th, 1862.

*Aid to General Rodman.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Andrews, Dennis P.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, Dec. 8th, 1862.
Arnold, Stephen T.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861.
Arnold, Job.....	Captain 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861.
Arnold, Wm. Albert.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 28th, 1862.
Arnold, William A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Arnold Albert E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862.
Armington, James H....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, Dec. 4th, 1862.
Ayer, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Babbitt, Jacob.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Babcock, James.....	Major 10th Regiment, Dec. 31st, 1862.
Bacon, Henrie E.....	Major 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; mortally wounded at Gettysburg, Dec. 13th, 1862.
Bacon, Edward F.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Bachelor, John B.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862.
Balch, Joseph P.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
Ballou, Sullivan.....	Major 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 2nd, 1862.
Ballou, Daniel R.....	Major 2d Regiment, (temporarily) 12th Regiment, June 11th, 1861; battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Bailey, James E.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1862.
Baker, Allen, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 1st, 1862.
Barber, J. Clarke.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1862.
Barker, John M.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Baker, Otis A.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 1st, 1862.
Barker, Hiram P.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Barney, William C.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 28th, 1862.
Bartlett, Walter O.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1862.
Bartholomew, Erasmus S	Aug. 11th, 1862.
Barrus, Horace G.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861.
Bates, Albert G.....	Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
Beech, George W.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 2nd, 1862.
Belcher, Leander C.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862.
Belger, James.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 28th, 1862.
Bennet, Joseph L.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Jan. 24th, 1862; 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 24th, 1862.
Bennet, Lyman M.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 26th, 1862.
Benton, Nathan.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Beveridge, John G.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Dec. 11th, 1862.
Bible, James.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 21st, 1862.
Bicknell, George F.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 2nd, 1862.
Bixby, Augustus H.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
Blanding, Christopher..	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1862.
	alry, July 15th, 1862.
	Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Dec. 9th, 1861.
	1862; Captain Hospital Guards, Oct. 17th, 1862.

REMARKS.

- 2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861.
- Colonel 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Colonel 7th Regiment Aug. 8th, 1862.
- 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 12th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 29th, 1862.
- 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned, July 18th, 1862.
- Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
- 1st Lieutenant and Commissary 1st R. I. Detached Militia; Captain, Quartermaster 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 5th, 1861; Ensign U. S. Navy.
- Assistant Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 7th, 1861; resigned, July 18th, 1862.
- 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 16th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
- Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
- 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
- 1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
- 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 16th, 1862; killed in battle Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862.
- Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861.
- Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, Sept. 17th, 1861; died at Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 30th, 1862.
- Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
- 2d Lieutenant R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
- 2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 13th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 29th, 1862.
- 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 28th, 1861.
- 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
- 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Sept. 28th, 1861.
- 2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 8th, 1862; resigned, July 6th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; (Adjutant.)
- 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; discharged the service, Aug. 13th, 1862.
- Colonel 12th Regiment, Sept. 18th, 1862.
- 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
- Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 30th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862.
- Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861.
- 2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
- 2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 31st, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Buffum, Martin P.....	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862.
Burdick, Albert N.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861.
Burges, Richard J.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 6th, 1862.
Burlingame, Edwin H....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Burlingame, Eben.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Burnham, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Burr, Sanford S.....	Captain 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
Burnside, Ambrose E....	Colonel 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; General, Aug. 6th, 1861; Major General, March 1st, 1862; Commanding Department North Carolina; Commanding 9th Army Corps; Commanding Army of the Potomac, July 11th, 1862; mustered out of service, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Burt, Edmund C.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862; mustered out of service, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Burton, George S.....	Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862.
Burrongs, John E.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Bush, Daniel.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1862.
Butts, Edward P. Jr....	2d Lieut. 12th Reg., Oct. 9th, 1862; resigned, Nov. 1st, 1862.
Bushee, John L.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Cady, Hopkins B.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 1st Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Nov. 1st, 1862.
Cahoon, Calvin G.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned July 30th, 1862.
Capron, Adin B.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Capron, Willis C.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Card, Henry C.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861; 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Carpenter, Benoni.....	Surgeon 12th Regiment, Oct. 15th, 1862.
Carpenter, George.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861; Fort Seward, S. C., June 28th, 1862.
Carr, Geo. W.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, Aug. 2d, 1862; Surgeon 2d Regiment, Sept. 12th, 1862.
Carr, Thomas H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 7th 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Jan. 24th, 1862.
Carr, Thomas B.....	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
Channell, Alfred M.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, Oct. 24th, 1862.
Chapman, Charles H....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th Regiment, Nov. 3d, 1862; resigned, May 14th, 1862.
Chappell, James H.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Chappell, Matthew N....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Nov. 4th 1862.
Chace, Wm. S.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned July 18th, 1862; Lieutenant Hospital Guards, Oct. 17th, 1862.
Chase, Frank A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Chase, Edward E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
Chase, Frederic.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
Chase, William C.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Chapman, William H....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Cheaney, Edward S.....	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1862.
Childs, Alfred S.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 6th, 1862.
Church, Isaac M.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1862.

REMARKS.

Regiment, Sept. 28th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 27th, 1862.
 in 7th Regiment, July 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1862.
 Main 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant and Quartermaster 11th Regiment, Sept. 18th, 1862; resigned, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 13th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, July 25th, 1862; resigned Aug. 6th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; discharged for disability, July 21st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, January 31st, 1862.
 Lieutenant and Commissary 1st R. I. Detached Militia, July 3d, 1861.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 15th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; since appointed Regular Army.
 Lieutenant and Quartermaster 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Major 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862; Major 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 12th Regiment, July 22d, 1862, (temporarily).
 Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 6th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Sept. 20th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 27th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 11th 1862.
 Lieutenant 6th Regiment, Dec. 10th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 10th, 1861; resigned, June 1862.
 Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Dec. 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 26th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 14th, 1862; Major 7th Squadron Cavalry, July 3d, 1862; Major 2d Cavalry, July 3d, 1862.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1861; Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Assistant Adjutant General, General Rodman's Staff, June 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; killed in battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 18th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 1st, 1862; discharged, Dec. 24th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 7th Regiment July 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 in 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Major 8d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Davis, Leander A.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 13th, 1862.
Dedrick, Albert C.	Assistant Surgeon, 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1862.
Delanah, Albert W.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
Dennis, Charles R.	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
*Dennis, Frank R.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Nov. 3d, 1862.
Dennis, William B.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 26th, 1861; resigned May 23d, 1862.
Dennison, Frederic.	Chaplain 1st Cavalry, Nov. 7th, 1861.
DeWolf, Winthrop	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 10th Regiment, July 25th, 1862.
Dexter, Arthur F.	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Dockray, Frederic A. ...	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; resigned, June 12th, 1862.
Dolan, John.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 15th, 1862.
Douglas, William W.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, June 7th, 1862.
Drohan, John E.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; resigned, Aug. 10th, 1862.
Duckworth, Christopher	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Duffie, Alfred N.	Colonel 1st Cavalry, July 4th, 1862.
Duffy, John M.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 13th, 1861; resigned, Nov. 26th, 1861; Lieutenant in Regular Army.
Dunham, Charles H.	Captain 10th Reg., May 26th, 1862; resigned, June, 7th, 1862.
Durfee, George N.	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
Dwight, G. Lyman.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 29th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 4th, 1862.
Dyer, Cyrus G.	Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 12th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
Dyer, Elisha.	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Eddy, James M.	Captain 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 6th, 1862.
Edwards, James T.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Sept. 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Eddy, Albert C.	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Eddy, George O.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862.
Eldridge, John D.	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; resigned, July 7th, 1862.
Eldridge, Charles E.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Ellis, Asa A.	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861.
Ellis, Bernard.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Ellis, William I.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1861; resigned, Oct. 14th, 1862.
Engley, James C.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Dec. 15th, 1862.
English, Samuel J.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 13th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Evans, Albert G.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 14th, 1862; resigned, July, 1862.
Fales, James M.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 15th, 1862.
Fales, Edmund, W.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
Fairbanks, George W. ...	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Farrington, Preston M. ...	Captain 1st Cavalry Oct. 4th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862.
Fessenden, Robert.	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Flanders, Alonzo B.	Chaplain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned, Oct. 31st, 1862.
Field, J. Russel.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 31st, 1862.

*Serving on Brigadier General Cowdin's Staff as Aid-de-Camp.

REMARKS.

enant Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant
ht Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
enant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 17th, 1861; resign-
t. 26th, 1862.
12th Regiment, Oct. 15th, 1862.
enant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862.
enant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant
giment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July
1862.
enant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; Major
vy Artillery, Sept. 16th, 1862.
enant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861.
10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
enant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
enant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
; Surgeon 7th Regiment, Aug. 6th, 1862.
enant 4th Regiment, Aug. 29th, 1862.
enant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
enant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861; mustered
service, Nov. 30th, 1862.
enant and Quartermaster 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th,
died at Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 2d, 1862.
enant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862.
(Carbineers) 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 27th,
R. I. Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861.
2d Regiment, June 1st, 1862; Major 2d Regiment,
th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, Dec. 13,
enant 5th Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1861; resigned, Aug.
62.
enant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 5th, 1862; 1st Lieu-
3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861.
3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861.
11th Regiment, Aug. 28th, 1862.
enant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 15th, 1861; Captain 1st Cav-
uly 15th, 1862; killed in picket engagement near
rg, Va., Nov. 1st, 1862.
st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain
egiment, November 30th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 6th,
Surgeon 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; Surgeon 1st
y, June 4th, 1862; honorably discharged the service
bility, Aug. 31st, 1862.
10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
enant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861.
enant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant
egiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment,
th, 1862; resigned, Sept. 30th, 1862.
2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; resigned, June 27th,
received appointment in Regular Army.
enant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
enant 7th Regiment, July 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant
giment, Oct. 24th, 1862.
enant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; resigned, May
62.
enant 5th Regiment, June 9th, 1862.
Surgeon, 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
enant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862.
3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 21st, 1861; resigned, Sept.
1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Hale, William M.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26, 1862; Lieutenant 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Hall, Benjamin L.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment June 7th, 1862; 6th Regiment, Dec. 13th, 1862.
Hall, Philip D.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Hall, William F.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Hall, William W.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; resigned, Dec. 2d, 1862.
Hamlin, Charles H. J..	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster Light Artillery, 1861; Captain Light Artillery, May 16th, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862.
Hamlin, William E....	Major 6th Regiment, Dec. 19th, 1862.
Hammell Hugh.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; mustered out of service, March 6th, 1862.
Hammer, William H...	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861.
Hammond, John H...	2d Lieutenant Hospital Guards, Dec. 13th, 1862.
Harback, Erastus W...	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 8th, 1862.
Hardy, Edwin A.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1861.
Harkness, George C....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861.
Harris, Benjamin.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Harrington, Caleb B...	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Harris, Earle C.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Harris, James.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Surgeon 7th Regiment, Aug. 18th, 1862.
Hathaway, Cyrus B....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Hayes Frank.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Dec. 24th, 1862.
Hazard, Jeffrey.....	Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 5th, 1862.
Hazard, John G.....	Captain Light Artillery, Oct. 1st, 1862.
	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 18th, 1862.
Healy, Charles T.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
Henry, James W.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 21st, 1862.
Holbrook, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Holden, James R.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 4th, 1861.
	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Holden, Randall.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Hopkins, George G....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, June 7th, 1862.
Hopkins, Israel M.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Hopkins, Stephen M...	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 19th, 1862.
Howard, Albert C.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, Dec. 31st, 1862.
Howland, Christoph'r W	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Dec. 27th, 1862.
Howard, Harris.....	Chaplain 7th Regiment, June 4th, 1862.
Howard Richard W....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Hidden James E.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; resigned, June 9th, 1861.
Higgins Rufus.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 10th, 1862.
Hill, William.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 26th, 1862.
Hubbard, William E...	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862.
Hudson, James S.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Hunt, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Hunt, Edward L.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Oct. 24th 1862.

REMARKS.

tenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862.
 nt Surgeon 12th Regiment, Oct. 20th 1862.
 tenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 1862.
 tenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
 tenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 11th, 1862.
 tenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Dec. 29th, 1862.
 tenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 n 2d Regiment, June 11th, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, 18th, 1862.
 tenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 16th, 1861.
 tenant 7th Regiment, May 21st, 1862.
 tenant 2d Regiment, Aug. 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1861.
 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 tenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 tenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned, April, 27th, 1862.
 nt Surgeon 2d Regiment, Oct. 29th, 1862.
 tenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 tenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, 8th, 1862.
 tenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 tenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
 tenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 18th, 1862.
 tenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, 11th, 1862; resigned, Sept. 26th, 1862.
 tenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 nt Surgeon, 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 28th, 1862.
 tenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, 25th, 1862.
 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned, Aug. 10th, 1862.
 nt Surgeon 7th Squadron Cavalry, Aug. 7th, 1862;
 nt Surgeon 2d Cavalry, Nov. 8d, 1862.
 nt Surgeon 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 12th Regiment, Oct. 19th, 1862.
 tenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 6th, 1862.
 tenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April, 18th, 1861.
 tenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
 tenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 tenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 20th, 1862.
 tenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 tenant 4th Regiment, Oct 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 10th, 1862.
 tenant and Adjutant 12th Regiment, October 18th, 1862.
 tenant 2d Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
 tenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
 1st Cavalry, Nov. 4th, 1861; discharged July 1st, 1862.
 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 tenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 6th, 1862.
 General Terry's Staff.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Leonard, Charles A....	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st Cavalry, Oct. 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster Feb. 21st, 1862.
Leonard, Charles C.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Lewis, Samuel A.	2d Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 28th, 1862.
Longstreet, James M....	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
Love, Horace W.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
Low, G. Frank.	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 1st, 1862.
Luther, Edward, Jr.	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Lyon, James W.	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1862.
Macheret, Jules.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 7th, 1861; 1st 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862.
Manchester, Benjamin B.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; resigned, 25th, 1862.
Manchester, Joseph S..	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 25th, 1861; 1st 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Manchester, Charles N.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned, 11th, 1861.
Mann, Augustine A....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862.
Manton, Walter B.	Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry, June 7th, 1862.
Martin, William P.	1st Lieutenant (Carbineers) 1st R. I. Detached Militia, 27th, 1861; 2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 25th, 1862.
Mason, Charles F.	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 3d Heavy Artillery, 21st, 1861; resigned, Aug. 30th 1862; appointed President, Commissary of Subsistence.
Mason, Pardon.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 24, 1861; 1st 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Mason, William H.	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861.
Mathewson, Charles S..	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
McCall, William J.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st 11th Regiment, Dec. 27th, 1862.
McCloy, Robert.	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862.
McCready, William, Jr.	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 11th, 1862.
McDonald, James.	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26, 1862.
McIntire, Joseph.	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 9th Regiment, 1862; 2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Cavalry, 12th, 1862.
McKinley, John.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Merrill, John H.	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Merriman, Charles H..	Assistant Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 25th, 1862.
Metcalf, Edwin.	Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, 18th, 1861; Major 10th Regiment, (temporarily,) 1862.
Metcalf, George.	Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned, 4th, 1862; Colonel 11th, Regiment, Sept. 15th, 1862.
Metcalf, Henry H.	Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862.
Metcalf, Joel.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; 1st 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
Meulen, E. di.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Millar, Robert.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, Dec. 27th, 1862.
Miller, Nathaniel.	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Milne, Joseph S.	Assistant Surgeon 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1861.
Moris, Thomas.	Surgeon 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Moran, James.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862.
Morrow, John, Jr.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Morse, Benjamin E.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 5th, 1861.
	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862.
	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.

REMARKS.

Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 4th, 1862.
 Surgeon 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Captain 11th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1862; Major 11th Regiment, Nov. 5th, 1862.
 Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 10th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 21st, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862.
 Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 9th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, Dec. 8d, 1861; resigned, 1862.
 Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, June 5th, 1862.
 Surgeon 1st Cavalry, Nov. 4th, 1861; resigned, May 23d, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 18th, 1861; resigned, Nov. 22d, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Nov. 8d, 1862.
 Chaplain 5th Regiment, Nov. 7th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 15th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 29th, 1862; resigned, Aug. 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 14th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 21st, 1861; resigned, Dec. 24th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 21st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861.
 Captain 11th Regiment, Sept. 19th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 22d, 1862.
 Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned, Feb. 15th, 1862.
 Surgeon 8d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 15th, 1861; resigned, Feb. 22d, 1862.
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 31st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 12 Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 25th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
 Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; killed in battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 8d, 1861; resigned, June 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 28th, 1861; Chaplain 1st Light Artillery, Jan. 13th, 1862.
 Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 12th, 1861; resigned, Oct. 11th, 1862.
 Surgeon 11th Regiment, Sept. 15th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Pettis, William G.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Phillips, Charles F.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Phillips, John J.....	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
Pitman, Joseph S.....	Lieutenant Colonel 1st R. I. Detached Militia, 1861.
Pitman, John T.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, May 6th, 1861; Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel ment, June 9th, 1862; Colonel 9th Regiment, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 11th Regiment, Sept. 1
Place, Isaac.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Ploubet, David A.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861, ed, May 4th, 1861.
Pollard, John.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Pollard, Joseph.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862.
Pomeroy, Edwin C.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862.
Pope, Charles H.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 17th, 1861; Oct. 6th, 1862.
Potter, Albert.....	Assistant Surgeon 5th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1861.
Potter, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 22d, 1862.
Potter, James N.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Aug. 6th, 1862.
Potter, Isaac M.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; ed for disability, Nov. 15th, 1862; Captain 5th Nov. 20th, 1862.
Potter, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Powel, John Hare.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Major 9th June 9th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 9th Regiment 1862.
Pratt, Joseph W.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 2d, 1862.
Pratt, Leonard B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861.
Prescott, Henry A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 1 killed in battle, Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Printiss, John J.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861.
Printiss, William P....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; 1st I 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
Prentiss, John J., Jr....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 17th, 1862.
Quinn, Thomas.....	Chaplain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 20th, 1861; 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 15th, 1861; Ch Light Artillery, Nov. 7th, 1861.
Randolph, George E....	Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 14th, 1861; C Light Artillery, Sept. 28th, 1861.
Rankin, Simon S.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Jan. 11th, 1862.
Rawson, A. Richmond..	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861; tenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862.
Read, P. A.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Read, S. B. M.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captai iment, July 22d, 1861.
Read, Walter A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st L 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th F Aug. 11th, 1862.
Remington, Daniel S...	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1861; resign 6th, 1862.
Remington, Benj. F., Jr.	Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Remington, James H...	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
Reynolds, William H...	1st Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861; Ca Light Artillery, June 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colo 13th, 1861; resigned, June 26th, 1862.
Reynolds, William J....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; 1st L 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 4th R Dec. 8th, 1862.
Rhodes, Elisha H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Rhodes, Frank A.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.

REMARKS.

Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 26th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861.
 Assistant Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861;
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 25th, 1862; (temporarily).
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, Oct. 19th, 1861; Colonel 4th Regiment, Oct. 1861; Brigadier General, April 28th, 1862; mortally wounded at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 18th, 1862; Colonel 11th Regt., Dec. 27th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, Nov. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 1862.
 Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 28th, 1861; Capt. 2d Regt., Oct. 10th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 5th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 17th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 18th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; resigned, June 14th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, July 3d, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; resigned, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Light Artillery, Feb. 21st, 1862; resigned, July 7th, 1862.
 Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment, June 5th, 1862; killed in the Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned Oct. 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 19th, 1861; resigned, Nov. 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Oct. 28th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant Colonel 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Colonel 12th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 12th Regiment, Dec. 31st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Jan. 9th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, Nov. 25th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Nov. 1861; died in Hospital, July 15th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Shurtliff, Lothrop B....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862.
Simpson, Peter, Jr.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th,
Simpson, Thomas.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 17th, 1862.
Sisson, Henry T.....	1st Lieutenant and Paymaster, 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862; Major 8d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 5th, 1862; Colonel 5th Regiment, Nov. 1862.
Sisson, William, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Dec. 25th, 1862.
Slocum, John S....	Major 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 2d Regiment, May 8th, 1861; mortally wounded at Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Slocum, Benjamin L....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, June 10th, 1862.
Simon, Henry.....	Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned, 1862.
Smalley, George L....	Assistant Surgeon 4th Regiment, July 21st, 1862.
Smith, Amos D., Jr....	2d Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Smith, C. Sidney.....	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1862.
Smith, George A.....	Lieutenant and Quartermaster 7th Squadron, Oct. 17th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Oct. 3d, 1862.
Smith, George Lewis...	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1861.
Smith, Jabez S.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 11th, 1862.
Smith, F. Albert.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 12th, 1861; Nov. 28th, 1861.
Smith, Peter C.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862.
Smith, Samuel J.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Smith, S. James.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Smith, William H. H...	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Dec. 24th, 1862.
Smith, William S.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862.
Smith, Zerah B.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 24th, 1862.
Snow, John E.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861.
Snow, Joseph T.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Sontheck, Henry K....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Aug. 29th, 1862.
Sprague, Albert G.....	Assistant Surgeon 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Surgeon 7th Regiment, Aug. 29th, 1862.
Spink, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862.
Spink, George A.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 10th, 1862.
Spooner, Henry J.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, April 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, April 18th, 1861.
Stanhope, John R.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 7th Regiment, June 6th, 1861.
Stanley, Edward.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 25th, 1861.
Starkweather, Henry L.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 10th, 1862.
Steadman, William A...	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Steere, Thomas.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Steere, William H. P...	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Colonel 4th Regiment, July 12th, 1862.
Steinhauer, Kirby.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 4th, 1862.

REMARKS.

Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Oct. 3d, 1862.
 Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 22d, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; resigned, June 5th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861.
 Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 13th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, Aug. 1862.
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 25th, 1862.
 Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 Assistant Surgeon 11th Regiment, Sept. 22d, 1862.
 Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
 Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 24th, 1861; died, Aug. 10th, 1862.
 Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 1st Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, Oct. 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 11th, 1862; Major 5th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
 Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
 Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 9th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry July 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
 Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Nov. 3d, 1862.
 Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Lieutenant (temporarily) 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Captain 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 4th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1862.
 Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 24th, 1861; killed in battle Newbern, N. C., March 14th, 1862.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th Squadron Cavalry, July 24th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 12th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
 Captain 1st Battery April 18th, 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 1st, 1861; Colonel 1st Light Artillery. Sept. 1861.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain Light Artillery, Sept. 13th, 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
 Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Nov. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
 Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
 Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861.
 Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned, Sept. 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Tower, Augustus M....	Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Tower, Levi.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; killed in battle Bu July 21st, 1861.
Treat, Charles S.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; res 80th, 1862.
Turner, Charles W....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; resigned 1861.
Turner George F.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Turner, John.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 12th Regiment, O resigned, Dec. 25th, 1862.
Turner, Peter G.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 186 tenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862.
Turner, William G....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st 2d Regiment, Nov. 28th, 1861.
Turner, William H., Jr.	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862.
Underwood, Nicholas...	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1861; res 9th, 1862.
Van Slyck, Nicholas....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 186 ant Colonel (temporarily) 9th Regiment, May 2 Captain 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
Vaughan, Christopher..	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 15th, 1862.
Vaughan, Edwin.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 18 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 21st, 1861; resigned, D
Vaughan, Thomas F....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 14th, 18 3d Heavy Artillery, Dec. 26th, 1862.
Von Knorring, G. W...	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; 1st 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862; Captain 1st C 20th, 1862.
Vose, Joshua.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; 1st Li Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862; resigned, Dec. 28th, Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Vose, Jeremiah.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 2 July 22d, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regim 12th, 1862; Colonel 2d Regiment, Dec. 13th, 18
Viall, Nelson.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Waldron, Charles A....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18
Walker, William R....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18
Warner, Luther C.....	Surgeon 5th Regiment, Dec. 10th, 1862.
Warren, Ephraim L....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862
Waterhouse E. Augustus	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 1st, 1862.
Waterhouse E. W.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 28th, 1861.
Waterhouse, John R....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 186 1st Light Artillery, July 25th, 1862.
Waterman, Richard....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; res 5th, 1862.
Watson, Charles L....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Watts, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; 1st 4th Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1862.
Webb, Alexander S....	Major 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 18th, 1861; resign 1862.
Webster, Clement.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 5th, 1861.
*Weeden, Amos C.....	2d Lieutenant 6th Regiment, April 22d, 1862; 6 Regiment, Nov. 6th, 1862.
Weeden, Geo. W.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Capt iment, July 22d 1861; resigned, Oct. 1st, 1861.
Weeden, William B....	Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; resigned, July
†West, E. Walter.....	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 8th, 1861.
West, Stephen Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 21st, 1862.

*On General Griffin's Staff as Brigade Quartermaster.

†Aid on General C

REMARKS.

Captain U. S. Army, March 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, R. I. Volunteers; Colonel 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, Dec., 1862.

Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Surgeon 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861.

Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th Regiment, June 9th, 1862.

Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Sept. 28th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.

Captain 5th Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 4th, 1862; Captain 5th Regiment, Oct. 3d, 1862.

Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.

Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862; Major 1st Cavalry, June 27th, 1862.

Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862.

Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.

Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862.

Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 25th, 1862.

Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 13th, 1862.

Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 7th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862.

Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.

Surgeon 1st Cavalry, Nov. 29th, 1862.

Surgeon 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.

Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; resigned, July 29th, 1861.

Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.

Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 5th Regiment, Nov. 7th, 1861; resigned, July 25th, 1862.

Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned, Aug. 11th, 1862.

Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; resigned, May 22d, 1862.

Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.

Captain 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861.

Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.

Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 8d, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.

Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Nov. 12th, 1861.

*Aid on General Palmer's Staff.



APPENDIX, (D.)

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE
RHODE ISLAND MILITIA.



ROSTER

OF THE

ISLAND MILITIA, 1862.

COMMISSION.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.
Governor and Commander in-Chief,	in-Chief,	
and to the Com'dr-in-Chief,	Colonel,	May 28, 1862.
" " " "	"	" 28, 1862.
" " " "	"	" 28, 1862.
" " " "	"	" 28, 1862.
" " " "	"	" 28, 1862.
" " " "	"	" 28, 1862.
" " " "	"	" 28, 1862.
" " " "	"	Aug. 22, 1862.
" " " "	"	June 6, 1862.
" " " "	"	" 7, 1862.
Adjutant General,	Brig. General,	Mar. 10, 1856.
Assistant Adjutant General,	Captain,	Oct. 4, 1858.
" " " "	"	Apr. 16, 1861.
" " " "	"	" 17, 1861.
" " " "	"	" 19, 1861.
" " " "	"	June 2, 1862.
Quartermaster General,	Brig. General,	Jan. 16, 1862.
Asst. Quartermaster Gen.,	Captain,	Feb. 8, 1862.
" " " "	"	" 8, 1862.
Paymaster General,	Colonel,	June 28, 1856.
Asst. Paymaster General,	Captain,	Apr. 19, 1861.
" " " "	"	Oct. 22, 1862.
Commissary General,	Colonel,	June 26, 1856.
Asst. Commissary General,	Captain,	Aug. 24, 1861.
Surgeon General,	Colonel,	Sept. 18, 1861.
Judge Advocate General,	"	Jan. 16, 1862.
Asst. Judge Advocate Gen.	Captain,	May 19, 1862.

OFFICERS OF THE DIVISION.

Major General,	Major General,	June 8, 1859.
Division Quartermaster,	Major,	July 1, 1859.
" Paymaster,	"	" 22, 1860.
" Commissary,	"	Oct. 10, 1859.
" Surgeon,	"	Sept. 4, 1860.
Adj. de-Camp,	"	July 1, 1859.
"	"	" 1, 1859.

BATTALION — NEWPORT COUNTY.

Adj. General,	Brig. General,	Mar. 15, 1862.
Battalion Inspector,	Major,	Nov. 14, 1857.
Battalion Quartermaster,	Captain,	Mar. 24, 1862.
Adj. de-Camp,	"	" 24, 1862.

NAME.	COMMISSION.	RANK.
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NEWPORT ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1741.

Independent — not attached to the Line.

William A. Steadman,	Colonel,	Colonel,
Benjamin L. Slocum,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. C.
Augustus P. Sherman,	Major,	Major,
James S. Coggeshall,	Captain,	Captain,
*A. G. Lawrence,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
Henry Bull, Jr.,	Quartermaster,	"
Henry E. Turner,	Surgeon,	"

SECOND BRIGADE — PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Charles T. Robbins,	Brigadier General,	Brig. Gen.
Joseph P. Balch,	Brigade Inspector,	Major,
William Whitcomb,	Brigade Quartermaster,	Captain,
Washington Hoppin,	" Surgeon,	"
John F. Tobey,	" Judge Advocate,	"
Albert C. Eddy,	Aide-de-Camp,	"

PROVIDENCE HORSE GUARDS.

Chartered 1842.

George W. Hallet,	Colonel,	Colonel,
Albert S. Gallup,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. C.
Robert Manton,	Major,	Major,
Royal C. Taft,	Captain,	Captain,
Jesse Boynton,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
†Robert H. Ives Goddard,	Paymaster,	"

PROVIDENCE MARINE CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1801.

Henry B. Brastow,	Colonel,	Colonel,
Edwin C. Gallup,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. C.
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.,	Major,	Major,
Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Captain,	Captain,
Frank G. Allen,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
Henry Pearce,	Adjutant,	"
George H. Smith,	Quartermaster,	"
Edward S. Cheeney,	Commissary,	"
William Wallace,	Assistant Surgeon,	"

PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1775.

Nicholas Van Slyck,	Colonel,	Colonel,
Joseph E. Cranston,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. C.
James R. Holden,	Major,	Major,
George H. Burnham,	Captain,	Captain,
Clinton D. Sellew,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
William Bodfish,	Adjutant,	"
Wescott Handy,	Quartermaster,	"
Selwyn C. Winchester,	Paymaster,	"
Thomas Greene,	Commissary,	"
Fenner H. Peckham,	Surgeon,	"

*Serving as Aid upon Brig. Gen. Stahl's Staff.

†Serving as Aid upon M.

COMMISSION.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.
ANICS RIFLES, PROVIDENCE.		
Chartered 1854.		
Colonel,	Colonel,	Apr. 21, 1862.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 21, 1862.
Major,	Major,	" 21, 1862.
Captain,	Captain,	" 21, 1862.
Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,	" 21, 1862.
Adjutant,	"	" 21, 1862.
Quartermaster,	"	" 21, 1862.
Sergeant-Major,	"	" 21, 1862.
Commissionary,	"	" 21, 1862.
Surgeon,	"	" 21, 1862.

ENCE FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY.
Chartered 1818.

Colonel,	Colonel,	Apr. 28, 1862.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 28, 1862.
Major,	Major,	" 28, 1862.
Captain,	Captain,	" 28, 1862.
Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,	" 28, 1862.
Adjutant,	"	" 28, 1862.
Quartermaster,	"	" 28, 1862.
Sergeant-Major,	"	" 28, 1862.
Commissionary,	"	" 28, 1862.
Surgeon,	"	" 28, 1862.
Assistant Surgeon,	"	" 28, 1862.

ONAL CADETS, PROVIDENCE.
Chartered 1798.

Colonel,	Colonel,	Apr. 28, 1862.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 28, 1862.
Major,	Major,	" 28, 1862.
Captain,	Captain,	" 28, 1862.
Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,	" 28, 1862.
Adjutant,	"	" 28, 1862.
Quartermaster,	"	" 28, 1862.
Sergeant-Major,	"	" 28, 1862.
Commissionary,	"	" 28, 1862.

WOONSOCKET GUARDS.
Chartered 1842.

Colonel,	Colonel,	May 19, 1862.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 19, 1862.
Major,	Major,	" 19, 1862.
Captain,	Captain,	" 19, 1862.
Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,	" 19, 1862.
Adjutant,	"	" 19, 1862.
Quartermaster,	"	" 19, 1862.
Sergeant-Major,	"	" 19, 1862.
Commissionary,	"	" 19, 1862.

NAME.	COMMISSION.	RANK.
SCITUATE RIFLES. Chartered 1860.		
Job Wilbur,	Colonel,	Colonel,
Peleg B. Wilbur,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,
Josiah E. Wescott,	Major,	Major,
David B. Knight,	Captain,	Captain,
Harley P. Whitman,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
Charles A. Copwell,	Adjutant,	"
James Webster,	Quartermaster,	"
Charles E. Nichols,	Surgeon,	"

PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD. Chartered 1857.		
Olney Arnold,	Colonel,	Colonel,
William A. Sayles,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,
John P. Arlin,	Major,	Major,
George W. Danielson,	Captain,	Captain,
Frederick C. Sayles,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
Daniel S. Dexter,	Adjutant,	"
James Davis,	Quartermaster,	"
Horace Daniels,	Paymaster,	"
Alfred H. Littlefield,	Commissary,	"
Charles F. Manchester,	Surgeon,	"
James L. Wheaton,	Assistant Surgeon,	"

PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD BATTALION.		
Company (A).		
Albert W. Tompkins,	Captain,	Captain,
Henry C. Brown,	1st Lieutenant,	1st Lieutenant,
George A. Bucklin,	2d Lieutenant,	2d "
Company (B).		
Jesse Cudworth, Jr.	Captain,	Captain,
Frank Allen,	1st Lieutenant,	1st Lieutenant,
Henry C. Pollard,	2d Lieutenant,	2d "
Company (C).		
Edward Taft,	Captain,	Captain,
Edward S. Bradford,	1st Lieutenant,	1st Lieutenant,
Company (D).		
Henry F. Jencks,	Captain,	Captain,
William A. Beatty,	1st Lieutenant,	1st Lieutenant,

THIRD BRIGADE — WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Thomas W. Gorton,	Brigade Major,	Major,
Joshua Vose,	Brigade Quartermaster,	Captain,

WESTERLY RIFLES. Chartered 1854.		
Henry C. Card,	Colonel,	Colonel,
William H. Chapman,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,
James Babcock,	Major,	Major,
J. Clark Barber,	Captain,	Captain,
James McDonald,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
Walter R. Lewis,	Adjutant,	"
Henry R. Jennings,	Quartermaster,	"
Horace Swan,	Paymaster,	"
Thomas M. Pearce,	Commissary,	"
James H. Perigo,	Surgeon,	"

COMMISSION.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.
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SETT GUARDS, SOUTH KINGSTON.

Chartered 1861.

Colonel,	Colonel,	Apr. 5, 1862.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 5, 1862.
Major,	Major,	" 5, 1862.
Captain,	Captain,	" 5, 1862.
Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,	" 5, 1862.
Assistant,	"	" 5, 1862.
Surgeon,	"	" 5, 1862.

MSCUTTS INFANTRY, KINGSTON.

Chartered 1861.

Colonel,	Colonel,	Apr. 21, 1862.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 21, 1862.
Major,	Major,	" 21, 1862.
Captain,	Captain,	" 21, 1862.
Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,	" 21, 1862.
Assistant,	"	" 21, 1862.
Quartermaster,	"	" 21, 1862.
Master,	"	" 21, 1862.
Commissary,	"	" 21, 1862.
Surgeon,	"	" 21, 1862.
Assistant Surgeon,	"	" 21, 1862.

BRIGADE — KENT COUNTY.

Major General,	Brig. General,	Mar. 5, 1862.
Commodore Major,	Major,	Aug. 27, 1862.
Quartermaster,	Captain,	Oct. 5, 1860.

ISH ARTILLERY, APPONAUG.

Chartered 1797.

Colonel,	Colonel,	Apr. 30, 1862.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 30, 1862.
Major,	Major,	" 30, 1862.
Captain,	Captain,	" 30, 1862.
Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,	" 30, 1862.
Assistant,	"	" 30, 1862.
Quartermaster,	"	" 30, 1862.
Master,	"	" 30, 1862.
Commissary,	"	" 30, 1862.
Surgeon,	"	" 30, 1862.

H GUARDS, EAST GREENWICH.

Chartered 1774.

Colonel,	Colonel,	Apr. 23, 1862.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,	" 23, 1862.
Major,	Major,	" 23, 1862.
Captain,	Captain,	" 23, 1862.
Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,	" 23, 1862.
Assistant,	"	" 23, 1862.
Quartermaster,	"	" 23, 1862.
Master,	"	" 23, 1862.
Commissary,	"	" 23, 1862.
Surgeon,	"	" 23, 1862.
Assistant Surgeon,	"	" 23, 1862.

NAME.	COMMISSION.	RANK.
RED BANK LIGHT INFANTRY, PHENIX. Chartered 1861.		
Aram W. Colvin,	Colonel,	Colonel,
Benjamin G. Perkins,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,
Palmer T. Johnson, Jr.,	Major,	Major,
George T. Lamphear,	Captain,	Captain,
Rowland A. Hazard,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
Henry Bryant,	Quartermaster,	"
Stephen B. Potter,	Paymaster,	"
George R. Gardiner,	Commissary,	"
Robert Hall,	Surgeon,	"
William V. Slocum,	Assistant Surgeon,	"

FIFTH BRIGADE—BRISTOL COUNTY.

William T. Barton,	Brigadier General,	Brig. General,
Alfred B. Gardner,	Brigade Major,	Major,
Christopher Duckworth,	Aide-de-Camp,	Captain,

WARREN ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1842.

Samuel Pearce,	Colonel,	Colonel,
George Lewis Cooke,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,
William H. Surgens,	Major,	Major,
William A. Cornell,	Captain,	Captain,
Sylvester T. Gosse,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
Cyrus Peabody,	Adjutant,	"
William Cole, 2d,	Quartermaster,	"
William B. Snell,	Paymaster,	"
George B. Rounds,	Commissary,	"
Joseph H. Merchant,	Surgeon,	"
William P. Eddy,	Assistant Surgeon,	"

BRISTOL ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1794.

Independent — not attached to the Line.

Elisha M. Wardwell,	Colonel,	Colonel,
Richard B. Franklin,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Lieut. Colonel,
Benjamin F. Munroe,	Major,	Major,
Henry D. Gladding,	Captain,	Captain,
Nathaniel Gladding,	Lieutenant,	Lieutenant,
Joseph B. Burgess,	Quartermaster,	"

EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

IN

Rhode Island,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1863.

BY

W. ROUSMANIERE,
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PROVIDENCE:
J. THONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.



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ERRATA.

as unavoidably engaged on professional business in Washington of this report, the persons to whom he committed the proofing typographical errors to escape uncorrected:

the State's annual appropriation, instead of "39," should be

7, 15th line from bottom, read resources.

9, 16th line from top, read stimulus.

8th line from bottom, read Sahara.

5th line from bottom, read loses.

last line, read receipt.

23, 4th line from top, read countenance.

24, 8th line from top, read accurately.

24, 20th line from top, read strengthen.

24, 22d line from top, read infirmities.

page 30, in the first line, read encouraging.

ly" on page 37, 8 line from bottom, read to do "things" practi-

APPENDIX.

the spelling of the various selections, which the Commissioner has owing to the different standards of the committees, some adopted; while one or two reject both and prefer Johnson.

printers unfortunately permitted the following errors to pass un-

page 6, of Appendix, read Natural History.

page 9, 12th line from bottom, read imperatively.

page 20, 31 line, read dilapidated.

letter h is left out of the word "without."



AL REPORT

OF THE

R OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Governor, and the Honorable the General Assembly :

requirements of the law of the State, I prepared the Annual Report of the Rhode Island Schools.

For ten months I visited every town, and every school, with the exception of those in the city of Providence, which are not under the superintendence of the State. In a very few instances, the absence or illness of the teachers prevented me from examining their schools.

In Shoreham, the schools had been unfortunately closed before my arrival.

I feel free to commend what I recognized as worthy, and to point out any deficiency in the mode of instruction.

Two exceptions, respectfully received. I feel that the school-system is slowly, but steadily improving. In the State, the liveliest interest is evinced by all classes of people, and *there* the schools will compare well

with those of a similar grade in any State. Similar efforts are active in a few towns, and *there* the teachers are dormant. The general cause of education is at a low tide.

Teachers' Institutes have been occasionally held with interest. The assemblies were large, and the exercises spirited and profitable. The interest felt in the discussions and lectures of these institutes is a symptom of the inward life of teachers.

The Normal School has continued another year without interruption in the number of its pupils. It is to be lamented that a number of young teachers connect themselves with this school, which is fostered by the bounty of the State with the desire of rendering it the focus of educational light and heat. The Normal scholars at present, though the annual appropriation of \$25,000 is enough to defray the expenses of training twice that number. Mr. Kendall, the Principal, and his two assistants, have labored with diligence and ardor, and to the satisfaction of the trustees.

The R. I. Schoolmaster has made its monthly visits in every section of the State. It is conducted with ability and vigor. It is more in hope of reward by its editors than to secure the highest education to all the children in our land. An educational periodical like this, is indispensable for all who have taken on themselves the care of young minds. A person might as well try to fetter a child with a rope, as to develop the tendencies of childhood without the aid of a well conducted educational periodical. The annual appropriation from the State treasury for this publication is only \$5,000.

The following tables show the number of school districts in this State, the division of the State's annual appropriation among the several towns, the time of payment of the same, the number of children, in the towns, under 15 years of age.

The amount of \$15,000 is apportioned equally among the several districts, each district receiving \$37,50. The amount of \$35,000 is apportioned among the several towns in proportion to the number of children therein, under the age of fifteen years.

	Apportionment of \$15,000. Payable July 15th.	Apportionment of \$35,000. Payable December 31st.	Total Apportionment.	Population of the Towns under fif- teen years of age.
3	112 50	162 90	275 40	265
5	187 50	949 71	1,137 21	1,545
16	600 00	859 97	1,459 97	1,399
7	262 50	194 86	457 36	317
18	675 00	772 68	1,447 68	1,257
11	412 50	1,708 87	2,121 37	2,780
20	750 00	1,667 06	2,417 06	2,712
5	187 50	510 20	697 70	830
8	300 00	398 94	698 94	649
13	487 50	378 04	865 54	615
19	712 50	395 87	1,108 37	644
15	562 50	466 56	1,029 06	759
12	450 00	587 04	1,037 04	955
2	75 00	70 08	145 08	114
15	562 50	676 17	1,238 67	1,100
10	375 00	240 35	615 35	391
5	187 50	209 61	397 11	341
6	225 00	1,914 79	2,139 79	3,115
5	187 50	330 09	517 59	537
14	525 00	621 46	1,146 46	1,011
9	375 00	2,487 08	2,862 08	4,046
7	262 50	372 51	635 01	606
23	862 50	9,649 56	10,512 06	15,698
5	187 50	866 11	1,053 61	1,409
13	487 50	437 05	924 55	711
19	712 50	845 21	1,557 71	1,375
21	787 50	988 44	1,775 94	1,608
36	1,350 00	2,572 52	3,922 52	4,185
2	450 00	418 00	868 00	680
15	562 50	1,779 56	2,342 06	2,895
5	187 50	486 84	674 34	792
13	487 50	721 66	1,209 16	1,174
2	450 00	257 56	707 56	419
00	15,000 00	34,997 35	49,997 35	56,934

shows the average cost of educating each scholar
in the five counties, and the average in the

	No. of Children.	Cost per head.
.....	7,284.....	\$9 38.
ty.....	7,279.....	5 50.
.....	2,185.....	9 01.
.....	2,325.....	5 49.
.....	2,118.....	4 53.
.....	1,436.....	6 26.
State.....	.....	7 05.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EACH TOWN APPROPRIATED, AND THE AMOUNT EACH TOWN RECEIVED FROM THE STATE TREASURY, FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE SCHOOL-YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1862.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Registry Tax and other sources.	Rate Bills.	Balance unexpended.	Total from all sources.	Actual expenditures exclusive of school houses.	Expended on school houses.	Amount of Tax next year.	State appropriations for next year.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.										
Providence.....	\$ 10,871 91	\$ 53,800 00	\$ 3,641 85		.....	\$ 68,813 26	\$ 68,818 26	.....	\$ 55,000 00	\$ 10,512 06
North Providence.....	2,240 15	6,000 00	720 00	.....	\$ 60 02	8,020 17	7,900 17	.....	5,000 00	2,862 08
Smithfield.....	4,136 73	4,500 00	832 96	.....	31 24	9,500 93	9,500 93	.....	4,500 00	8,922 52
Cumberland.....	2,844 17	2,500 00	898 26	.....	50 00	5,792 43	5,742 43	.....	2,500 00	2,417 06
Scituate.....	1,753 79	900 00	263 00	\$ 181 42	1,036 22	4,134 43	3,262 85	.....	900 00	1,557 71
Cranston.....	1,367 68	3,500 00	500 39	.....	.....	5,368 07	5,368 07	.....	3,000 00	2,121 37
Johnston.....	1,288 22	700 00	293 93	.....	.....	2,282 15	2,303 56	.....	700 00	1,238 67
Glocester.....	1,197 78	400 00	244 72	.....	27 60	1,870 10	1,798 90	.....	400 00	1,029 06
Foster.....	1,202 40	237 68	169 96	48 23	569 90	2,228 17	1,533 88	.....	237 68	1,108 37
Burrillville.....	1,478 10	1,000 00	252 75	.....	57 52	2,788 37	2,781 29	.....	1,000 00	1,459 97
*East Providence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	698 94
*Pawtucket.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063 61
Totals.....	\$ 27,880 93	\$ 72,537 68	\$ 7,817 32	\$ 229 45	\$ 1,832 50	\$ 110,298 08	\$ 108,454 84	.....	\$ 73,237 68	\$ 20,981 42
NEWPORT COUNTY.										
Newport.....	\$ 2,351 00	\$ 8,600 00	\$ 412 00	.....	.....	\$ 11,363 00	\$ 11,532 00	\$ 1,128 00	\$ 9,000 00	\$ 2,189 79
Portsmouth.....	725 00	400 00	163 00	\$ 547 95	\$ 50 00	1,885 95	1,885 95	.....	400 00	635 01
Middletown.....	880 74	500 00	63 27	424 14	.....	1,858 15	1,858 15	700 00	500 00	897 11
Tiverton.....	981 59	1,000 00	99 85	.....	.....	2,081 44	2,081 44	.....	500 00	868 00

Totals.....	\$5,382 61	\$2,482 85	\$1,728 08	\$262 34	\$705 77	\$10,559 65	\$9,597 94	\$25 00	\$2,512 35	\$5,195 00
BRISTOL COUNTY										
Bristol.....	\$1,332 00	\$3,899 16	\$668 84	\$807 00	.....	\$6,707 00	\$5,003 87	\$605 90	\$5,500 00	\$1,187 21
Warren.....	774 64	2,300 00	135 27	169 97	\$316 94	8,696 82	3,250 61	71 15	1,800 00	674 84
Barrington.....	263 26	300 00	33 43	139 32	60 00	706 01	734 05	.....	300 00	275 40
Totals.....	\$2,369 90	\$6,499 16	\$837 54	\$1,116 29	\$376 94	\$11,199 83	\$8,988 53	\$677 05	\$7,600 00	\$2,086 95

*East Providence and Pawtucket were annexed to Rhode Island near the close of the school-year, and will not, of course, make any statistical returns until next spring.

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County.....	\$27,880 33	\$72,537 68	\$7,817 32	\$229 65	\$1,832 50	\$110,298 08	\$108,454 84	.....	\$73,237 68	\$20,381 42
Newport County.....	5,882 31	11,219 65	881 41	1,636 67	58 64	19,678 68	19,864 04	\$1,375 00	11,707 57	5,317 93
Washington County.....	7,648 13	2,232 33	1,418 83	493 95	963 14	12,756 88	11,418 92	.....	2,232 33	7,416 05
Kent County.....	5,382 61	2,482 85	1,728 08	262 34	705 77	10,559 65	9,597 94	25 00	2,512 35	5,195 00
Bristol County.....	2,369 90	6,499 16	837 54	1,116 29	376 94	11,199 83	8,988 53	677 05	7,600 00	2,086 95
Totals.....	\$49,163 86	\$94,971 67	\$12,681 18	\$3,738 90	\$3,936 90	\$164,492 62	\$158,324 27	\$2,577 05	\$97,289 93	\$39,997 35

The following tables show the number of teachers of both sexes, boys and girls registered, and the average attendance of the same in the public schools of this State, for the school-year ending April 30th,

SUMMER RETURNS.							WINTER RETURNS.			
NAMES OF TOWNS.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average attendance.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.										
Providence	10	138	3,908	3,980	7,888	7,284	10	138	3,908	3,980
North Providence	6	27	1,117	1,023	2,140	1,449	11	23	1,062	1,023
Cranston	1	27	706	608	1,314	1,013	1	28	706	608
Johnston	4	10	382	338	720	438	4	7	382	338
Scituate	1	18	819	363	682	462	11	10	441	363
Foster	2	14	154	218	372	256	16	2	288	218
Glocester	3	11	144	159	303	235	12	4	237	159
Burrillville	1	1	12	13	25	15	7	10	408	13
Smithfield	9	32	1,274	1,283	2,557	1,855	16	25	1,355	1,283
Cumberland	2	24	.....	.....	1,023	860	10	17	.....	.....
East Providence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawtucket	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	38	302	8,016	7,985	17,024	13,867	100	264	8,750	8,016
NEWPORT COUNTY.										
Jamestown	1	2	29	37	66	48	2	1	40	37
New Shoreham	1	4	213	168	381	290	4	1	230	168
Newport	3	26	617	453	1,070	941	3	26	617	453
Middletown	2	3	110	79	189	136	5	1	110	79
Portsmouth	4	8	108	114	222	174	5	2	188	114
Tiverton	13	169	228	228	397	278	6	7	264	228
Little Compton	3	7	108	136	239	174	11	2	177	136
Totals	13	58	1,349	1,215	2,564	2,041	36	38	1,009	1,215
KENT COUNTY.										
Warwick	6	10	537	580	1,117	741	14	17	1,070	1,117
Coventry	4	7	224	264	488	300	13	2	285	264
West Greenwich	3	3	37	38	75	49	13	4	232	38
East Greenwich	4	4	60	66	116	64	5	3	236	66
Totals	10	24	868	937	1,795	1,154	45	26	1,823	1,070
WASHINGTON COUNTY.										
Exeter	3	5	102	109	211	125	10	1	222	109
Hopkinton	8	8	220	276	496	332	11	1	283	276
Westerly	2	13	145	146	291	230	9	5	301	146
Charlestown	1	5	55	86	141	101	7	1	98	86
South Kingstown	2	11	179	201	380	285	12	13	455	201
North Kingstown	1	3	49	63	112	73	10	7	353	63
Richmond	4	8	143	203	346	217	12	1	238	203
Totals	16	53	893	1,084	1,977	1,363	71	28	1,990	1,084
BRISTOL COUNTY.										
Barrington	.....	3	70	70	140	96	2	1	90	70
Warren	2	17	358	384	742	569	4	14	357	384
Bristol	4	12	343	349	692	601	6	10	363	349
Totals	6	32	771	803	1,574	1,266	12	25	840	803

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County	38	302	8,016	7,985	17,024	13,867	100	264	8,750	8,016
Newport County	13	58	1,349	1,215	2,564	2,041	36	38	1,009	1,215
Kent County	10	24	868	937	1,795	1,154	45	26	1,823	1,070
Washington County	16	53	893	1,084	1,977	1,363	71	28	1,990	1,084
Bristol County	6	32	771	803	1,574	1,266	12	25	840	803
Totals	83	469	11,897	12,024	24,934	19,691	264	381	14,412	12,024

shows the number of towns, school districts, and years of age, &c., &c., in this State:

of the Island,	-	-	-	-	-	33
over fifteen years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	56,934
-	-	-	-	-	-	400
-	-	-	-	-	-	500
-	-	-	-	-	-	645

Female teachers 381.

entered in summer,	-	-	-	-	-	24,934
of scholars.	-	-	-	-	-	19,691

the summer,	-	-	-	-	-	6
attendance during summer,	-	-	-	-	-	414
winter,	-	-	-	-	-	29,335
do	-	-	-	-	-	22,627

ing winter,	-	-	-	-	-	1,543
attendance do	-	-	-	-	-	916

school fund,	-	-	-	-	-	\$397,803
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

annually by the State,	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
last year by the towns,	-	-	-	-	-	97,289
registry taxes,	-	-	-	-	-	12,681
rate bills,	-	-	-	-	-	3,738
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,936

school purposes during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	167,644
previous,	-	-	-	-	-	6,987

schoolhouses,	-	-	-	-	-	2,577
the year previous,	-	-	-	-	-	22,950

Normal School,	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
to R. I. Schoolmaster,	-	-	-	-	-	300

shows what sums were appropriated by the year, for the support of the Indian School and

town,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 150
ence,	-	-	-	-	-	9,800
e,	-	-	-	-	-	9,187
diotic,	-	-	-	-	-	3,974
-	-	-	-	-	-	927
-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$24,038</u>

WAR AND SCHOOLS.

There is blood on our educational altars. The present has ravaged our institutions of learning, and carried away many mental trophies. Foremost in the battle of Newbern, on the verge of a glorious victory, fell the late principal of the socket High School, Lieut. H. R. Pierce. Endearred to his friends by an honest, manly life, he has become sanctified in the multitude of his countrymen by a valiant death. His history may be read in the weeping eyes of his scholars, and in the hearts of a whole community.

Every portion of Rhode Island has sent its live tribute to the arms of the Union. Many names I cannot now recall, but those that I remember, are Edwards, Remington, Spence, and Tillinghast, of Kent County, Lillibridge and Davis, of Pawtucket, Mowry, Inman, Thurber, and Burlingame, of Providence.

CHANGE OF DISTRICTS.

Last year there were 392 school districts. There are now 400. Johnston has one new district. By the recent change of the boundary-line, Rhode Island has lost the town of Fall River, with 1232 districts and 1232 children under 15 years of age, and Pawtucket with 5 districts and 1409 children, and East Providence with 8 districts and 649 children under 15 years old. We have gained on the part of our State of 7 districts, and 826 scholars.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSES.

A large and well arranged school-edifice has recently been built on "The Point," in the city of Newport. The Hon. J. B. of Gloucester, has built a convenient schoolhouse, and granted the free use of it to his neighbors in district No. 2. District No. 8 in the same town has also finished a pleasant schoolhouse. Hon. Henry M. Young, of Johnston, has lately built a schoolhouse in district No. 15, and liberally proffered the free use of it to the district. These two examples of enlightened philanthropy have been rescued from oblivion, and forever emblazoned in the cause of education. Men of pecuniary ability sometimes build schoolhouses to take the place of rooms not

smaller means cheerfully tax themselves for which credit is due to these two men who, not only forward and create out of their abundances where youth shall slake its thirst for knowledge. Young soul as he lifts the water to his lips, for memory of his benefactors.

and pleasant schoolhouses have been built in its entrance into the State. District No. 1, year of plans and purposes, has ended its difficulties honorable to both parties, and has completed its house.

RES NOT WELL VENTILATED.

ignorance in regard to the ventilation of crowded rooms forgotten that fresh air is always essential for health in scholars, and of headaches and drowsiness need, during study-hours, the stimulus and it ought not to be too hot, or too cold, — not such dry, parched currents from a red-hot stove, nor wintry blasts from an open, broken window. Remind young persons, that they are very apt to perish in this particular, almost as soon as they begin their professional career. I have, while listening to exercises of different classes, often suffered from the heat and sultry temperature of many schoolrooms. I frequently step outdoors for a few seconds, and, on returning to the temperature of the air, they would acknowledge the justness of what has been said on the importance of ventilation.

The guardianship of young children never forget that the blood in every person circulates through the veins seven times in one hour! And the blood always retains its purity during its passage through the veins renovated only by being brought again in the pure, vital atmosphere. A hundred human beings soon burn out the vitalizing powers of the air and fill it with many noxious vapors, unless there is escape of those effete gases and the entrance of fresh air. The taint, thrown into the respiratory

apparatus may not be experienced at once, but when endured week after week, the most fatal consequences ensue. No trustee is loyal to his oath of office, unless the health of the scholars, as well as the comfortable school-edifice. No one, who trifles with the physical little intelligences committed by parents to his care, escapes the indignation of injured fathers and mothers, however brilliant his intellect, fascinating his manners, or amiable his disposition. Sometimes a teacher, who understands what is necessary for his children, is compelled to let them suffer from vitiation of health. A trustee has packed a hundred scholars into a room, to contain sixty comfortably. There is no judgment in the arrangement. A schoolroom ought always to be one of the best, most agreeable, and healthy places in town.

TEACHERS CHANGED TOO OFTEN.

A successful reaper in the harvest-field of the mind was dismissed. Fickleness in a private individual is a great defect of his character. Fickleness in the management of a school is a crime against humanity. A new trustee almost always introduces a new teacher; and a new teacher introduces a new policy.

First comes Mr. Prim, a precise young gentleman, with a high forehead, and nearly as wise; his gestures are angles, his hands a pair of brass compasses, and his body as flexible as a ruler. He never understood a witticism, and repels every joke. He maintains his dignity. A frown is his climax of wisdom. He has a gravity lest a smile might plant an ineradicable scar. He tempts his scholars to too much familiarity.

Mr. Softly followed. His big mouth was always open, and his eyes always leering, and his india-rubber backbent. As feeble as the microscopic insect that flutters for its life of an hour, he attempted to do little, and accomplished nothing.

Mr. Snapdragon was the third teacher. He was a man of hurry; his passions were gunpowder, and his ordinary tone of voice a rich snarling tone. Some men see nothing but good in their young associates, he saw nothing but bad ones. He scolded into their sensitive nature a patience that he himself could not practice. He prated about the duty of obedience and gentleness in a harsh, snarling tone of voice that would have done honor to a

on through the term, until the amazement of
into indifference, and indifference into down-

regular culture, when these changes occur fre-
quently becomes vacillating, all knowledge is broken
up, and every result is at war with the dictates

of one is frequently the opposite to that of his
neighbor. That which was bad in one by accident, will be contin-
ued in another. Excuses will usurp the place of perform-
ance. A teacher will say that he is simply just; the
pupil is defective; and the sluggish, that he is merely cau-

NON-ATTENDANCE.

alluded to the very large number of children
in school. Some are wilful truants; others so
poor as not to be able to dress in a decent school-
clothing. Some are detained at home, as laborers in mills
to support their needy parents. Whatever the
cause, they suffer, and will continue to suffer, from the
fact that they often seduce others from the halls of public
schools, thereby destroying all honorable ambition in them-
selves, and the hopes of future usefulness from their un-
educated parents. Ignorance is generally the parent of idleness, vi-
olence, and crime. An uneducated man is rendered less influ-
ential in proportion to the depth of his ignorance. A
member of society when he is taught to labor
is not only more profitable to himself and
his mind is so cultured as to work in conjunction
with diligent labor is the best capital in a State; but
it is a foe to public peace and prosperity.

It would be shocking if six thousand children ran
after unhealthy and nutritious food on their parents' ta-
bacco. Yet with what unconcern, and almost heart-
lessness, do we regard the fact that six thousand children in
this State eat of the manna furnished by our common
schools from the army of light and right will event-

nally become dangerous from their constantly increasing numbers. Though they flee from the educational forces of the State, they are the recipients of unnumbered evil mental influences. They do not grow solitary, like a majestic pasture-oak, but they grow like thick rank vegetation of swamps. They are never free from the power of temptation. Every wrong word that falls on their ears, every vicious spectacle that appeals to their eyes, and every temptation that comes from the hands of maturer reprobates act perpetually to their disadvantage. They have power over their prurient minds and careless hearts. Every year a mass of humanity is thrust every year into the vortex of life, not of life of progress, but of constant degeneracy; not of life of self-examination, but of utter self-destruction.

The number of children registered during the year 1887 was 22,627; the average attendance was 22,627; the absentees, 6,000.

These absentees, though a majority were born in this State, are given birth to statesmen and scholars, unless they attend the public schools, will grow up in utter ignorance of the fact that no man can wisely exercise the right to vote unless he is instructed as to his duties to the country, and that he cannot be trusted as to these duties, unless he has received at least a liberal education in the branches of education. The only basis of a commonwealth is the developed minds of its sons and daughters. Hireling is the curse of every State save imperial Rome. A few very learned men could have saved Greece from rushing to her own destruction. In this country there can be no sure hope for the permanent welfare of the people, and for the welfare of the government, unless the education is free as air, and universal as light. In republican States the parent is obliged to educate his children, in a practical sense, either under the family-roof, or in the public schools. In this State six thousand children are permitted to grow up without any education.

TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

Prevention is better than cure. This proverb is applicable to schools as well as to individuals. To prevent disease is better than to cure it. The laws of health. If improvements are to be made in the common schools, the first step is to ascertain the wants and the errors to be avoided. A remedy can be found only after the disease has been ascertained.

on. Committees are not always the most learned for the performance of their duties they ought to be in theory, and apt ones in practice. If there be no endowments on the committee, then a capable man ought to be, by them, appointed. He, by preventing idlers, will accomplish an amount of benefit to the community in contrast with the small expense of his salary, which is small, as is the aggregate of commercial wealth, compared with the cost of the lighthouse by which it was saved from destruction. It is probable that every town shall appoint a superintendent of the schools. Such an agency would give more unity to the cause of education. The fitness, or unfitness, of the superintendent would be at once demonstrated. No one then ought to lavish so much time on a few favorites, like the English seminary, who, Dickens asserts, always gave more attention to the lad that had the most brothers! There is more to be accomplished in correcting certain evils in our school than by the present system of supervision. By what other means can the system be made more uniform, a better style of grading classes be adopted, and plans of instruction created. Teachers need some support to protect them from the assaults of ignorant patrons, and efforts to introduce necessary reforms. There are at present too many institutions of learning too many text-books, too much irregularity of attendance by scholars, and too much idleness therein, in which trustees and committees feel little interest. That is everybody's duty is done by nobody; but if each man his special duty to do, the eyes of all the rest will be vigilant. Hence the examination of schools will be more efficient if the committee delegate that function to an independent agent. He would not blindly follow old customs, but would wage war on those who followed the dictates of their passions, and intercourse with juvenile friends. Teachers ought to have freedom of action; they have sensibilities that rebel against discipline, and educated minds that too often detect the faults of their patrons; yet they are often compelled to be silent, if not convinced, and to suffer without the liberty of expression. A conscientious and sensible superintendent will refer to the wants of the community to the teachers, and to the teachers to the community.

TOO MANY STUDIES.

The multiplicity of studies, owing to different text-book editions, is a great evil. There are sometimes more classes than pupils. In a school of 18 pupils, there are 20 classes, and a similar condition prevails in others. The confusion of sounds attending these confused recitations. Parents, listening to their children, rather than to their own judgment, demand the promotion of their children to higher studies, fit for the most advanced of young men and women. They fancy that their children are so many steam engines, to be fed indefinitely with fuel. The teacher is expected, like an engineer, "to obey orders," to keep the engine running, and to hasten the speed, though he knows full well that the speed can be attained only by a destructive cost of fuel, so that the waste will finally surpass the supply. In a system of too many studies, it would be easy to review classes oftener, to have a parade of examination-day, but for a thorough ever-renewed old-fashioned drill has partially been lost in our modern system. Formerly were drilled constantly in the elementary principles of writing, reading, and grammar. If more in bulk is now done, surely less value is placed on the quality. The fault is not with the instructor as in the system. Though there is a multiplicity of studies, yet a shorter period of time is assigned for each study than for education. Parents are too impatient, and expect too much. If the committee do not investigate the cause of these failures, the teacher, not encouraged and upheld in his endeavors, will finally determine to let things move and change in the model of his predecessors.

MONOTONY.

Teachers often sink into a tiresome sameness. Their lessons are prolonged dulness, their enunciation an unbroken monotony, and their manner passionless and uninteresting. Unlike the occasions. Children are an imitative race. In consequence, they are infected with diseases similar to those of their superiors. Habits cling to and grow around the teacher as often as around actions and thoughts. When the teacher is wide awake, his school will be wide awake. When the teacher is animation with his duties, the school will blaze with

essential then to speak to children in a firm, pleasant and they will become dull and drowsy. The presence of waters into his vocation with a heart-warming earnestness and electricity all over his associates. No one can be in his company. His words will be sunshine; his smile, many an example, an inspiration.

PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.

to make rapid and persistent advances towards perfection require frequent visits from parents. Institutions, that never receive the rays of parental co-operation, are like grim flowers that never open to vegetate in utter darkness; the floral form exists, but the leaves are now pale and sickly. There are some fathers and mothers who have no interest in the studies of their children. An honest farmer whose mind was small, though his farm was large; and a farmer whose barn was empty, though his barn was full,—when asked by his wife to inquire of his offspring about the extent of their studies, or the progress of their school, replied indignantly,—“No! them things are none of my business; the teacher is hired to do that; he would’n’t help me; I won’t help him, because, too, I haint got time.” That is it. No time to watch the secret springs of the young breasts; no time to open a vein, and bleed their faculties; no time to direct the course of faculties that every day by accident are moulding for good or ill; no time to form memory habits of fixed thought so that their affections are directed to fruits manly, wise and enthusiastic.

True, true enlightened love, is not an emotion that expires with the younglings of the heart have crossed the threshold of the journey to the place of study.

Considerate parents will make frequent visits to the school, to see the daily progress of the children by pointed questions. The whole family are seated around the evening fire. If the father prompts him to greater activity; if diffident, they give him encouragement; if too presumptuous, they stir up in him a sense of responsibility; if he has great talents, they lead him to a consciousness of the important fact that great talents always impose on the holder very heavy responsibilities; if he is poor, they show to him that his inheritance is so valuable as well-disciplined patience and industry so favorable to integrity as industry, wedded to

contentment. Such parental influences, when in the mental structure of children, are far more advantageous and to the world, than were the boundless wastes of an oriental queen, who wasted the revenue of the province upon her head-dress, those of the second upon those of the third upon her jewels.

Mothers were not deemed worthy of education in the East. Religion then was superstition; government, tyranny; error. The legitimate results of all these agencies in the history of old empires,—in sunken Tyre, fallen Babylon, and crated Palestine. If our land is to escape so disastrous a fate will be due, under Divine Providence, to a system of education begun at home under the eye, and finished in public schools under frequent inspection, of intelligent parents.

There is nothing in any plan of education much above the level of the public opinion that warms it into existence. A school cannot be maintained long in an enlightened community. Hence, the grade of education, upheld long, but so much of the digested intelligence of the age as the district are able to contain. If districts complained of evils, which parents never choose personally to investigate, a teacher, though not one of them visits his school, the value is such district-criticism, and where is the remedy complained of? That schools can flourish, when any interest in them, is an absurdity equal to that of the man who tested that he had no vanity, or the coquette who had no affectation.

A schoolroom, that never vibrates to the tread of feet, is a gloomy place. The teacher grieves without aid; struggles without a blessing; and without gratitude.

MUSIC.

Music stimulates the desponding energies of even the most timid. Children are very sensitive to its sweet influences. When a drum is struck or strike a drum in a village, and all the little ones gather together; the girls beating time to the martial airs with their hearts, and the lads with their iron-shod heels, as the

ers on distant battle fields. Children usually keep with song, and wake the whole house at the notes. It is this instinctive tenderness to music indispensable to our public schools. And even those in our rural districts, without an occasional jaded nerves with joy, is a melancholy without the sense of sight, or a summer without the sun is a powerful appliance for softening rugged stubborn wills, in primary and intermediate schools. With regret that some parents are opposed to music. They assert that the multiplication of school humors, and that its repetition would do more harm than good in a school than music. Such persons forget that it implies a change from the old and familiar to the new, a change from the tiresome routine of studies, to the memory and the understanding into action, to the tears that moistens even sleepy eyes with tears of affection, and that it creates in minds not addicted to reflection a new world of recreation.

When, when enquired of how he educated his children, he appeared really happy and amiable, replied—“I have my children to sing at an early age. When provoked by some playmate, or when disposed to gossip, I get them to sing some generous, ennobling hymn, which brings them into a better state of mind, and conquers every trouble in a sea of melody.” Persecuted by threats, or led by argument, are the children of music. How profoundly wise was that man who declared that if he desired to rule nations he would write their ballads than their laws.

READING.

Natural and effective reading in our schools. Good readers; but every one ought to be a reader. The living model to which the scholars look, and if that model be faulty in tone, manner, or elocution, then every reading lesson is a misdirection. No doubt much difficulty in training a class to a fair standard. There are so many old

precepts to be given, so many tedious examples to be rehearsed, continuous dwelling on the sounds of syllables and the powers, on distinct, sonorous articulation—never suffering even a class to sink into a disgusting singsong tone—then what a requisite in associating in the listless minds of children idleness, enunciation, inflection, accent, quantity, time, pitch, and power. All these points are to be attained sometimes by overcoming natural defects as indistinct or husky enunciation, hurried or slow speech, or sharp screaming tones. To effect so much, demands more knowledge of elocution than many masters possess. Many scholars, from a false pride, will not make any visible exertion by the directions of one perfectly competent to teach them a correct style of delivery. Many leave school with no faulty accents corrected, and no offensive tones subdued.

How much of the happiness of school-intercourse is nourished by the sweet tone of voice! The teacher may at times be touched by anger, but he should not betray the presence of such passions to his guests within by any harsh or petulant tones. A shadow of gloom over the countenance, but let it not drop gloom over that voice which is addressing little children. It is the tone, rather than the words, that often thrills children with the keenest pain or pleasure. Teachers, who comprehend this sympathy of sounds, ought to guard in their schools those tempestuous and disagreeable exertions of the vocal organs to which too many scholars are inclined. When we are remedying the tendency to unnecessary noise, let them avoid the other extreme of low, stifled, almost inaudible muttering in the reading-classes.

A finished elocutionist has endless resources of happiness in himself and his fellow beings. His richly cultured voice will invite the dullest ear to drink in the spirit of poesy and prose. He is able, when reading aloud the works of poets and orators of centuries ago, to enter into the interior life of the souls of his hearers and force them to forget time and place, as his kindling tones awaken their deepest sensibility for freedom gained, and their fierce passion for freedom lost, as either Roman traitors fell, or Roman heroes conquered. Children must have frequent practice, at least not hourly, until their vocal organs are under the master's control. They must early begin to give themselves up to the reading-lesson, turning their voices into harps which the spirit is to modulate,

WRITING COMPOSITIONS.

is complete until he is able to transfer his sentiment. Success in writing compositions always depends on practice. Yet some teachers never, while others insist on, of their pupils such intellectual exercises. The subjects ought always to be selected at first; such as, a description of a journey to a neighboring village, the visit of a family to a thanksgiving fair, or a New Year's holiday, a religious lesson, a brief account of the habits and appearances of domestic animals, of the localities of wild flowers that grow by rivers or ponds, and such as are always found in the class of insects, birds, and butterflies that appear at particular seasons. These subjects generally interest all children. Compositions of this character exercise their faculties of observation, but also train them in the knowledge of orthography, penmanship, and the principles of grammar into pleasing as well as substantial forms. As the child is hurried up to grasp the beauty of an object, the mind is unable to express those sensations in correct language, and needs encouragement in their first efforts in this line, which must be pointed out, and corrected with the most judicious and moderate criticism. The first awkward and timid attempt to fly, resemble very much the ungainly diffident young persons generally try to write compositions. The teacher ought ever to be willing to assist their children, not to tell them what to write, but rather show them *how* to observe, to point out to them the mental food they need, and not to eat it for them. After a firm base has been laid of observation, it will be quite easy to rise to a higher flight, to expressions of ideal beauty, to utterances of religious perceptions in which the head writes a history of its struggles toward infinite truth, and of those passion-stained utterances in which the bruised heart sings requiems over lost hap-

FEMALE TEACHERS.

A woman is always that of an educator. Either in her school, her words are deeds, and her examples, full of meaning; the father may convince his children, but the mother

only can train them to *feel*, that right is always a pleasure ; that the human mind is never conquered by desire by conscience ; and that the will is never blind when it is deaf to itself, and listens only to God. Blessed women have ever felt the greatest delight in the cultivation of the minds. As the chief administrators of home as well as of education, women have a mission as important as that of the human conscience, and as eternal as the human mind.

Many school committees entertain the mistaken notion that women are always required for winter-schools, while females were never required in summer. The successful management of any school requires considerable firmness of purpose, control of one's own temper, and a distinct instinctive talent for teaching. Have men generally the same firmness of character as strongly developed as women? I have observed a levity in some few females that interferes seriously with the execution of their duties to the young. But the larger number are superior to men as teachers, although the latter may possess more experience and knowledge. The innate talent in females is a talent that knows how to analyze the motives of children, and to direct those motives into appropriate action—is valuable in itself. In the great genius in men, it does not isolate its possessor from the world, but it is a sible glacier of pride and self, but it stoops to scatter its influence over all children alike, on the dull and gifted, on the deaf and the blind. There is not a winter school in Rhode Island, where the children are all and knurly its materials, which is not controllable by the teacher. Woman's hands may not be brawny enough to know how to handle a refractory scholar, but woman's pleasant voice and homely ways will convert his refractory will to obedience and submission. Woman's hands may not be strong enough to print marks on the body of some dull lad, but woman's tact will engrave lessons upon that heart which severe blows would only harden. Woman's hands and open in him bright aspirations which brutal punishment would only sure to quench forever.

Women are better qualified for sedentary avocations than men. A school demands the operation of the finest forces of the mind rather than the coarse muscles of the body. Great physical strength is a superfluity ; but activity of the senses is a necessity. A man may have physical vigor enough to lift an ox upon his shoulders, but he is too weak to drag a motive from its hidden cell in the heart of a lad. To do the latter, requires a tact that God alone can give.

ers, for their weapons are the affections, and mind over matter. From the hour that the little girl, with her little doll, to the other lustrum when she has learned her letters and sisters their alphabet, all her experience and her emotions show that her genius as a teacher is in the development of herself as a thinking being. She has confidently confided the trust of developing the minds of the young to females. In the city of Providence out of 100 teachers 95 are females. In the town of Cranston there is only one male teacher, the one writing this report, a single male teacher. In Warren there are 6 female teachers and 3 males. In Warren there are 6 female teachers and 4 males. In Bristol there are 10 female teachers and 4 males. These facts will prove to those who appear to be so afraid of females in winter, that the State are in those very sections which employ the most female teachers. What is appropriate for the city is appropriate for the villages; what does well for a city will

be equally able and active superintendent of the public schools. In his last report that there are 545 teachers in the State, of that number 490 are females.

EDUCATIONS OF TEACHERS.

PREPARATION FOR CHILDREN.

Education for children is indispensable for the high-
 est order. Not that such innate sympathy will supply the deficiency of moral power. What temper is to a teacher, honey to bees, love of children is to a teacher. The teacher who will fill the smallest haven and the smallest departments of a school. Without this sustaining power, in times of disappointment, appear like a morose man. Mr. Wm. Ellery Channing has stated that it is an inexplicable mystery why he accomplished so much, as a schoolmaster. On investigation of his rivals, he at last was convinced and stimulated by a warmer personal affection. He had regarded them chiefly as incarnations of intellect and judgment.
 He was always an earnest, sympathetic, warm heart-

ed worker. Not because he receives a monthly stipend ; he is compelled to support his young family by cultivating the soil of a country school ; no, he is led along by no such compulsion ; he works with delight as he sees that he is doing something to the public welfare ; he tastes the luxury of his own will by victorious encounters with the vicious world. In the difficult routine of the trials and temptations of professional life how he moves in energy like a giant, in simplicity like a child ; in every dull scholar he recognizes an apparent cross, and in every a divine blessing ; and in every beaming genius he beholds a kin to that of angels. In the midst of so many urgent and continuous struggle, he would not be indolent, if he could not, if he would.

TEACHERS OUGHT TO UNDERSTAND

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

All persons, who read the character of children at a glance, have a great advantage over those who have no intuitive perception of the workings of young minds. Those who have this special faculty usually make a better classification of their students, and decide at once as to the point to which, each term, their capacities may be tried. They magnetize children at the first look. Their influence varied as are the subjects of it, moves like a perfect machine, fast or slow at will ; but always without friction.

How unlike this, is a school where the head is destitute of insight. He attempts to govern in imitation of some regal emperor who had achieved wondrous victories. He promises himself success. Every thing is to move with the regularity of a clock. No tired scholar is to seek relief by change of position ; he sneezes without leave ; he declares that he has in store a punishment for that defect, and a punishment for this offence ; he establishes a liar stereotype style in which each one is to move, to learn, to recite. After a few days his scheme is blown to atoms. His discipline without order ; his temper, which he flattered himself was a proof, bursts forth so violently that he loses his self-respect in the respect of his pupils. The boys, whom he supposed the most intractable, prove the most intractable. The girls, whose favor he was sure he would win, laugh at his mock dignity, and reject his humiliation. The receipt, which he had borrowed for the

ly paradise, has changed it into a pandemo-

pher the hieroglyphics, or soul-marks on the
t to acquire a familiarity with the practical

Not for the vulgar purpose of examining
himself acquainted with the alphabet of the
one, who comprehends the classification of the
be's works, can fail to gather very valuable
zing the motives of children, and for shaping
r best interests. The temperaments, taken in
ogy and physiognomy, throw much light on
inner man.

ce of timber that may be hewn into any shape.
, controlling the body and mind of a child,
can repeal. Scholars have, at times, been dis-
incorrigible dunces, yet subsequent teachers,
tact, have recognized in these very castaways
Chalmers, the eminent Scotch divine, whose
ce, and whose eloquence moved every listen-
from the parish school on the ground of stupid-
was so very ignorant of his vocation that he
awaken Benjamin Franklin to the study of
doubt, to denounce the embryo philosopher
e well-known case of Sheridan is also an apt
en have an outward and inward kingdom.
n of the inward. The gesture, the step, the
ce, the flashes of the eye, the shadows passing
ountenance,—are all expressions of the mind.
s is measured by his sagacity in reading these
the inmost principle. The outward man is
e, clothed in flesh and blood.

penetrate the character of a child with affection,
isdom, for nothing is done wisely that is done
othing is done affectionately, without wisdom.

FACULTIES TO BE CULTIVATED.

glect in training the powers of observation in
fect in modern education. The talent of ob-
y possessed by different persons. It must be

so, for variety is the law of God in mind as well as in nature. Some always remembers, and another generally forgets, and a third one never forgets a human countenance, while others forget faces. They "do not remember faces;" some are exquisite observers, and others cannot distinguish them easily; there are some who judge at a glance of the weight, symmetry and grace of forms, while others err in their opinions on these subjects. Some remember words accurately, but forgets ideas; some are rich in words but poor in words; one has vivacity of mind without strength without vivacity. I believe these idiosyncrasies should have had due attention in training young minds. It is natural for children to be infected with the desire of parents for the most brilliant faculties of their offspring; forgetful children with disproportionately large faculties will, like demagogues, attract more admiration than they deserve; more deserving traits of character, will, like the senses, be forgotten from the sudden touch even of a friendly hand. Many of the diversities of gifts should be understood and explained. A teacher might, without provoking ill will, point out to scholars their present weaknesses as they were to stimulate, and such as they were to restrain. A primary teacher might have a class flock to watch with renewed interest the pictures of which she has painted, if she uses their hearts for the conscience for pencil, and her tenderest emotions for the brush.

The first aim of parents and teachers ought to be to develop theceptive faculties as the basis of future habits of attention. Until this has been done, nothing has been accomplished. Children may gather much practical information from the special attention to the qualities of what they eat, and see. The various specimens of pears, apples, grapes and other fruits make an admirable lesson for developing their concepts of taste, size and color.

The raw materials of which garments are composed, such as wool and silk, and the remarkable changes of color of dyestuffs, are matters of daily experience to even the poorest. Few notice them, unless to gratify their vanity by flaunting a ribbon, or boasting about "my silk dress, while the poor girl has nothing but a calico gown on." Such a generous teacher would look for from the children of a fashionable woman that she knew that "cotton was gathered from the backs of

black wool from the heads of southern negroes." Pieces of calico, broadcloth and silk are fitted to elicit the perceptive talent of the sharpest children, if they but examine the relative fineness or coarseness of the textures; their various colors; the peculiar odor of the coloring-materials; the different sounds in snapping the different fabrics; and the peculiar taste each excites on the tongue. So far, the senses alone are trained by similar experiments; but a thoughtful parent or teacher could evoke from those common things the unwritten history of their diversified experience, and show how they are, and have ever been, not merely perishable garments for the human body, but spiritual garments beneath whose flowing folds the vices of oppression, avarice, and ignorance have burrowed into immortal souls. What unique auto-biographies would be delivered by those patterns of cotton and wool! The cotton would speak of its birth under a sunny sky, in a southern clime, and how it was reared in infancy by slave-labor, transported at maturity by steam over land and sea, and at last straightened, twisted, and imprisoned in the stately robes of northern beauty. In the rustling of every leaf of the cotton plant is heard the angry breath of demagogues; and the accumulated crop, when stored in trans-atlantic ware houses, preserves the equilibrium of commercial wealth between America and Europe. The wool would begin its history in the warm fleece that protected feeble lambs from the biting blasts of winter, and which grew in clustering whiteness in gratitude to kind shepherds as they guarded the flocks on the hills of Vermont, Texas, Spain, Germany, Palestine, in short, all over the round earth. As all external nature symbolizes a higher realm of existence, so lambs represent the innocence of young childhood; sheep, those human beings who are charitable from faith, and who prove their faith by charity; and the great shepherd is the Almighty Father.

What a world of enchantment is discovered by the study of trees and flowers. Children may be led to watch the nature of trees, observing which have branches straight, ascending, or bending downward; whether the leaves are long and slender, round or broad; and the tints, configuration, and taste of the blossoms. There is a pleasure in understanding how plants grow. Children are all fond of flowers. Many always in summer present their teacher with a morning bouquet. What a dewy text, each cluster of those wild or garden gems offers for a sermon from a primary teacher. "Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

A gentleman, whose eyes had been taught how in childhood, recently saw, where no one beside him saw, lying up, between the bricks in the sidewalks of Boston, small plants! His example is a harbinger of the attainment of sight. Blind men have sometimes forced the ends of their fingers into the eyes, so that they detected colors by touch alone. Some years ago a man, in company with a friend, was returning towards Abington. When nearly there, he quickly said, "We shall see within a few days a son from a certain remote shire." In reply to a question, he said he did not expect any arrival from that shire," and closed the conversation. A Scottish second sight. On entering the castle, Scotland, the prophecy proved true. He afterwards stated that he had traced the track from the track of the horse-shoes, a peculiar kind of mark, to a distant locality. Yet no eyes, but such as his, could be so trained to observe everything, could trace any difference between the tracks and those left by any other horse-shoe. A man may show to what a marvellous extent a man may expand his powers of observation, if he be put in childhood on the right track.

Teachers should not be satisfied by telling children to observe certain properties. Children must examine for themselves. Observation is the means of improving the memory; but the chief advantage it gives to memory, that it is so valuable, is the development of the mind. Accurate observation leads to correct inferences. Children should be told to observe with correct inferences. Children should be told to observe more, and to draw conclusions.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geography is often stigmatized as a dull study. It is dull, without the enlivening assistance of diagrams, maps, outlines of continents, large maps, map-drawings, and particularly terrestrial globes. Even maps are full of errors, unless scholars understand, at the same time, that they are sometimes drawn on different scales, and that two maps may appear to be of the same size on different maps, though one is larger than the other. The best maps are inferior to globes. Maps of the world contain two norths, and two souths, like the earth itself, has but one of each. The curves of the earth are apt to puzzle children; while the lines representing the surface of a globe are always straight. Many of our rural schools

of globes. There is no other successful mode of illustrating the revolution of the earth, the succession of day and night, the long night near the poles, and the passage of all the meridians in succession under the sun once in twenty-four hours. Some of these important points are quite unintelligible, when taught as abstractions, and without an explanation on a globe.

Classes in geography should not only draw maps in imitation of a model, but also make them from their own observation of certain localities. Scholars should be directed to bring to school a sketch of every river, island, bay, or city, that they visited during a vacation.

Larger scholars should occasionally make pedestrian excursions to the highest land in their county, and sketch the views therefrom. How expressive the countenance of such a landscape! Beautiful ponds, in some sections, light up the scenery like human eyes; broad meadows smile as if they felt the embrace of the loving river that clasps them in its glittering arms. Far eastward unrolls Narragansett bay, flecked with islands, sail-vessels and steamers. Westward the eye rests on a long range of hills, forest-clad to the summit, sheltering small valleys at its side, and which even now seems beautiful as it lifts its forest of leafless branches and grey trunks in striking relief against the dark, chill December sky. No map, that I have seen, contains a representation of any continuous chain of hills that, almost every where, give such a variety to the scenery of Rhode Island. Every pupil should make himself familiar with the school districts and the towns, in his county, and, when convenient, with all the towns in the State. And in connection with such knowledge, should be added the more important facts in the settlement and growth of villages and towns, and the character of those men by whose enterprise and genius they have been moulded.

The habit of observing scenery is not only agreeable but profitable. The ranges of hills indicate the general business condition of a people. In level countries, the waters flow sluggishly, the rivers are deep and often broad, inviting foreign commerce. Where the surface is broken into elevations, there the rivers are rapid, but shallow, furnishing waterfalls for manufacturing purposes.

The fertility and sterility of the soil are denoted by certain external appearances that even young eyes can be made to perceive. When this tendency to observe is once developed in a child, the basis of all accurate reasoning has been forever established. The perceptive faculties are the only inlet to knowledge. The reflective faculties can

have no other data to reason from than such as are furnished by the perceptive faculties. Half the mental mistakes, or bad reasonings, are simply too hasty generalizations from too small a collection of facts.

How much more lively and impressive is a lesson in geography, when the pupils build up sections of the earth on a large blackboard, or mark out the voyage of a vessel in search of Sir John Franklin, or trace on a slate-globe the track of Com. Wilkes' vessel around the world, through seas and oceans, different degrees of latitude and longitude which they measure and delineate as they advance, and explain the peculiarities of the manners, climate and government of every place they mention. Compare such an adventure, both as to the number of faculties exercised, and the pleasure experienced, with an old style repetition of the hard names of places, and unintelligible answers about arbitrary and imaginary lines, with no attempt by the master to interest the little minds by practical and cheerful illustrations and anecdotes. That geography could have been a popular study in past periods, like those I have alluded to, seems as impossible as for a shadow to be solid like the substance that produces it.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

One of the severest evils, to which our system of education is subjected, is the large number of ungraded schools in rural districts. There, classes must be small in the number of scholars, and consequently deficient in the ardor and emulation, visible in a large class of the same age. Every variety of size, age and attainments cluster together in such an institution, and the master seldom has leisure to adapt his instruction to the specific deficiency of each one.

Whereas, by a proper classification and gradation, the pupils are placed under a better mental discipline, incited to study earnestly, and the growth of each one's mind is brought directly under the daily inspection of the teacher. He labors with more zeal and ambition, because his success is apparent at every step. He can anticipate his work from day to day, and prepare himself by reflection and study. Instead of going daily to a multifarious set of tasks, each more tedious by constant repetition, he sees that the lessons of to-day fit into those of yesterday, and those of the morrow are parts of the common whole.

Division of labor renders the laborer more apt and accurate in his special vocation. Instructors in graded institutions generally become,

by concentrated efforts, great experts. Exceptions to this truth are not numerous enough to weigh heavily against the general advantages of a regular system of grading. A proper gradation is founded on a true system of mental philosophy. A primary school, by its constant repetition of words, corresponds to the period of ephemeral recollection in small children; an intermediate school, by its new and higher facts and ideas, answers to the transition-state of the mind from mere memory to understanding, from simple sensation to reflection; a grammar school illustrates the maturer mind, when the ripened memory holds many borrowed facts, rules and precepts which the understanding and conscience now begin to make their own by digesting them into guiding principles of thought and action for a more eventful life. The next necessary advance of the primary, intermediate and grammar schools towards perfection, is when their usefulness culminates in the High School. By a well-regulated High School all the subordinate instructions are augmented in power, elevated in character and strengthened in moral influence.

SUMMARY OF THE APPENDIX.

I have appended, at the end of this volume, a synopsis of the reports of the school committees of such towns as have sent reports to me. In Chap. 66, Sec. 22, of the Revised Statutes, are these directions to the school committees: "The committee shall prepare a written or printed report to the town at the annual town meeting, when the school committee is chosen, setting forth their doings, the state and condition of the schools, and plans for their improvement, which report, unless printed, shall be read in open town meeting, and they shall *transmit a copy thereof to the commissioner*, on or before the first day of July in each year." I have made selections from all the towns which have complied with the law in this requirement. I trust that every town will transmit a *printed* report to the commissioner, the coming year.

The conclusions, derived from these messages from all sections of the State, are arranged under the following heads:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Condition of schools. | 6. Behavior of scholars. |
| 2. Increase of scholars. | 7. Condition of schoolhouses. |
| 3. Branches of study. | 8. Duties of school-officers. |
| 4. Failures of Teachers. | 9. Unequal school-terms. |
| 5. What teachers ought to be, | 10. Evening schools. |
- and ought to do.

The condition of the schools generally is encouraging. Some of them have grown to a full stature. A few are, and have been, pygmies in usefulness.

The increase of scholars in the towns of Warwick, Johnston, Warren and Gloucester, and the cities of Providence and Newport, according to the reports which are quoted from, is a satisfactory proof that some school-officials are alive to their responsibilities. No other committees mention either an increase or diminution of scholars in the towns.

The branches of Study are an important item in the returns of each school-term by the trustees; these returns are supposed to pass through the process of fermentation in the minds of the committees, the lees are thrown away, and the pure juice preserved in their annual reports. Yet the towns of Smithfield, Warren and Scituate alone furnish the School Commissioner an abstract of the number of scholars who are engaged in the different branches of study. Such statistical tables, showing how particular studies ebb and flow in particular regions, which change teachers often, and showing also the high or low standard of all the schools in a town as a unit, would furnish safe data for alterations and improvements.

The failures of teachers are often a standing subject of lamentation with committees. These failures occur because teachers either excite a prejudice against themselves, or show a want of inspiration in their routine, or are deficient in suavity of deportment, in discipline, and in knowledge, or wither the spirits of the children with ridiculous epithets. Sometimes they fail from a deficiency of parental interest in the welfare of the schools, from an irregular attendance of scholars, and occasionally the main cause is found in the unsound appointment of a sister or daughter of the trustee to take command of the rebellious flock.

What teachers ought to be, and ought to do, is indeed an important consideration. Scholars are but so many seed envelopes enclosing the inner germ that is to perish or germinate; the inmost principle, or the vital force of that seed, is the teacher. If he never ripens, the scholars will decay in their spring. He is to be actually, what he aims to make them mentally. If he punishes the bad temper of scholars, before he corrects his own; if he informs them that they must be thorough in scholarship, and punctual to every obligation, while he is su-

explanation, and dilatory in every arrangement; if he wishes to receive their respect, yet by sarcasm and respect; if he inculcates a tender regard for conformity and generosity, yet is himself an incarnation of eccentricity and selfishness; if he weds all this inconsistency of character to a good precept, his school ought to be a failure. A teacher with courage; a shallow pretender cannot fathom the doctrine; and a hypocritical schoolmaster cannot inspire sincerity. If a passionate preceptor always volunteers scalding hot, some of his pupils will get parboiled. The government in teachers is a fruitful evil. If the teacher is too torpid to bail up an ample supply of sap from the depths beneath the surface of the earth, the effect of that torpidity is felt in every thirsty branch and twig.

of scholars varies in schools according to the government. The government should never be a despotism; it should be the will of one law giver, and the will of others who see only a larger and revised edition of their own nature. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby School, always depended in any emergency, upon his "sixth form of boys," and disappointed his hopes. The deportment of scholars is made by the greater or less magnetism darted into their character. The "tenth legion," so famous in Roman history, was more efficient than any other corps, without Julius Cæsar; the tenth legion was unconquerable. The celebrated painter, Titian, said how he imparted such brilliancy of tint to his pictures: "Oh! I mix the colors with my brains." A teacher, who gives equally glowing hues, must compose his mixtures out of what he has any; if he has not any, he ought to visit Kenilworth, where such men as Matt. Ward occasionally shoot

of schoolhouses is one essential element of a good plan. All the necessary professional qualifications before determined rendered inoperative by the uncomfortable state of a school. The most sagacious and provident arrangements for the teachers may be nullified, in consequence of a defective and uncomfortable schoolroom. No system of discipline can be made so perfect, as to render a lad insensible to the wintry storm blowing back, through the holes in the wall of the school-

house, or cause him to feel dry when sitting under a stream of rain drops trickling from the roof. Trustees, not teachers, are the keepers of school-houses; the former are frequently responsible for the evils that the latter suffer.

The duties of school officers, or at least a portion of them, are explained and defined by the provisions of the school-laws, referred to in the report of Westerly. I hope that trustees will study these provisions until they see that they must do their duty, or that education will unavoidably retrograde, for they are the spokes, while the committee are simply the tire of the vast educational wheel of this State.

Unequal school terms are due in a great degree to the mismanagement of trustees. One term will spread through five or six months wearing out the patience, and exhausting the physical strength of teacher and scholars, and the next term will be confined to ten weeks and then follows a vacation for the rest of the year. I commend to trustees the sensible suggestions in the extracts from the reports of Scituate and North Providence.

Evening schools, though not creations under the statute, are noticed here as a new feature, significant of a thirst for knowledge by a class of persons who had been previously charged with incurable stolidity and hopeless degradation. The reports of Providence, Newport, and Smithfield, furnish a gratifying account of the evening schools in those places. It will be perceived that the expense of those in Smithfield was defrayed by the Slatersville Manufacturing Company and a few liberal gentlemen. The evening school in Newport was taught gratis by several young persons, a deed of self-denying liberality and enlightened charity of which Newport may well be proud. In emulation of those noble patterns of philanthropy, let other rich men contribute money, and conscientious young men and women their time and talents, until in every populous neighborhood in Rhode Island, there shall be every winter, evening schools for those who are obliged to labor during the day.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

I make the following extract from the interesting report of Mr. Philbrick, in explanation of the improved methods of conducting primary schools in Boston:—

"More attention is paid to the health and physical development of the scholars. They are not kept sitting with their arms folded. They are beginning to be trained to sit in a proper position, but they are not permitted to sit long without a change of position. Physical exercises have been introduced to some extent.

But the greatest improvements which have been effected are those which relate to the spirit and methods of instruction and discipline.

In our best Primary Schools, the pupils of the first class are taught to write on their slates a fair, bold hand, a better hand, indeed, than can be written by the pupils in some lower divisions of Grammar Schools. This is the result of a judicious use of the slate, through all the grades, beginning with the alphabet class, according to the system presented on the tablets and slate-frames. In schools where these exercises are the best, we do not find that other branches have been neglected, but that uniform excellence characterizes all the performances of the pupils. The pupils are taught to sit in the right position, to keep their slates in the right position on their desks, and to hold their pencils properly, and then *one single element* is given at a lesson. This element consists of a letter, or a part of a letter, or a geometrical line or figure, the children never being permitted to play with their slates or to scribble on them, or even to take them from their desks, except when directed to do so.

Perhaps there is no one particular in which there has been greater improvement in the teaching of these schools, than in the mode of teaching the alphabet and the first steps of reading and spelling. Where the schools are fully graded, the beginners constitute a school by themselves, the teacher having no other class to instruct. The children of this class whose hard lot under the old arrangement, being necessarily compelled to do nothing but sit still with arms folded, for the greater part of the time, used to excite our deep compassion, now afford, in many schools, a spectacle delightful to look upon. They are taught in a more rational manner than formerly, pleasant and profitable occupation being given to all, so that there is little opportunity and little disposition for mischief, and consequently little occasion for punishment. The teacher points to a letter on the blackboard or a tablet. All are required to look at it. Perhaps the letter is traced out before the eyes of the pupils so that all may *observe its form*. Its name is then given, and all repeat it distinctly. Then its sound is made by the teacher, and all the pupils are required to try to *imitate the sound*. The children are kept at this but a few minutes. They now take their slates, and try to *find* the letter on the frames. If any do not succeed, they are assisted. The next step is to take their pencils and *imitate the form* of the letter. As soon as two letters are learned in this way, they are *combined into a word*. This word is written on the blackboard or shown on the tablet. It is spelled by naming the letters. It is spelled by giving the sounds, or analyzing it. It is talked about. It is put into a sentence. As soon as the word is made which names some familiar object, *the object is talked*

about, or a drawing of it made, if the thing itself is not at hand. This is a very imperfect sketch of the work of a very small part of a day, in one of the good schools. The children are happy."

MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

All will readily admit that every man ought to be qualified to act as a soldier under a free government. Discipline is the result of long and frequent practice. Very few men do anything well to which they have not been accustomed. The blunders of our present military organization are written in the blood of thousands and scores of thousands of our brave soldiery.

The cantons of the Swiss Republic offer to all other free governments an example worthy of imitation. There is no standing army in that country, yet every man is required to do military service, and the practice of purchasing substitutes is forbidden. Camps, consisting of three or four thousand, are formed annually, where the force is arranged into companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The instruction, which is very thorough, comprising all the movements of an active campaign, continues according to the requirements of the soldiers, from two to five weeks. Though the male population of Switzerland is less than twelve hundred thousand, yet it furnished, a few years ago, a thoroughly disciplined army of 100,000, which quelled a rebellion, in seven treasonable cantons, within one month after the government's summons to arms.

Military Academies are too expensive in our State. The place, where military instruction ought to begin, is in our common schools. Our institutions of learning ought to fit young men, not only for the profitable pursuits of peace, but for the dangers and trials of war. It is not necessary to convert our seminaries into barracks, and their play-grounds into mimic camps, in order to endue the rising generation with the elements of military science. A drill sergeant might be employed once a month to teach lads of a suitable age, where the school-master is unacquainted with the manual of arms. In point of physical health, some similar arrangement seems necessary. The health of the people in larger villages and towns has diminished, and is diminishing, from a deficiency of physical training. To stay the ravages of premature bodily debility, it would be the highest wisdom to engraft into our public education a system of calisthenics for girls and very small

boys, and of martial tactics for the larger lads in our high schools and academies.

COMPUTING THE ATTENDANCE OF SCHOOLS.

The following extract, from the report of the committee of Warren, is commended to the notice of other committees as an example of analysis of the school attendance :

Number of children in the town of Warren between the ages of four and fifteen years	617
Number of children registered in the public schools, fifteen years and upward (73), and those from abroad (28)	101
Number of children registered in private schools who have not been enrolled in public schools	189
Number of children 'due at the public schools,' that is, those registered in public schools, and those between the ages of four and fifteen years, who have not been members of any private school	579
Number of scholars registered in public schools	535
Average number belonging to the public schools*	376
Average daily attendance at the public schools	332
Average daily attendance at the private schools	120
Number of children in town between the ages of four and fifteen years, who have not been registered in any school during the year	44
Percentage of daily attendance of scholars belonging to the public schools	88
Percentage of daily attendance of scholars registered in the public schools	62
Percentage of daily attendance of scholars 'due at the public schools'	57
Percentage of daily attendance of scholars in town between the ages of four and fifteen years, at both public and private schools	64
Percentage of daily attendance of scholars registered at both public and private schools	67
Percentage of daily attendance of scholars at both public and private schools, excluding those fifteen and upward, and those from abroad	68

* The average number belonging to the schools arises from the fact that some scholars do not enter school at the commencement of the term, and others leave previous to its close. Now a scholar *belongs* to a school *only* from the time he enters to the time he leaves permanently. The average number therefore belonging to the schools is not the number registered, but the average number in *actual* attendance. On this we compute the average per cent of absence from *irregular attendance*, which we find to be twelve."

THE THEORY OF EDUCATION.

In some of the town reports, for the past year, the mistaken doctrine is put forth that the acquisition of knowledge, not the growth of true wisdom, is the main point of education; the accumulation of mere facts and rules in the memory, rather than the development of all the human faculties in the divine order of their growth. The truth is, that though the mind is a unit, yet it manifests itself through a material organization by means of faculties, and each faculty has a memory after its own kind. The frequent exercise of a faculty improves the memory appertaining to it. Hence the cultivation of the memory of words cannot increase the memory of figures; or the exercise of the memory of form, color and locality augment the memory of abstract truth. A young person may convert his memory into a mental herbarium, and place therein the shape of every leaf and the form of every flower that he had collected; yet he has secured those vegetable specimens in a fixed position only by destroying their fragrance and beauty, and more than all, their powers of reproduction. It is surely one thing to stamp words on the memory, to recite a lesson by rote, and it is another thing to comprehend what those words signify, to analyze the substance they enfold, and deduce therefrom new inferences.

The custom is far too common in our schools for pupils to perform by rote, to solve by rules which they do not understand, to answer without knowing either why or wherefore. The pupil fancies that he has drawn the sword of true wisdom, whereas, he holds only the empty scabbard. He has read and can repeat the book, but he does not understand the author. A recitation by rote does not improve a person's reflective talent any more than sailing in a pleasure-boat in a quiet harbor qualifies a dandy for navigating a ship safely around the globe. It is of course much easier for a teacher to listen to the words of the text book from the scholars, than to perplex his own intellect with new and searching questions.

Thoroughness and frequent reflection are the price of sound learning and wisdom. The more a scholar knows, and the oftener he reflects, the less conceit and arrogance will he manifest. Like the late Nicholas Tillinghast, the eminent Normal School teacher, who, when told that a man denied that he was a great mathematician, replied, "I make no pretensions to greatness." So the more internal

A person makes his mind by cultivating habits of reflection and analysis, instead of making it simply external by imitating mechanically the actions, and bending to the opinions of others, the humbler estimate will be formed of his own powers, and the loftier appreciation will be had of the Father of the universe. A superficial mind may fancy that it stands intellectually, as every man, stand where he may, seems to stand physically, in the centre of the sky ; but a little reflection will show that the horizon of infinite knowledge always retreats as we seem to go towards it. The whole mind of a child must be developed in order that he may comprehend facts and their relations, words and the ideas they symbolize, thought and its ultimate action. Does education mean anything more or less ?

There are many scholars who, when they leave school with a great reputation as arithmeticians, do not know how to measure a load of wood, survey a lot of land, or receipt a simple store bill. Others talk lightly about the logical predicate and the grammatical predicate, yet they cannot indite a dozen sentences without staining them with as many errors in grammar. Some are taught to declaim vociferously, at an examination, on the beauty of kindness and gentleness, and in half an hour after they maltreat a smaller lad, or secretly revenge themselves by slandering their equals in size and strength. Such a system is not training the mind, surely not educating the soul. Many applicants, from all parts of the United States, for admission into the Naval Academy, are annually rejected for being very bad spellers. The graduates of several well known seminaries can easily be detected from their bad chirography, monotonous reading, and imperfect orthography.

The evil of superficiality inoculates too many schools. The result must always be in proportion to the moving force. The monument falls, if built out of plumb.

On the other hand, scholars, if properly trained, are always taught to do them practically ; to penetrate every rule in search of its inmost principle ; to trace actions back to their motives ; to value accuracy of statement as a great duty ; to affirm the sentiments of every reading-lesson in their own language ; to balance opposite arguments after the teacher has invited comments on his explanation of the topics of the day ; to feel that the discipline they are under is for their good ; and finally to know that they are every day trained effectually to illustrate in and out of school, the beauty of truth and kindness, the glory of

obedience, self-denial, patience, gratitude and courage ; all these are really what is implied in the education of a person.

True education aims at the growth of the body and mind ; neither to be so developed as to disturb the harmony of the other ; and both to kneel in homage to the moral faculty.

A right education secures the health of the physical system through the laws of endurance and activity ; stimulates the imagination to a sense of the grand and beautiful in art and nature ; awakens the understanding to acquaintance with the practical problems of the age ; guides the reason to lift itself higher than the plane of the senses ; vivifies the affections to a love of truth rather than self ; true wisdom rather than mere book-learning ; eternity rather than time.

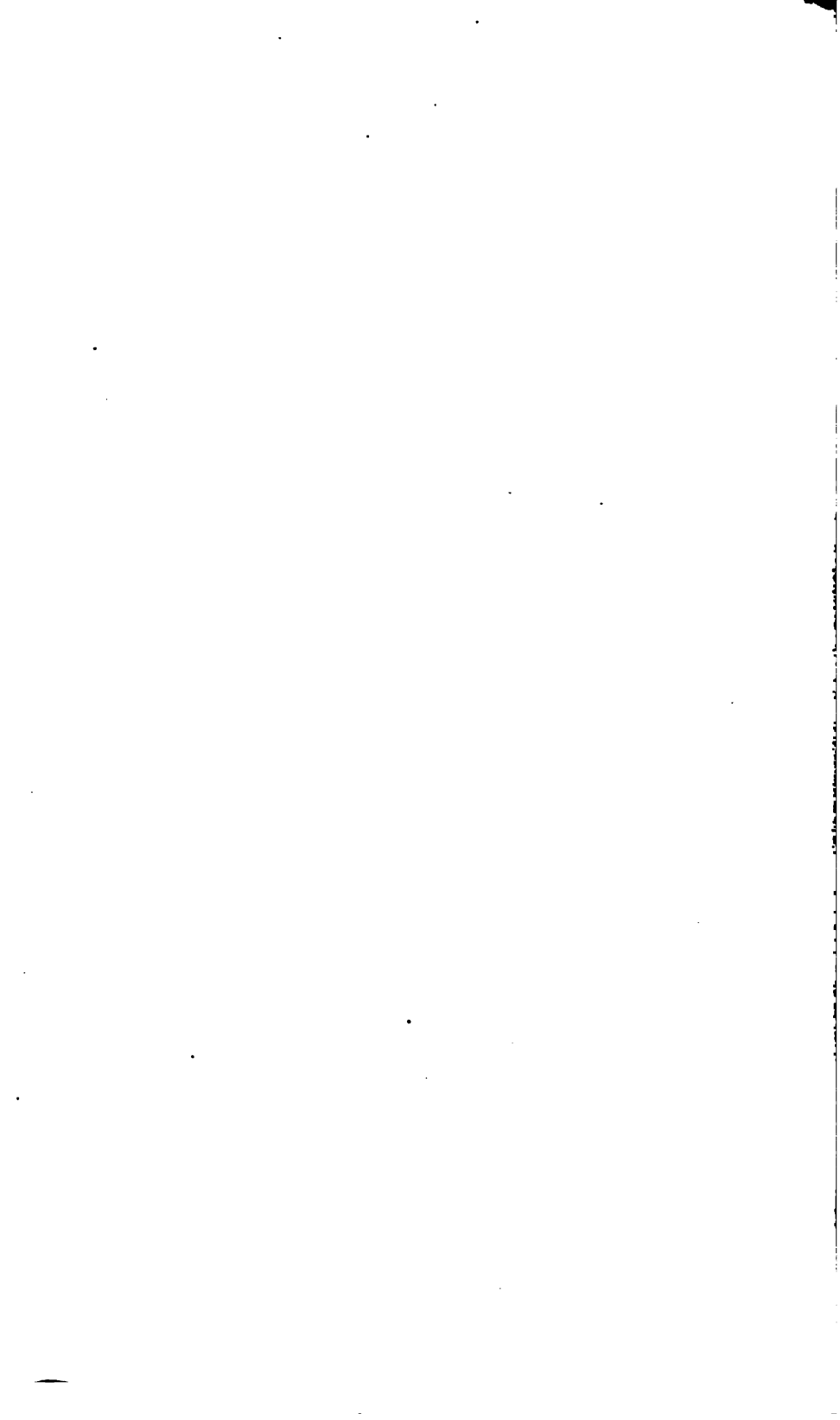
Respectfully submitted,

H. ROUSMANIERE,

Commissioner of Public Schools.

PROVIDENCE, January, 1863.

A P P E N D I X .



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REPORT ON NORMAL SCHOOL.

So far as I have been able to ascertain the names of the writers of the several town reports, I give them below :

Towns.	Names of Writers.
<i>Cocentry</i>	Elder Samuel Arnold.
<i>Glocester</i>	Rev. Orin F. Otis.
<i>East Greenwich</i>	Dr. James H. Eldredge.
<i>Warren</i>	Dr. J. M. Merchant.
<i>Barrington</i>	Rev. F. Horton.
<i>Johnston</i>	J. W. D. Pike, Esq.
<i>Barrillville</i>	Rev. W. H. Waldron.
<i>Hopkinton</i>	B. P. Langworthy, 2d, Superintendent.

NAMES OF WRITERS.

Towns.	Names of writers.
<i>Exeter</i>	E. P. Phillips, Esq.
<i>Richmond</i>	Messrs. Charles V. Segar, Isaac S. Prosser, and N. K. Church.
<i>West Greenwich</i>	Messrs. J. P. Hazard, B. F. Prichard, and P. E. Tillinghast.
<i>Westerly</i>	Samuel H. Cross, Esq.
<i>Scituate</i>	Simeon C. Arnold, Esq., Superintendent.
<i>Smithfield</i>	S. O. Tabor, Esq.
<i>Providence</i>	Rev. Mr. Leach, Superintendent.
<i>North Providence</i>	Rev. B. F. Hayes, Superintendent.
<i>Tiverton</i>	Messrs. C. R. Hicks, Peleg Almy, and J. T. Cook.
<i>Cumberland</i>	Rev. Mr. Jennings, Superintendent.
<i>Warwick</i>	Rev. Mr. Phelan, Superintendent
<i>Foster</i>	Dr. M. P. Arnold.
<i>Newport</i>	Rev. Dr. Dumont.
<i>New Shoreham</i>	John G. Sheffield, Esq.
<i>Charlestown</i>	William Foster, Esq.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Foster.—The school committee are happy to report the general prosperity of the schools in Foster.

Coventry.—With regard to the schools and school-officers, we think we can say, that with very few exceptions, they have done well. The schools have not only maintained their former standing, but have advanced.

Scituate.—Taking our schools collectively, we think they are gradually obtaining a higher standard from year to year.

East Greenwich.—The condition of all the schools in this town, is generally creditable to the inhabitants.

Burrillville.—Your committee have found obstacles in the way of accomplishing the great work of securing the greatest efficiency of the schools. There are old customs and prejudices, and new errors; some of the teachers lack courage and fitness; some of the trustees seem not to appreciate their office; a portion of the school-houses is unfit for school purposes. Still we think the general advancement, made during the year, in the different studies pursued, has been relatively good. Some scholars have made remarkable progress, and greatly honored themselves.

Gloicester.—Of the fourteen schools in Gloicester, containing nearly 400 scholars, we can bear testimony to their general good condition and progress. In reference to the teachers, we can say that, as a whole, they have been superior to those of any previous year. Some of them have taken rank among the first class teachers in all the essential features of their office, and have raised the schools to a high standard of education; while a few have well nigh failed, either in government, or in carrying the scholars forward in the elementary studies.

Westerly.—The committee take pleasure in acknowledging the hearty co-operation of *some* of the inhabitants of the town in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties. We congratulate our fellow citizens on the prosperous condition of our schools. The past year has been one of progress.

Johnston.—The schools of Johnston are gradually arriving nearer, every year to the standard of education, demanded by the wants of the age, and by the liberality of the State in its liberal expenditure of money upon schools. Several changes of teachers occurred during the year, and generally the changes were improvements.

Hopkinton.—For the first time since the appointment of the superintendent, has a year passed, and not a case for adjudication been presented to him by parents, teachers, or scholars; and he has not heard many complaints from either party. The cause of education received during the past year more attention than formerly, yet not as much as so worthy an object demands.

Smithfield.—Most of the schools during the year have been under the care of efficient teachers; some have enjoyed peculiar advantages in this respect, while in a few cases there were mortifying failures.

West Greenwich.—The committee report a perceptible improvement in the schools of the town. The attendance of scholars has been good.

Warren.—The deepening interest, manifested by our citizens in behalf of public education and the success of our schools, is a good criterion to judge of their advancement. Facts show our schools to be in a prospering condition.

Richmond.—The committee, after visiting the different schools, and carefully surveying the field of operation, during the past year, state that a higher standard of instruction and discipline was attained than during any previous period. The schools generally exhibited a good degree of prosperity, yet some fell short of that excellence that was desired.

Tiverton.—The committee have observed that, in some portions of the town a much deeper interest is felt in favor of schools than formerly.

Barrington. The state of our schools during the year has on the whole been quite as favorable as usual.

INCREASE OF SCHOLARS.

number, who attended school during the year is average attendance 231 more than during the year

are 24 schools; the number of pupils is 1079; 963; being 137 more pupils, and 153 average attendance the past year.

number the scholars, attending school during the year the average attendance was 444; being an increase of 28 in the whole number, and an increase of 28 in the average attendance the previous year.

whole number of scholars is 461, and their average attendance 45; the previous year the whole number was 355, and the average attendance 45.

The number of pupils admitted the past term is larger than the previous term. There have been received into the High Grammar Schools, 2,056; into the Intermediate, 3,422—in all, 7,766. The number of pupils absent for sickness or other causes, this term is 41. The number, last year, it was 81. The number left the Grammar Schools, while, last year, the number was 739.

The registered scholars, for the past year, show an increase of 34, when compared with the average attendance an increase of 34, when compared with the previous returns.

It is gratifying to observe that the attendance is increasing, the average being 130, which is five more than the year

BRANCHES OF STUDY.

The number of scholars and their course of study, are as follows: Latin 447; Geography 916; History 102; Arithmetic 82; Geometry 12; Book-keeping 23; Physiology 536; Compositions 411.

Warren.—The following tabular statement gives the number of scholars pursuing particular studies, and the ratio to the whole amount registered.

STUDIES PURSUED.	Number of pupils.	Ratio per cent.	STUDIES PURSUED.	Number of pupils.	Ratio per cent.
Spelling.....	489	91	1-2 Natural Philosophy.....	21	4
Reading.....	528	98	2-3 English Grammar.....	94	17
Geography.....	248	46	1-3 Rhetoric.....	2	2
History U. S.....	41	7	2-3 Ancient History.....	14	2
Arithmetic.....	388	72	1-2 Book-keeping.....	9	1
Algebra.....	24	4	1-2 Latin.....	25	4
Geometry.....	6	1	1-8 Greek.....	4	1
Physiology.....	26	5	Composition.....	114	21
Natural History.....	12	2	1-4 Declamation.....	114	21
Physical Geography.....	10	2	Penmanship.....	332	62

Scituate.—The following tables show the state of the summer-schools in Scituate; figure seven indicates the highest degree of proficiency.

District No.		Scholars Registered	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Composition.	Declamation.	Government.	System.	Energy.	Test.	Average.
1	23	44	6	..	5	..	6	6	..	4	..	6	6	7	7	6
2	33	36	6	..	5	6	6	6	..	..	..	6	6	5	6	6
P	28	32	6	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	7	6
3	19	24	..	7	5	..	7	7	6	..	..	7	6	6	7	6
4	24	28	6	5	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	7	6	5	6	6
5	15	20	6	7	6	5	6	5	6	..	..	6	6	5	5	6
6	34	46	6	6	6	5	5	..	5	..	..	7	6	7	6	6
7	16	20	6	6	6	6	5	6	..	..	..	6	6	6	7	6
8	22	24	6	6	7	6	6	7	..	..	..	7	6	6	7	6
9	†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	22	37	6	5	5	5	6	5	..	..	..	7	5	6	6	6
11	16	20	6	5	6	5	7	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	6	6
12	26	43	6	6	6	..	5	6	..	..	..	5	6	5	5	6
13	33	55	5	..	5	..	6	6	..	..	..	5	6	5	6	6
14	21	26	5	6	5	6	6	6	..	..	..	6	6	5	5	6
15	22	25	6	7	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	5	6	5	6	6
16	22	26	5	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	5	6
17	42	59	5	6	4	5	..	6	..	..	..	6	5	7	6	6
18	43	46	6	..	6	6	..	..	5	..	..	6	6	5	6	6
19	44	62	6	..	6	6	..	7	..	..	..	6	6	7	6	6

* This column gives the largest number of scholars present when visited.

P. Primary Department.

† Private School.

|| Indicates that improvement was noticeable in the studies named.

Blanks show what exercises were not witnessed in the different schools.

‡ More or less are engaged in Composition and Declamation in nearly all our schools; but few exercises of the kind were witnessed, however.

FAILURES OF TEACHERS.

—There are teachers who fail, yet they cannot. Sometimes it is for want of proper culture of their characters;—often for want of self-control;—oftener high ideal after which to work. The true teacher fails anywhere. The unskillful one generally finds himself simply of uninteresting, dull and turbulent children from the other as much as the sculptor, who has marble before him an ideal which patient strokes change into the faultless statue, differs from the same thing only a rough and shapeless rock. The teacher sees not merely an ideal man or woman in each child; with the same artistic eye he studies his school, with all its weakness and intractability. He takes the dimensions of the child's qualities, and right above it, in his mind, he sees the school needs to be, may be. Then he patiently labors for skill, and employ the means, by which he may fulfill the elements committed to him, his ideal school. He is of others, catch the inspiration of all that is good and return with new enthusiasm to develop and perfect. He often strengthens his patience and earnestness, and with the same reflection that animated the long process of the old artist: "I PAINT FOR ETERNITY."

Expected that all our districts are so fortunate as to have a good teacher in each class. You may look into one school, and find the spirit of inquiry is awake. The lessons may be learned, and the study has started questions answered in the book, and so the pupils come to recitation with expectation of reciting well and being approved, and with additional information; and thus the recitation is both profitable and interesting. The rod is a rarity here; and when it appears, the whole school together share the grief at the necessity that command of affection unites teacher and pupils, and their respect for the school as well as in attests its sincerity. You may find but small interest manifested in study, little intercourse of teacher and pupils, little cheerfulness, little effective attention and great inaccuracy in recitation. A severe deduction from these appearances, your investigation by going out classes and asking questions was a round enough with in some way, and beyond that, there was nothing done, save perhaps to enforce order. These may be failures, but they are not imaginary ones.

—The winter term of one school was taught by a teacher of much experience and highly educated, but who, on account of prejudices against him by some parents and others

in the district, was not able to show such a degree of improvement in his school, as the intelligence and ability of the pupils would lead your visiting committee to expect.

Providence.—Not unfrequently very young children are compelled to stand in certain positions till their strength is nearly exhausted, and at very great risk of permanent physical injury. Some resort to ridicule in the government of their schools, taunting and torturing the feelings of their pupils in the most unfeeling manner; holding them up to the derision of their playmates and companions; giving them nick-names, and calling them dolts, dunces and blockheads, and such other vile epithets as their vocabulary may furnish. Such discipline cannot be too severely reprehended; and pupils have a right to demand an entire exemption from such barbarous treatment. Ridicule is too dangerous a weapon to be employed in school government. It can never be used in safety. The sensitive are often crushed beneath its withering power. Its shafts penetrate so deeply that its wounds seldom heal. It should be discarded as unworthy a place in any system of moral discipline. Teachers should never aim to humiliate their pupils—to lessen their self-respect, or to degrade them in the estimation of their associates. It is an abuse of the noblest principles of our nature. A desire for the esteem of the wise and good is a powerful auxiliary in the formation of character. It should never be crushed out by a false shame. When a child becomes indifferent to the good opinions of others, or loses his own self-respect, there is but little hope that he will struggle successfully in the great battle of life and rise superior to the temptations and trials that surround him. For "often times nothing profits more than *self-esteem* grounded on just and right."

Pupils not only have a right to a judicious discipline and thorough instruction from their teachers, but they may demand to be advanced from a lower to a higher class just as fast as they are fully prepared for promotion. This cannot be denied them on any principle of justice or reason. It is their right; and their natural guardians are bound to protect them in the full enjoyment of it. There is not only a serious loss of time when pupils are kept back when they ought to be promoted, but they must necessarily form indolent habits of study, and lose much of that laudable ambition which every scholar must possess. Many pupils have suffered through life on account of ill-judged and unwise management in school. There is, however, an opposite error, which cannot be too carefully guarded against. If pupils are urged on too fast and beyond their ability, they either become superficial scholars or their physical health suffers in consequence of over-exertion. Such cases are of too frequent occurrence, especially in our High School. Through the ambition of parents, children are often pressed forward to advanced classes before they are prepared.

Charlestown.—The continued changing of teachers is one cause of

failure in our school management. Only one district during the past year has employed the same teacher two successive terms.

Tiverton.—One school has long been among the most backward, owing in part to irregularity of attendance, a want of proper interest on the part of parents, incompetent teachers, and unoccupied time of scholars.

Richmond.—The order of one school was not what we would like to see. Perhaps this was owing to the crowded state of the room. The committee, alluding to another school, state,—that owing to the want of proper school accommodations, the irregular attendance of the scholars, and the want of interest on the part of parents, but little progress was made.

Smithfield.—So long as many of our schools are not sustained during the whole year, a frequent change of teachers perhaps is unavoidable, but the most careless observer may see its unprofitableness, while most of us have been made to feel it, in our own education. Most of the schools during the year have been under the care of efficient teachers; while in some few cases there have been mortifying failures: failures from various causes, prominent among which might be mentioned the unwise practice of Trustees employing their own sons and daughters or relatives as teachers: even granting that such teachers are intellectually qualified for such schools, the prejudices of parents and scholars in a majority of cases would operate against the good order and progress of such schools.

Again, it needs no prophet's ken to predict the comparative failure of those teachers who enter the profession with unenlightened views, a lack of enthusiasm in, and no real love for the work: others fail in bending all their energies in one direction, for instance, to perfect their pupils in reading, which is well in itself, to the neglect of other branches; to an artistical penmanship, in neglect of correct spelling, and a proper use of language; to a perfection in discipline, while every thing else suffers. Want of parental co-operation is still an element of unsucccess, that calls imperitively for reform. The child is very likely to be interested in that which interests the parent; and to treat with indifference that which the parent neglects.

During the past year the excitement of the war, no doubt, has been unfavorable to the best interests of our schools, for children, as well as parents and teachers, have had their minds pre-occupied by the stirring events of the times.

Burrillville.—Some teachers are incompetent, and have failed to discipline and govern their several schools. Some, we fear, have totally failed to do a most important part of their work. viz. :—to improve the morals and manners of their pupils. Scholars have been allowed, in some instances, to use both profane and obscene language,

in and about the school-room. Of which do small scholars learn most at such schools, good or evil? This is an important question, and should be duly considered by teachers, parents and school officers.

Some teachers have been altogether too mechanical in their manner of instruction, which makes the recitation dry and uninteresting to the pupil—rather a task than a pleasure. We have also noticed, in some instances, a want of thoroughness, especially in some branches.

The committee allude to a teacher who partially failed because she introduced a thorough system of government and required each scholar to well improve his time. The result was, some of the children were displeased and their parents took them from the school. Those who regularly attended made marked improvement. Had this teacher *manifested* more love for her pupils and been more social with their parents, she would have been more *popular*.

Providence.—A teacher who has not moral power enough to control a school, and enforce obedience without the constant application of the rod, has unquestionably mistaken his calling, and should relinquish his place to others more competent to discharge its responsible duties. The prevailing fault of teachers who fail in governing, is that they talk too much. They are ever threatening, scolding, ridiculing their pupils. Sometimes they are very harsh and severe, and at others indulgent in the extreme. The words of a teacher should be few, well chosen, and full of meaning. Dignity of manner and firmness of purpose should ever be united with a mild and courteous demeanor. Demands given in an angry tone, lose more than half their force, and often arouse a rebellious spirit, while gentleness would have secured cheerful obedience.

There are some cases where teachers are too lenient and indulgent and neglect to enforce a wise discipline, both in and out of school. Such schools must and do actually suffer; their pupils soon become disrespectful and impertinent, and neglect their most important duties.

East Greenwich.—When we see between forty and fifty children crowded into a room not more than large enough to seat comfortably half that number, it is impossible for any teacher to do justice to himself or to his scholars. When the room is dirty and noisy—the air impure, and the temperature too hot or too cold, the children are languid and stupid, and uninterested in their studies and impatient to get out into the open air.

Johnston.—The chief cause of the failure of teachers in this town to bring up the standard of education at once, is, that teachers are sometimes engaged but one term in each school. Changes are used only when a poor teacher makes room for a good one.

Barrington.—The winter term of one school was not a remarkable success, inasmuch as a young man was employed as teacher, who

competency, in government at least, was quite insufficient. Hence, the school was brought to a close earlier than it otherwise would have been.

Scituate.—The committee declare that the failure in one school was because:—That full confidence in and sympathy for each other, so necessary to the prosperity of a school, did not appear to be fully established between teacher and scholars.

Exeter.—It seems to be the opinion of many that he is the best teacher who gets his scholars over the most pages of their text-books. But this is wholly erroneous. It tends to beget poor superficial scholars. We very often visit schools and find scholars nearly through their books, who, on review, are found to know but very little of what they have been over. Such teaching as this is of more injury than good. It not only occasions a waste of time, but engenders in the scholar habits really detrimental, and which it is almost impossible to correct. No class should be allowed to leave a lesson till it is thoroughly mastered and every part well understood. If scholars were taught in this way, in after life they would not be devoid of what they thought they had learned in their school days. Many teachers, and especially young ones, err greatly in assigning lessons and conducting recitations. The assigning of long lessons to young scholars, has a tendency to discourage them; and probably this is one great reason of so many scholars, in many of our schools, being dull and uninterested. They at first make a vigorous effort to perform what is required, but finding they cannot do so, they become very indifferent. It follows that the recitations of such long lessons are dull and lifeless.

Westerly.—The committee report, in regard to one school, as follows:—Irregular attendance, and the miserable condition of the school-house, are among the reasons why this school does not compare more favorably with other schools in town. Had the teacher been more thorough, stricter in discipline, and not so willing to do the work of the scholars, we think the benefit would have been greater and more permanent.

Gloicester.—Instruction in primary schools is the most important and difficult part of education, and that which receives the *least* thought and labor; but which *should* receive the greatest amount. We have found that this class of scholars have not usually received that earnest attention, which is so necessary to lay a good basis for education. Though most of the teachers have tried to interest the younger scholars, yet very few of them have given themselves so earnestly to the work, or so well understood the nature of the mind and the peculiar instruction needed, as to wake up and discipline that mind, and secure the highest results. Most of the teachers in all of the schools pass *slightly over the studies of the smaller classes*, and thus fail to lay a good

foundation for a practical and thorough discipline. Whereas these classes should receive by far the greatest share of the attention of the teacher.

WHAT TEACHERS OUGHT TO BE, AND TO DO.

Smithfield.—The science of school teaching needs to be better understood, for if the aspirant to such an office thinks he can take up the tools of the scientific teacher with but little previous knowledge of their use, and succeed in properly developing and moulding the delicate structure of the immortal mind, there is but one chance in a thousand that he will succeed, for but very few have the rare natural gift or faculty of guiding the minds of others. The teacher should have no hobbies, but should covet earnestly the best gifts for every school-room duty.

Physiology seems to be almost entirely neglected in our schools. It certainly is a subject that should claim attention, if a knowledge of one's physical self and laws of hygiene are of any consequence to the healthy development of the mind. The stupidity in the school-room is often traceable directly to the utter neglect of the laws of physical health, both on the part of the teacher and scholar, and it is deserving of notice that some of our school-rooms are yet greatly deficient in proper means of *ventilation*, and *comfortable sittings* for the younger scholars.

Hopkinton.—Experience and observation have led to the conclusion, that teachers should be more careful to bestow on the younger members of their school the share of attention which properly belongs to them. Small children frequently read twice or three times a day, and are often heard by larger members of the school, thereby depriving them of the immediate supervision of the teacher for days and weeks, and little is thought of the matter, which is not as it should be.

Those teachers succeed best who are mild, yet firm and decided in their government, with few rules, properly enforced, and those referring to general principles of conduct, and not to particular acts. Where every motion in the school-room is to be performed by given rules, and every deviation is an offence, it is obvious that a great portion of the teacher's time must be taken up in enforcing discipline, or these rules become useless, for a law without a penalty is a dead letter.

Exeter.—It is all important for the teacher to know how to teach; and no person can teach a study as it should be taught, unless he understands it well himself. The teacher's motto should ever be short lessons well learned, instead of long lessons poorly learned; and he should have daily reviews in every study he teaches. And we would

just suggest to parents here, that when you wish to estimate what your children have learned, never calculate from the books they have been through, but from what they know independent of the books.

Richmond.—The committee, alluding to teachers, take this occasion to respectfully recommend to them a higher standard of literary qualification.

Situate.—Teachers begin to learn that the sum of their duties is not in giving instruction from text books, in some limited half dozen different sciences. They should ever be watchful over the interests of those placed under their care, and improve opportunities, which frequently occur, to impress upon their minds the force, and the irresistibility of truth and fidelity in all the concerns of life. They should be living models for their scholars to imitate, and should convince them, by their own example, that *right* is the greatest source of power, and that it must eventually prevail over ignorance and wrong.

The laws of physical health should be carefully observed in the school room. Good health, a good mind, and a good education, are what is now demanded of teachers. A spirit of enquiry and a desire for knowledge is at work in our schools, if not out of them, which is every year bringing forward an additional number of teachers to contest the places of those who have preceded them, who must stand or fall by their own merits, and unless they are continually advancing in their profession, must give place to those better qualified for the position. The teacher should seek his own interest in promoting the best interests of the whole community.

Barrington.—Another point of prime importance, is that of morals and manners. Nothing, like obscenity or profaneness, should be allowed within the precincts of the school-ground. Nor that alone; the impropriety of all such habits anywhere should be strenuously and frequently inculcated. Conscience also should be cultivated, as well as good taste, as to the right and the wrong of things common and practical; for it is certainly within the teacher's province, to indicate the sentiments which are suitable to different conditions, and circumstances and relations. Reverence for things sacred, and venerable, and obligatory, is an element of character requiring special care. What can be more proper than respect for age and rightful authority? Loyalty too, to good government, in the family, in the school-room, and in the State, is not alone a matter of expediency, but a matter of right.

Westerly.—Teachers of experience are too apt to do the work of scholars. A teacher should never do the work of the scholars; his efforts should be to make them able to help themselves, and he can do it in no more direct way than by making them think for themselves and depend upon their own powers. Where a scholar depends upon

a teacher to aid him in whatever he has neglected, he will be sure to need much assistance, and receive but little or no benefit. Scholars should be encouraged, but never assisted in their work, except what they could not by any reasonable effort, succeed without assistance. In proportion as the love of study and work increases in the school, will good order and progress increase. If scholars understand that there is something to be learned besides mere words, and that poor lessons will not be tolerated, they will become more engaged in their studies, and necessarily become more orderly, from the fact that temptation flies from the zealous worker, and haunts only the minds of the idle; and instead of whipping a scholar because he does not sit still, a stimulus is given him which will cure many of the evils of a disorderly school without the rod.

Johnston.—Teachers, in order to accomplish much, should cultivate ardor and enthusiasm. They should teach by word, by tone, by gesture and by example, in and out of school.

North Providence.—While speaking of things that minister to improvement, it may not be amiss to suggest that which I have sometimes mentioned in private: That all our teachers should take working interest in whatever elevates their profession—in institutes, periodicals and literature of the profession. This is necessary in order that the teacher should be alive to his ever-deepening responsibility as the cultivator not only of the intellect but of the patriotism, the manners and the morals of future generations, in order that his own mind may be progressive and awake, ready for that work so needed in all schools, and so neglected in many, *the waking up of the mind*. There is reason to fear that children go to some of our primary schools to be transformed into dull automatons. It is a subordinate part especially, of a primary teacher's work to hear lessons, and the one who can find nothing to do when this round is over but to sit down and keep order till the hour for closing arrives, or to send the children into the street without waiting for that, has need either to learn greater efficiency or leave the profession. It is hoped that teachers of the grammar school will hereafter be less neglectful of the regulation which requires them to give familiar instruction weekly upon *Physiology*, Astronomy and kindred subjects. They should do this both for the sake of imparting a few important truths, of which otherwise their pupils may go through life in ignorance, and also in order to stimulate to farther investigation. There should be also, in every school, a definite portion of time set apart daily for general exercise. This should be made interesting, so that scholars will wait for it with desire, and receive a stimulus that will carry them better through all their other lessons. Every school should be made acquainted with the historic events which are daily transpiring. Sometimes a story should be interestingly told; such as will teach some lesson of industry, of kindness and good manners. The leaf, the flower, the fruit, and all the familiar ob-

acts and utensils of every day life, should come before the school in *order*. Their origin, structure, color, form and use should be made the subject of inquiry and familiar conversation. Children may be taught to go through life with their eyes and ears open. Every object should be suggestive of inquiry or knowledge. All nature should speak of the presence of its Maker. And this is one part of the work for which the teacher is responsible and should be prepared.

Warren.—Alluding to the High School, the committee affirm that *morality* and *order* have prevailed throughout the year. These we deem essential elements, without which no school can prosper; for, when either are allowed to be trampled upon by base and unprincipled scholars, we permit a demoralizing agency to undermine the very foundation of our common school system.

Prompted by the precept and example of their patriotic Principal, the members of this school have freely contributed both time and money for the benefit of the gallant defenders of our country.

Glocester.—The Committee of this town declare that many primary school teachers seem not to know, that not the understanding and judgment, but the *perceptive powers* and the *imagination* are the most active at this period; and that these claim the first attention in elementary education. The child's curiosity is very early awakened to the *perception of external objects*; he wants to *see* the beautiful objects of nature, and *hear* its sounds, and *taste* its sweetness, and *smell* its fragrance, and feel its rough or smooth qualities. This suggests the true idea and philosophy of early education. We must begin with the objects of nature, their form and colors and other qualities, that always interest the mind of a child. Hence the language and instructions and illustrations of the school room should be largely pictorial, or the calling up of the objects of nature and their qualities, as animals and trees and the natural sciences. The child cannot reason with abstract numbers and characters; these must be represented to him by objects and diagrams, by the slate and blackboard. Yet some of the teachers scarcely use these things at all with the smaller scholars. In some cases we saw them show much tact in boxing their ears and pulling the hair, as if to force out their ideas, or keep them from mischief; and would soon have to repeat the same operation. Now if these teachers had understood their business as they should, instead of this rough usage they would have brought to their classes some objects to interest them; some *blocks* to illustrate the square, cube, sphere, and other forms of nature; some *cards* showing the different lines and angles and circles; or some beans or little pebbles by which to count. They should at least see that every one has a *slate and pencil*, and set them to work making the *letters*, both printing and script; to drawing upright, slanting, parallel, curve and other lines; pictures of animals, trees, houses and the human face; maps of the door-yard, field, town, State and continent. How much better such a course than to chill

the very life out of a child by a cold, stern and repulsive manner; or to let them sit hours without employment and with the cheerless idea of doing nothing. In one school we saw this natural method carried successfully out, and the deepest interest was awakened in the scholars. *Object lessons* were the things of the first importance for the smaller classes; not simply for diversion, but for the *gradual growth of the mind in observing carefully*, and in training the power of reasoning.

These objects were taken up, not in scientific terms that the scholars can know nothing about, but in visible qualities that they could see.

Some object in the school room, the *table* for instance, was chosen, and the teacher not only pointed out its peculiar form and size and color, but the scholar himself was required to go to the table and put *his hand* upon the cover and drawer and legs; tell their position, horizontal and perpendicular, length, breadth and height, its use, &c., and other questions. Or the clock might be the object lesson; and the little class was called to mention what they could see of it; each scholar pointing out some part and its use, as face, hands, figures, glass, pendulum, case, wheels, &c. So the human body—the parts that can be seen, as face, eye, ear, mouth, hands, arms, &c.;—the five senses of seeing, hearing, tasting, &c. Animals, trees, flowers, minerals, metals, water, air and wind, may all be taken up, and each made the subject of a lesson. Elementary geography may also be early entered upon by these primary classes, if the teacher will take it up in this objective way. Instead of learning dry definitions about spheres and poles, and physical and political divisions, that the child has not seen, and can have no real conception of; let him look out upon nature around him; or have represented to him by maps and pictures the valleys and hills and brooks and trees and animals; draw them on the slate or blackboard. And we rejoice that a book of this kind has just been published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, from the pen of F. A. Allen, principal of the Normal School, Pa. We would call the attention of the teachers to this timely work for primary classes; especially to the object method of presenting the subject.

Numbers should be taught in the same manner; yet it has been done by a few only of the teachers. The most of them confined the scholars to the abstract number, and the Arabic character representing it. How much more natural to begin with objects and count them; to take, not only the numerical frame, but marbles, pencils, pebbles, or beans, and hold up one marble in one hand and one in the other, and put them together, and tell how many it makes. Let them run up to 10 and then back to nothing, then up to 20 and back to nothing, and so on till they are familiar with single things. Then take 2 in the same way, and then 3, until they are familiar with this process. Then let three marks, for instance, be made on the board, and the figure 3 under it, to represent it; and so of all the digits, until they are familiar with the objects these represent. *The order of units may be illustrated in the same way.* Putting three ones down—

1, 1, 1, teach them to say, not one, two, three; but first, second, third; that is, unit of first order, unit of second order, and ten times larger than the first, and so on, as indicated in the last report. Then let them put *one* bean in a place by itself and say, first pile; and *ten* in another and say, second pile, or second order of units, and ten times as large as the first, and so on until they are familiar with the principle. Let them then go over small numbers in addition, subtraction, &c., so that they may become masters of those numbers, and the teacher would receive an hundred fold greater reward for his labor than in the usual abstract way.

In teaching language to the younger classes this same object method should be pursued. In one of the schools this method is successfully carried out. Words that represent animals and objects of nature are selected as in the first part of Sargent's Primer. The word ape, or cat, or dog may be chosen, and a *picture* of it is shown to the class or made on the board, and then the *name* is written out. The teacher took a brass key and said, "What is this?" "A key." She then draws the shape of it on the board and asks, "What is this?" "A picture of a key." She then writes the word and asks, "What is this?" "The word key;" first pointing to the key, then to the picture, then to the word which represents the key; this was the true way of learning the use of written language to that class. We need not say that those children were deeply interested and made rapid progress.

After the object-words were familiar, the letters which compose them were then taken up, which is the beginning of spelling. Let the teacher give the *sound* of the letter A in ape, or A in cat, and then let the scholar give the sound and make the letter, pointing out the lines that compose it, until they are familiar with simple sounds and with all the letters. Then let them be drilled on the first lessons in spelling, using both the oral and written method until they are familiar with them, and a far greater progress will be made than in the old way.

A reading class may be first taught from the board. After the teacher has printed the word cat, let one of the class tell some quality of the cat, as *black* cat; and some other, an *action* of it, as the cat runs; another adds—*fast*. Then the words are written out in a full sentence, and pronounced in clear and natural tones, giving each word distinctly—*A black cat runs fast*. Let them be drilled each day in this way, sometimes giving the sound of each letter, then those sounds united to form the word, and sometimes reading it by simply calling the *vowel sounds*, as was done in one school where reading was successfully taught. Great pains were taken by a few of the teachers to have the scholar call the words correctly, naturally and fluently; leading him to feel the sentiment, and to read it with the same natural tones and inflections as they would in talking about it.

We found but little of this true mode of taking up this subject in the

primary classes ; or of pursuing it with earnestness in order to lay a good foundation in the higher classes.

In one or two cases the teacher required the scholar to take up the *office of the words* in a sentence, as in the one above. The use of the word *black*, he said, is to point out the quality of *that color* ; and *run* to point out the *action* of the cat ; and *fast* to show *how he runs* ; and so on. This should be a frequent exercise in small classes. He would then have them write short sentences on animals, flowers, &c., and point out the use of the different words. Then they were required to write out little stories and incidents in simple language until they come to express themselves correctly and easily and rapidly. The course, properly pursued, lays a good foundation for grammar, writing and composition ; but is carried out by a few only of the teachers in the smaller classes.

Let them arise also to the importance of the *physical training* of the small scholars ; changing their positions, practicing vowel sounds in concert, adopting gymnastic exercises, as well as the culture of music and drawing, and our schools would be the most attractive places and the source of all beauty and strength and blessing.

Providence.—Some form their opinion of a school on the order and quietness of the school room ; others, on the promptness and accuracy of the answers at the examination, without taking into account the amount passed over during the term. While others, still, judge of a teacher's fitness by his ability to govern a school without resort to corporal punishment, and the relations subsisting between him and his pupils. It is evident that if either of these tests alone be applied, an erroneous judgment will be formed in regard to the true condition of the school. A school may be kept in the most perfect order, and the pupils may exhibit great military precision and exactness in all their motions, and this may be secured by the sacrifice of valuable time, and by severe and unjustifiable means, while there has been but very little progress in the studies of the school. And scholars may also be so trained and drilled on a few questions and answers as seldom to make a mistake at an examination. The principal inquiry, in judging of the character of a teacher or a school, should be, in the first place, to ascertain how much has been done in a given time, and then how well it has been done, and by what means it has been accomplished. And where there has been a reasonable degree of progress, thoroughness should be regarded as the chief excellence ; for without this, the labors of a teacher are of but little worth.

But pupils also have rights which should never be infringed upon or overlooked. These are as sacred and inalienable as those of parents or teachers. In the first place, they have a right to the services of faithful, competent teachers, in every way qualified to impart instruction and to maintain a judicious and effective discipline. And they have a right to demand from the instructors, at all times, such kind and courteous treatment as parental wisdom and affection would prompt.

BEHAVIOR OF SCHOLARS.

behavior, whether at home, or at school, on the high-house of prayer, is of far more consequence than is supposed. It does make a difference whether one is civil or the reverse; and the common opinion of people.

No one thinks as favorably of the rude as of the polished as it should be. Though the sprightliness of youth is a pleasure, and should be encouraged rather than suppressed, an excess of levity of which none can approve. Proper training is at a premium in all good society, and in the life of the individual, as well as others, and is manifestly a legitimate object of education.

Scholars should receive the culture of good manners.

By the cultivated manners of some of the teachers, the training of the awkward and rough habits of the scholars is brought to what is graceful and pleasing. We mean, to be *rough and unpolished in our manners*. We are longer under our reproach. There is no more importunate, certainly nothing more impressive and influential than *graceful and pleasing manners*. And the first object is to have teachers who shall be good models of the conduct in the school-room; not rough and boisterous, but mild and winning.

Do not be thought of a teacher who is filthy in his habits; sitting with his feet upon the desk, or crying out when a person enters the room? How can we look for good manners in the scholars.

Be trained in reference to their *uneasy and restless*, as well as their boorish habits. Scholars should know how to sit still.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

For years they have failed to build a house in Disston. Daniel Evans has, at his own expense, erected a new house, and given the use of it to the district; and has been taught in it during the four winter months. He is mainly under great obligations to him for such a generous and expensive; and it is hoped they will soon lay out a new district and pay for the house, and carry on a new school.

He has also built a pleasant and well finished house during the winter. He has had a successful school in it for the four win-

Scituate.—In district No. 8, the appearance of the school was much better than that of the house. In No. 11, the house is small, inconvenient, and delapidated.

It is the special duty of trustees to supply their school-rooms with the necessary fixtures at the expense of the district. If you wish your children to form habits of neatness and order, the least you can do for them is to make it possible by furnishing them with the means. Every schoolroom should be furnished with foot-mats and scrapers, sinks, wash-basins, towels, mirrors, brooms, composed of something besides a handle, water-pails, drinking-cups, and a suitable box for fuel. And as the temperature of the room has an important influence upon the health, convenient ventilators are needed to admit a sufficient quantity of pure air, which should be heated by a good stove, to a proper temperature, indicated by a thermometer. And to regulate the intensity of light, the windows should have curtains or blinds, or both attached to them. In the study of geography, a map of the State, of the United States, of the world, and a globe, are almost indispensable. Some of our schoolrooms contain nothing of the kind except a solitary map of Rhode-Island, furnished at the expense of the State. Mathematical problems cannot be well illustrated without the use of a blackboard, and geometrical solids or diagrams; and where investigations are going on, differences of opinion will arise, and scholars may sometimes doubt the correctness of the teacher's explanations. In such cases it is well to have "a power behind the throne," in the shape of a comprehensive dictionary to which they can appeal for a final decision. A bell and clock encourage system and punctuality on the part of teacher and pupils, and a few chairs for the accommodation of teachers are quite convenient.

One day spent in profitable labor, by all the people residing in your district, would command sufficient capital to purchase all the articles enumerated, which would greatly facilitate the improvement of your children. Shall it be said that you are unwilling to contribute that amount for their benefit? School-rooms whose walls are bare and unattractive as those of a prison, will aid but little in developing the minds of your children.

Johnston.—In district No. 15, the Hon. Henry M. Young, has generously erected, for the benefit of the rising generation, a neat and commodious schoolhouse. An example worthy of imitation abroad, and admiration at home.

North Providence.—Some school-rooms in our town are too much crowded; suggesting the need of enlarged accommodations.

West Greenwich.—The building, that is used for a school-room in district No. 4, was erected and used perhaps as a kind of workshop, wood-shed, &c., but having become unfit for those purposes it was sometime since converted into a school house. Now, in the opinion

the Committee, it is not right to spend the public money in maintaining a school under such circumstances.

Some of the schoolhouses (or, rather, places where schools are kept) in our town deserve special attention; and if the parents who send their children to these uncomfortable and unhealthy places were obliged to go themselves, and sit during the six school-hours of the day upon slab benches, without any backs, and in some cases so high that their feet could not touch the floor, besides suffering many other inconveniences of which we will not speak, we think without doubt, there would be improvements effected without lengthy delays. Parents should bear in mind that a good school house is indispensable to a good school, and that no teacher, however well qualified, can enter a school-room where there are no conveniences, either of comfort or luxury, and teach a good school. Besides this, a low, ill-ventilated, heated, ill-constructed schoolroom is extremely detrimental to the health and proper development of both body and mind; and while we are glad to report that in a majority of the districts of the town the schoolhouses are in a good condition, we are sorry to say that in a few they are far from being so, and should receive immediate attention. We refer especially to Districts No. 4, 7 and 8. We want good schoolhouses, good teachers and good schools in West Greenwich.

Exeter.—Another great hindrance to the promotion of our schools, caused by the poorness of many of the schoolhouses. A hovel for a schoolhouse, is a low characteristic in a district; and certainly many of the schoolhouses in our town are better calculated for a shelter for cattle, than for a school.

Burrillville.—A portion of the schoolhouses is unfit for school purposes. This is true of the schoolhouses in Districts No. 1 and 15. We are happy, however, to learn that an effort is being made to secure a better house in District No. 1; and we hope the effort will result in building a new and suitable house. The house in District No. 12 is too small, affording no proper space for recitations, nor place for the stove. The seats in this house are awkward and badly arranged. District No. 11 is destitute of a house that will accommodate more than a fraction of its number of scholars.

Coventry.—There is one district in our town that has no schoolhouse. The old one having been destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants cannot agree to build.

East Greenwich.—In districts Nos. 1, 2, and 5, the schoolhouses are in good condition; but in the two western districts, Nos. 3 and 4, it is highly necessary that something be done. The schoolhouses in these districts are out of repair, and stand in the road without any inclosure. Their location should be altered, or better houses built.

This done, the scholars will derive full benefit from the money which is now in a great measure wasted.

New Shoreham.—In district No. 4, the schoolhouse is too small, and the scholars too numerous, so that the school was not efficient or pleasant.

The schoolhouses, with the exception of No. 4, are in ordinarily good condition, but all too small for the number of pupils.

Richmond.—In district No. 7, the room, where the school is kept, is unfit for the purpose for which it is used.

Westerly.—The schoolhouses and outbuildings, throughout the town, with two exceptions, are in good order, and well cared for. The external appearance of the house in District No. 4 is very cheerful, and the location pleasant; but the internal arrangements are very inconvenient and uncomfortable. The house in District No. 6 demands a thorough repairing and cleansing before being suitable for either teacher or scholars. The doors are broken, the benches badly defaced, and the general appearance of the room is any thing but cheerful. Next to a good teacher, in the work of education, is a good schoolhouse. We hope the houses in these two Districts will receive the immediate attention of the inhabitants thereof, and that every thing necessary will be done to make them cheerful, convenient, comfortable, and inviting. Let the parents see to it that their part, in providing a good education for their children, is well performed.

Cumberland.—The schoolhouse in Jencksville, and that in district No. 18, have been repaired.

Too many of our schoolhouses are located by the roadside on very limited lots, without yards or play-grounds belonging to them.

Charlestown.—No improvements have been made upon any of the schoolhouses in the town during the past year, though some of them are in a bad condition. District No. 2, having already the best schoolhouse in town, has recently voted a tax for the purpose of improving and furnishing said house.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Richmond.—Trustees should bestow more care in the selection and employment of teachers. It is not enough for them to ascertain the salary per month. They should decide in their opinion whether the personal appearance and manners of the applicant are such as would entitle him to the respect and esteem of the scholars over which he is to preside. They should ascertain where he has obtained his education and his literary qualifications for the position. They should make all

proper inquiries in relation to his moral character. Having satisfied themselves on all these points, and that the applicant is well qualified, they may then employ him as cheaply as possible.

Smithfield.—Some schools have been mortifying failures: failures from various causes, prominent among which might be mentioned the unwise practice of Trustees employing their own sons and daughters or relatives as teachers: even granting that such teachers are intellectually qualified for such schools, the prejudices of parents and scholars in a majority of cases would operate against the good order and progress of such schools; and especially if such teachers were brought up in the same district, and educated at the same school, the obstacles in the way of success would be increased ten fold.

Exeter.—Every district should aim to procure the best qualified man among them for their trustee; one who is qualified to judge of the requisites relative to a good school, and such too as will exhibit a lively interest for the promotion of the school. That trustee who thinks his duties done after hiring his teacher, who never calls to see the school, nor cares anything about the comforts and conveniences of the teacher, is unfit for the business, and is a moth to the school. That person who thinks too, more of the wages he pays than the qualifications of the teacher, is just as fit for trustee as would be a boy ten years old, to make and administer the laws of our country.

Every trustee should aim to procure a competent teacher. He should, before the commencement of the school, see that the house is in good condition for a school; should make arrangements, if possible, to have the teacher boarded at one place. Should by all means have the fuel for burning provided before the beginning of the school; and such too as is fit to burn. Should visit the school often, and encourage others to visit it. In short, his value to the school is next to the teacher.

Burrillville. One serious difficulty in this town, which operates against the interests of the schools, is the too common practice of choosing for trustee the man who can be induced to accept the office, rather than the one best qualified for it. So long as this practice obtains, your schools will be inefficient. Important duties are his, and important responsibilities, too. If he be fit and faithful, his influence and services will be worth very much to his district.

Westerly.—The committee desire to call the attention of trustees in the several districts to their duties as set forth in the Revised Statutes, Chapter 65, Section 2; Chap. 67, Sect. 1 and 2; and Chap. 71, Sect. 6, which are as follows:

“They (the trustees) shall provide school-rooms and fuel, and shall visit the schools twice at least during each term, and notify the com-

"mittee or superintendent of the time of opening and closing the school.

"No person shall be employed in any town to teach as principal or assistant in any school, supported entirely or in part by the public money, unless he has a certificate of qualification, signed either by the school committee of the town, or by some person or persons appointed by said committee.

"Such certificate, unless annulled, if signed by the school committee, shall be valid within the town for one year.

"Any officer who shall make any false certificate, or appropriate any public money to any purpose, not authorized by law, or who shall refuse for a reasonable charge to give certified copies of any official paper, or to account or deliver to his successors, any accounts, papers, or money in his hands, or shall willfully or knowingly refuse to perform any duty of his office, or violate any provisions of any law regulating public schools, except where a particular penalty may be prescribed, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months, and shall be liable to suit for damages by any person injured thereby."

BAD EFFECTS OF UNEQUAL SCHOOL TERMS.

Scituate.—We think that more uniformity in the several districts with regard to the time of commencing and closing their schools should be adopted. At present, our schools vary in this respect for four or five weeks, which makes it very inconvenient to visit them as the law requires. Some schools have vacations of uncertain duration; others have none. This splitting a term in the middle for a vacation, or piecing it out at the end, is not very beneficial to our schools, and puts the visiting committee to considerable inconvenience in ascertaining when the term will finally close, in order to make the last visit at the proper time. We would here remark, that as a loss of time during the term is sometimes unavoidable, and as trustees do not always determine, at the time of hiring, how long their schools will continue, teachers should give the visiting committee seasonable notice of the time when their schools will close. But in order to secure more uniformity as to the time of commencing and closing the schools,—taking into consideration the customs of different districts, and their wants and resources,—we have decided to recommend the following

PLAN.

	Commencing.	Ending.	Vacation.
Spring Term of 12 weeks	April 7th,	June 27th,	6 weeks.
Fall do. 12 do.	August 11th,	October 31st,	8 weeks.
Winter do. 16 do.	November 25th,	March 14th,	8 weeks.

This plan gives forty weeks school, and twelve weeks vacation, in each year. If all our schools would commence on the Mondays near-

at the dates above given, they would then be in session at the season most favorable to study. The Spring vacation would occur at a time when many families are moving from one district to another, which interferes very much with system and order, in the schools then in session; the Summer vacation during the season of haying, when help is most needed on the farm, and the weather is usually so warm that scholars can learn but little if they try; and the Fall vacation, at a suitable time to prepare for winter. This arrangement would furnish a greater amount of schooling in each year, requiring a less number of years to obtain an education, which would lessen the number of scholars in the schools, some of which are becoming too large for one teacher to instruct to advantage. Furnishing constant employment, would induce competent persons to make teaching a permanent business. Districts would save the interest on their money now lying unemployed in the treasury, and the town's money could be appropriated to the several districts more justly than at present. Besides, the visits required of the Committee could be made at convenient times. As our terms are now arranged, the visits have to be made in the midst of the busiest seasons of the year, which prevents parents from attending at the same time.

North Providence.—There are other things, not depending on the seasons, which would increase the efficiency of our schools. The way of having some very long terms and then a very short one seems justly questionable. The third month of a term is generally worth more than the first or even the second, but in examination, where the term has gone beyond the third month, it is frequently found that weariness has lessened the interest and energy of both teacher and pupils.

Providence.—Six Evening Schools were opened on the 2d of December, and continued until the 12th of February, a term of nearly seven weeks. About one thousand persons received instruction. E. Reuben A. Guild, chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools, in his report says:—"The average age of the scholars has been eighteen; the average attendance, seven hundred. As a general rule, children under 10 or 12 have been excluded, and also such as were known to be able to attend the day schools,—the object of the evening schools being to supply a positive want, or, in other words, to give the rudiments of an education to such of our population as are prevented, by age or circumstances, from attending upon the ordinary means of instruction during the day.

"As an illustration of the character and influence of our evening schools, the following statistics from the Third Ward, Pioneer Hall, may be found interesting. Number of scholars admitted, 202, viz.,

boys, 114; girls, 88. Average attendance, 118; oldest, 9. Average age, 17. Nativity of the scholars: Americans, 11; English, 7; French, 2; Russian, 1; Scotch, 1. At the beginning, it seemed doubtful whether anything in evening instruction could be accomplished in this locality, on account of the disorder and confusion. But the quiet, persevering teachers, acquainted with their duties and thoroughly devoted to their work, soon accomplished what no police force, or any force of men, could possibly have accomplished. Cheerfulness, good order, and attention prevailed. The result has been a great and marked improvement in study, as also in character and general appearance. A boy, who, three months ago, could not read the simplest Primer, has advanced so far as to be able to read quite fluently the daily papers. The same also of a class of boys and girls, entering the term, have been advanced to the Third Reader. A class of boys, who, four weeks ago, were working out the problems in Arithmetic, are now able to work quite readily in Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication. The experience of this school, in most respects, the experience of all. * * *

Smithfield.—A few public spirited individuals by their generosity, during the past winter, have sustained free evening schools, which have been attended with marked results for good. The French scholars, both children and adults, have made marked improvement in various English branches. Reading, spelling, grammar and arithmetic have been taught. The school at Smithfield, sustained by Messrs. J. & W. Slater, for 38 evenings during the past winter, had a total attendance of 116, an average attendance of 7.

The school at Forestdale, sustained by the Forestdale Manufacturing Co., for 18 evenings, during 9 weeks, had a total attendance of 35, an average of 30.

Newport.—The evening schools, under the gratuitous aid of Mr. Murray, assisted by several others, whose benevolence and praise, are accomplishing great good among a class who, without their kind efforts, would be almost destitute of instruction.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

to the Honorable General Assembly :

In conformity to the law of the State, the Trustees of the Normal School respectfully submit their third annual report :

The term for which Hon. Samuel G. Arnold and Rev. T. Shepard were elected having expired, and the former gentleman declining a reelection, A. H. Dumont, D. D., was chosen to fill the vacancy. The terms for which Rev. John Boyden and William Goddard, Esqr., were elected will expire previous to the next annual meeting of this board. It will be necessary that your Honorable body should take session in the premises previous to the first of April next.

Your Board of Trustees thus constituted have given their attention to the affairs of the school especially committed to their supervision, according to the requisitions of the statute, and are happy to report its increasing prosperity and usefulness under the continued care of the same Principal and Assistants.

During the past year, by order of the Trustees, the sum of \$90.00 has been expended in a valuable addition to the Philosophical Apparatus, chiefly in the department of Electricity. The department of natural science is now well supplied with the means of giving a competent practical demonstration of its elementary principles.

Valuable additions have been made to the Library during the year, among which are the following: Prescott's Philip II, 3 vols., Patton's United States, Harris on Insects, Marsh's Lectures on English Language, Bayard Taylor's Travels in Norway and Sweden ; also,

his Travels in Africa,—British Poets, 10 vols., Alibone's of Authors, Lippincott's Gazetteer. The Encyclopedia Britannica now complete. Thirteen volumes of Reports of the Massachusetts Board of Education have been received.

There are now rising of 1700 volumes of well selected books, longed for to the school and subject to the daily use of the teachers, together with a variety of maps and charts of the latest and approved authors.

During the past year 84 different pupils have been received as members of the school for one or more terms. Of the twenty-two men in the school during the last (the Fall) term, ten are now living in this State, the other two are yet in the institution. The applications for teachers exceeded the ability of the school to supply the number called for. This fact evinces that a Normal School is becoming more and more a *sine qua non* in the demand of the public, in such as are sought for the responsible employment of teaching.

During the present term 48 have been registered as members, 24 males and 38 females,—a larger number than has been received during any single Quarter since the school has been located in this town.

There is, to some extent, a misapprehension as to the true purpose to be pursued in an institution founded for the sole purpose of training young men and women to take charge of public schools. Of inquiry not unfrequently come to hand, wishing to know what and the higher mathematics are taught, and in some instances, when correctly informed, applicants have failed to attend.

From the nature of the case, Normal Schools must be limited to the general scope of studies pursued in our Public Schools and the mode of teaching them. That teachers may begin rightly in the primary classes, it is essential that they should submit to a thorough drilling in the primary principles of an education. Many who enter the school, thinking themselves well posted up in the common studies of reading, spelling, geography, grammar, arithmetic, &c., so that their knowledge of these studies is very superficial—that they never critically understood fundamental principles in any one of them. Nor is it simply to explore fundamental principles that Normal School discipline is needed. The best method of explaining them—by the intelligible announcement of questions to draw forth the appropriate answers from the pupils, are also matters of primary importance and receive constant attention in each department. For a better understanding of the branches taught, we here subjoin a schedule of exercises during the Winter Term, now about closing.

10, A. M. DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES, 8.33 TO 8.45.

EXERCISES IN SPELLING AND IN THE USE OF WORDS.

	9.—9.45.	9.45—10.30.	10.30 10.45	10.45—11.30.	11.30 12.30	12.30 12.45	12.45—1.30
y.	Arithmetic	Grammar.		Geography			Spell'g & Elocut'n.
& Fr.	Arithmetic	Algebra.	RECESS.	Phys. Geog	General Exercises; Singing; Blackboard & Pencil Drawing	RECESS.	Geog'y.
urs.	"	Anl. & Gra.		Geometry.			Reading.
& Fr.	*Trench.	Nat. Phil.		Algebra.			Astron'y
urs.	Didactics.	Eng. Lit.		Rhetoric.			Zoology.

and present.

For the graduates and pupils of the institution have impact called the Rhode Island Normal Association, of mutual friendship and improvement in possible objects of their profession. Their first convention was held at the Normal Hall, Sept. 4th, 1862, at which Rev. [Name] delivered an instructive discourse. A collation was provided by appropriate addresses by several invited guests. These exercises are expected to be repeated yearly.

In the years of the existence of this Institution, 561 pupils have been admitted to share in its advantages. Every town in the State, with one exception, has been represented within its walls. Pupils from other States have been admitted as pupils, and have subsequently taught within the limits of Rhode Island.

We would say that, the various apartments provided are sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of one hundred pupils.

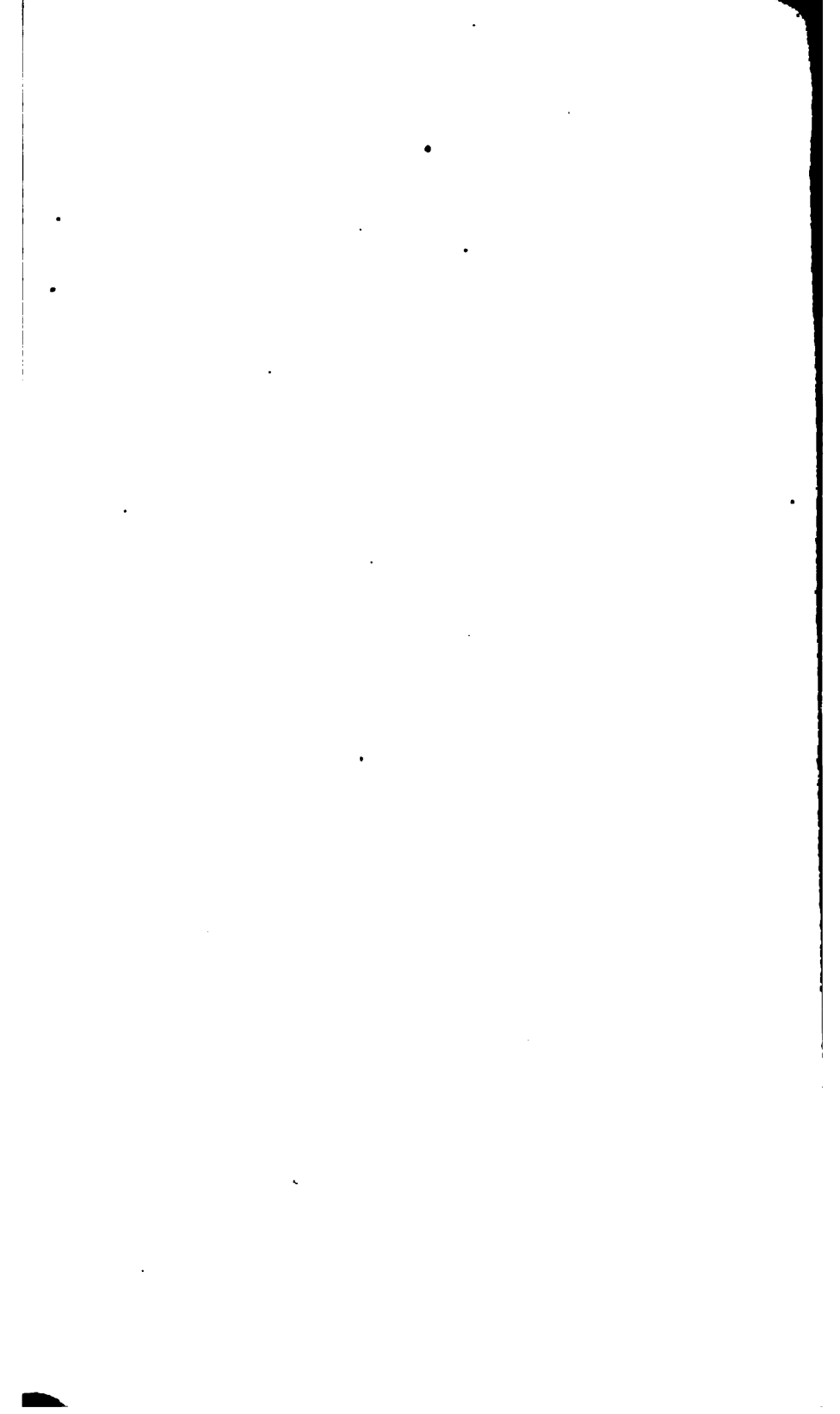
The Faculty of instruction—an accomplished and experienced Assistants, are fully adequate to the duties of this number. Suitable boarding at convenient and reasonable terms, can be obtained. May we not anticipate that the increasing interest now manifested in the education in every part of this State, will soon fill the Normal Hall.

The expenses of the year have been as follows:

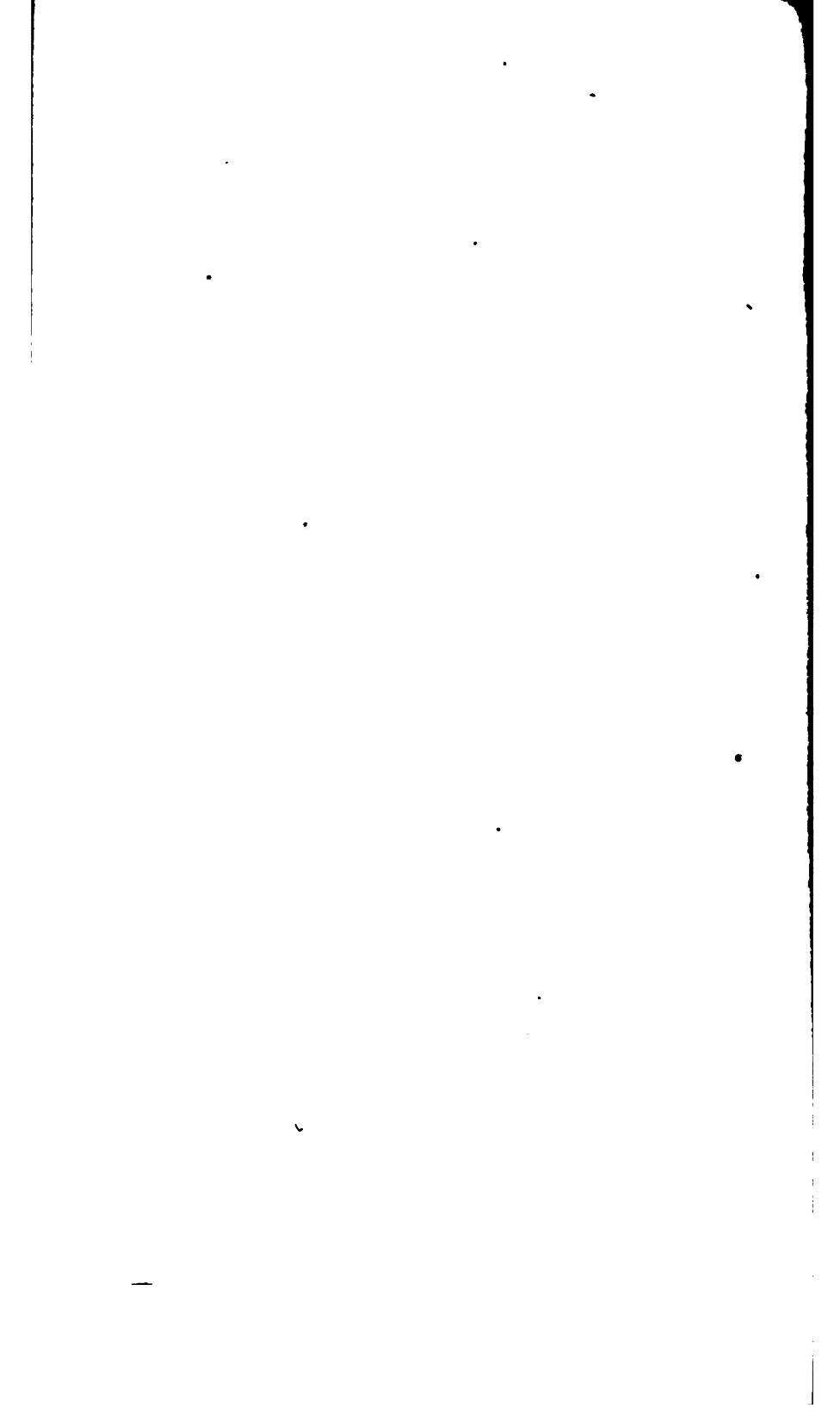
Salaries of teachers,.....	\$2,350.00
Normal,.....	5.00
Apparatus,.....	90.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,445.00

The Trustees,

THOMAS SHEPARD.







ACTS AND RESOLVES
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF THE
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,
PASSED AT THE
MAY SESSION, 1863.



State of Rhode Island, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY, 1863.

PROVIDENCE:
ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.

§ The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, (being the 26th) 1863, in conformity with the provisions of the third section of Article 4, of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, May 29, following, to meet again at Providence, on the second Monday in January, 1864.

AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE
SESSION, 1863.

numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 471.

MENT OF TITLE XXII., CHAPTER 146, OF
STATUTES, "OF CONVEYANCES OF REAL

the General Assembly as follows :

by conveyance of lands being within
instrument relating thereto, when
the limits of the State, and within the
any person in the military or naval
ce or of the United States, may be ac-
any Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel or
ent, holding a commission from the
State ; or before any officer in the
ed States, holding the rank of a Com-
officer above that grade ; and such
at Colonel or Major may take the de-
person in the military service of the
d any such Commander or officer of
may take the deposition of any per-
service of the United States ; which
taken in the same manner and with
if they had been taken before a civil
ized by law to take depositions.

Military and
naval officers
may admin-
ister oaths.

CHAPTER 472.

AN ACT TO APPROVE AND PUBLISH AND SUBMIT TO THE
ELECTORS A CERTAIN PROPOSITION OF AMENDMENT TO
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

Preamble.

Whereas, an article of amendment to the Constitution of the State was proposed by the General Assembly, by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house, and the same was published and read to the electors at their annual and ward meetings in April last, as required by the thirteenth article of the Constitution of the State, and is now presented to this General Assembly for their action thereon; and a majority of all the members elected to each house at said annual meeting have present and approving of the said proposition:—

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Of enlisted
aliens.

SECTION 1. The following proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the State, as adopted by the last General Assembly, is hereby declared to be the purpose of publication and submission to the electors, shall be designated as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

When
submitted to
electors.

Aliens, residents of this State, who have volunteered, or who may enlist or volunteer in the regiments of this State, and shall be discharged therefrom, and who are now or hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be permitted to vote at all elections in this State on the same terms as native born citizens of this State.

SEC. 2. The said proposition of amendment shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at special meetings of the electors on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1863, and at ward meetings in the cities of Newport and Providence, and shall be kept open from 10 A. M., to 8 P. M., on that day, and in the several towns from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall cause the said proposition of amendment to be published in the State Gazette.

the laws of the State, for four weeks preceding the day of said meetings

Proposed amendment to be published.

and the said proposition shall be in- and city clerks in the warrants or be issued previous to said meetings the purpose of warning the town ; and said proposition shall be read and district clerks to the electors in the district meetings to be held as aforesaid.

Duty of town clerks.

Secretary of State shall cause twenty- the said proposition of amendment to the word "approved" upon the same, or with the word "reject" thereon, each ballots to be distributed among clerks, in suitable proportions, previous to said meetings of electors.

Ballots to be printed.

Town, ward and district meetings to be shall be warned, and the list of voters made up, and the said town, ward meetings shall be conducted in the same provided by law for the town, ward and for the election of general officers.

How elections are to be conducted.

At the close of the polls on said day of said meetings of electors, the moderator and town clerk, or the moderator and town clerk, shall in open town, ward or district seal up the same, and the ballots by them sealed up are the ballots of the electors, the number of ballots and that the number of ballots the number of electors voting at said meetings shall deliver or send such ballots so as to be delivered to the Secretary of State, before the session of the General Assembly.

Ballots to be sealed up.

Secretary of State shall deliver said ballots to the General Assembly at its next January session, and the said ballots shall be counted ; and if said amendment shall have been approved by the electors of the State present, and at said town, ward and district meetings, it shall be a part of the Constitution of the State, and shall be numbered as an additional article of amendment thereto.

Return of ballots.

Counting of ballots.

Result of vote.

CHAPTER 473.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XVII, CHAPTER 2, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE INSPECTION OF LUMBER."

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. In the inspection and measurement of lumber for ship building, the rules of measurement set down in "Roberts' Ready Reckoner, or Shipwright's and Lumber Measurer's Guide," shall be adopted and

CHAPTER 474.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE III, CHAPTER 2, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE TAXES OF THE STATE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. Said section two is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The following valuation of the several towns shall be the basis of the tax provided for in this section.

Value of the
ratable
property in
each town.

Newport, eleven millions, five hundred	
thousand, two hundred dollars,	
Providence, sixty-one millions, one hun-	
dred and eighteen thousand, three hun-	
dollars,	- - -
Portsmouth, one million, seven hundred	
twenty four thousand, five hun-	
dollars,	- - -
Warwick, five millions, sixteen thousand	
seven hundred dollars,	- - -
Westerly, two millions, three hundred	
twenty three thousand and seventy	
dollars,	- - -
North Shoreham, two hundred and fifty	
thousand, three hundred and thirty	
dollars,	- - -
North Kingstown, one million, seven	
hundred and thirty-eight thousand, se-	
venty five hundred and forty-five dollars,	

MAY, 1863.

7

o millions, four hundred ousand, seven hundred llars, - -	2,434,725
e million, one hundred sand, seven hundred - - -	1,190,700
undred and fifty-three red dollars, -	353,600
ns, eight hundred and t hundred and fifty - - -	6,806,850
n, nine hundred and d, seven hundred dol- - - -	1,935,700
red thousand dollars, undred and sixty-seven undred dollars, -	900,000 467,400
r hundred and seventy- two hundred and sev - - -	477,270
ns, five hundred thou- - - -	2,500,000
d and ninety-nine thou- ed and fifty-six dollars, lion, three hundred and d, four hundred dollars, ns, two hundred and and, seven hundred dol- - - -	499,356 1,369,400 3,247,700
n, one hundred and fifty- our hundred and sixty - - -	1,157,460
e million, four hundred - - -	1,400,000
ns, four hundred and sand, eight hundred and - - -	2,493,840
illions three hundred housand, four hundred - - -	5,369,400
undred and eighty-eight undred dollars, -	788,100

Cranston, four millions, three hundred
 sixty thousand dollars, -
 Hopkinton, nine hundred and thirty
 thousand, one hundred dollars,
 Johnston, one million, seven hundred
 thirty thousand, six hundred and
 dollars, - - -
 North Providence, seven millions, four
 hundred and twelve thousand, six hun
 dred and ninety-eight dollars, -
 Barrington, seven hundred and sixty
 thousand, five hundred and fifty dol
 Foster, six hundred and forty two
 sand and fifty dollars, -
 Burrillville, one million, eight hundred
 twenty-three thousand, six hundred
 thirty-five dollars, - -
 Pawtucket, two millions, one hundred
 seventy-six thousand, four hundred
 lars, - - -
 East Providence, one million, two hun
 dred and seventy one thousand and fifty
 lars. - - -

CHAPTER 475.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 12, OF
 TUTES, "OF THE REVENUE OF THE STATE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly

**Bonus to be
 paid for
 charter.**

SECTION 1. No act of incorporation
 ed for any other than for religious, liter
 cemetery purposes, or for a military c
 shall take effect until the persons ther
 shall have paid to the General Treas
 one hundred dollars, if the capital limi
 of incorporation is the sum or any les
 hundred thousand dollars; and if the c
 ited by such act of incorporation exce
 one hundred thousand dollars, one-tent
 on the amount of the capital stock aut
 act of incorporation,

act shall take effect immediately after
eof. *Provided, however,* that nothing
shall be construed to require any such
the taking effect of any bank charter
s made for specific taxation upon the
uch bank.

Bank char-
ter excepted.

ACTS

OF A

LOCAL AND PRIVATE

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN
THE VILLAGE OF PAWTUC

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. James S. Brown, Cha George Chatterton, William F. Sayles, son and Lewis Audoun, their associat assigns, are hereby constituted and cr porate and politic by the name of th Company, for manufacturing files, an facturing purposes connected therew name shall have perpetual succession and use a common seal, and the san and renew at pleasure; and generally cute all acts, matters and things whic sary to carry into effect the powers an in granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said not exceed the sum of five hundred to be fixed in amount by a vote of th to be divided into shares of one thous The shares in said capital stock are h be personal estate, and shall be tran sale, and recorded in the office of

ration, in a book provided for that
l, however, that no stockholder in
shall have the right to transfer his
out first giving to said corporation
writing of his intention to make such
ice shall be accompanied by the re-
s to said corporation at the lowest
amed, at which such stockholder will
y other person. And if, in such case,
ect to purchase said shares at said
stockholder shall, on the price being
vey said shares to said corporation.
shall be an annual meeting of said
in the village of Pawtucket, on the
of July, in each year, for the choice
they may deem expedient, who shall
their offices during one year, and un-
n in their stead, unless removed by
r by a vote of the corporation ; and
ng, said corporation may elect such
udged necessary, provided, that the
orporation shall always be a resident
ay declare any offices vacant, and fill
may happen in any offices created
; and if said corporation should fail,
circumstance whatever, to hold their
the day aforesaid, it shall not work
e charter, but the business of such
ansacted at any legal meeting called
Special meetings may be called in
all be prescribed by the by-laws of
nd at all meetings of the corpora-
a majority of the shares shall con-
for doing business, and all matters
a majority of the votes present, al-
holder, in person or by proxy, one
by him owned.
ck or shares of each and every stock-
dged and liable for all debts and de-
wing from such stockholders to said
er over due, or due at a day future,
ame shall arise from assessments, or
om any other contract originally

made with said corporation; and in case of any share or shares shall neglect or neglect to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer or agent of said corporation within twenty days after the same become payable, the treasurer or agent of said corporation is hereby authorized to sell, at public auction, all such shares or shares of such delinquent proprietor, and to discharge such demand and all incident expenses, and to give first giving notice in one of the newspapers of the city of Providence, of the time and place of sale, at least two weeks successively before the sale, and also giving written notice two weeks before the sale to such delinquent proprietor in case he shall be known in this State, and his residence shall be known to the corporation; and the treasurer or agent of said corporation is authorized to transfer said stock to the purchaser in the form and manner by which stock is transferred by the regulations of said corporation; and the purchase money shall vest in such purchaser to be applied to such stock or shares; and the balance arising from the sale of such stock or shares shall be applied in charging the debt or demand for which the stock was pledged, with the expenses, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor; and provided, that if the proceeds of such sale shall not be sufficient to discharge the debt or demand, the corporation may have recourse against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a certain and fixed place of business at said village or town, and in all proceedings in law or equity, the corporation shall be a party, the leaving of a copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer at such place of business shall be sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. James S. Brown and Lewis A. Brown, either of them, are hereby authorized to call a meeting of stockholders for organization, and to transact the business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of the same as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 7. The liabilities of the members of said corporation, for the debts of the corporation, its officers, shall be fixed and limited by, an

and officers, shall in all respects be provisions of Chapters 125 and 128 of acts, and of all acts or parts of acts repeal thereof.

CORPORATE THE AMERICAN NAIL COMPANY.

General Assembly as follows:

ry C. Pabodie, John W. Hoard, George associates, successors and assigns, are and created a body corporate and me of the American Nail Company, nails and other manufacturing purerewith and incidental to such man-that name shall have perpetual suc-have and use a common seal, and the ter and renew at pleasure; with all privileges and subject to all the duties forth in Chapters 125 and 128 of the and of any acts in amendment there-thereto.

capital stock of said corporation shall m of five hundred thousand dollars, unt by a vote of the company; and shares of one hundred dollars each. capital stock are hereby declared to e, and shall be transferred by bill of d in the office of the treasurer or poration, in a book provided for that d, however, that no stockholder who ose of his stock, shall be allowed to re or shares of the capital stock in without first giving the refusal of the oration, at the price for which he is

shall be an annual meeting of the id corporation holden in the city of e first Monday in July, in each year, such officers as they may deem exped corporation should fail, from any ance whatever, to hold their annual

meeting on the day aforesaid and ever after, it shall not work a forfeiture of the business of such meeting may be a legal meeting called for that purpose. of the corporation, not less than a shares shall constitute a quorum for and all matters shall be decided by votes present, allowing each stockholder by proxy, one vote for every share by

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each holder shall be pledged and liable for demands due and owing from such stock corporation, whether overdue, or due and whether the same shall arise from installments, or from any other contract with said corporation; and said stock sold for the payment of such debts and in manner as the by-laws of the corporation and in case the proceeds of such sale sufficient to discharge such debts or demands incidental expenses of sale, the corporation their action against the debtor for the

SEC. 5. Henry C. Pabodie, John W. I. B. Wiggin, or either of them, are hereby call the first meeting of stockholders and for any other business of the corporation formed, at such time and place, and give of such meeting, as they may deem proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have and place of business in the city of Providence all proceedings in law or equity, in which corporation shall be a party, the leaving an agent or treasurer of said corporation of business, shall be a sufficient service

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MELROSE

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. Amos D. Smith, Charles and William S. Smith, their associates

a corporation by the name of the
; for the purpose of Manufacturing,
, Printing and Finishing Cotton and
all the powers and privileges, and
ies and liabilities set forth in Chap-
of the Revised Statutes, and of the
ndment thereof and in addition

ital stock of said corporation shall
dollars, to be divided into shares of
ars each, which may be increased by
ration to an amount not exceeding
usand dollars. Said shares shall be
h manner as shall be prescribed by
id corporation; but no stockholder
stock or any portion of the same
g the corporation the refusal of the
for which he is willing to sell.

ock; or shares of every stockholder
nd liable to the corporation, for all
s due and owing from such stockhol-
tion, and whether overdue or due at
whether arising from installments,
anner; and said stock or shares may
yment of such debts and demands in
he by-laws of the corporation may
case the proceeds of such sale shall
discharge said debts or demands, with
s of sale, the corporation may have
t the debtor for the balance due.

shall be an annual meeting of the
e city of Providence, at such time as
rescribe, for the choice of officers and
business as may come before them; but
act shall not be impaired by the failure
ing, but the business of such meeting
at any legal meeting of the corpor-
ter.

orporation shall have a counting-room
iness in the city of Providence; and
s in law or equity, in which said cor-
a party, the leaving an attested copy
ons or other process with the clerk,

agent, treasurer or other officer of said corporation, at such place of business, shall be a resident of the State thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE STEAM MILL

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. Amos D. Smith, Benjamin J. Smith, Henry J. Smith and Francis M. Smith and successors, are hereby made a corporation, to be known by the name of the Providence Steam Mill; to be engaged in Manufacturing, Dyeing, Bleaching, Pressing and Finishing Cotton and other Goods, with all the rights, privileges, and subject to the duties and taxes laid forth in Chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes and of the Statutes in amendment thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars, divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. The capital stock may be increased by vote of said corporation, but not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. The shares shall be transferred in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation. Every stockholder shall transfer his stock, or assign the same, without first giving the corporation notice of the sale of the same at the price for which he sells.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of said corporation shall be pledged and liable to the payment of the corporation's debts and demands due and owing from the corporation, or to the corporation, and whether or not due at a day future, and whether arising from the sale of the stock in any other manner; and said stock shall be sold for the payment of such debts in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of the sale be insufficient to discharge said debts and the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation shall be liable for their action against the debtor for the same.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual

the city of Providence, at such time as shall be prescribed, for the choice of officers and the transaction of business as may come before them; and no business of this act shall not be impaired by the adjournment of such meeting, but the business of the act shall be transacted at any legal meeting held thereafter.

Every corporation shall have a counting-house in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the summons or other process with the clerk or other officer of said corporation, shall be a sufficient

MENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN
 ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE
 MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,"
 MAY SESSION, A. D. 1860.

General Assembly as follows:

That the above entitled act is hereby
 read as follows:

That the National Insurance Company is hereby authorized to do business in said Stock Department, the policies of which shall be in said Stock Department may effect insurance and may also effect insurance on all personal property against loss or damage and upon other legal subjects of insurance, health and life, subject to all the duties and taxes with all the powers and privileges set forth in the hundred and twenty-five and chapter and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes, in addition to, or in amendment thereof. That the above entitled act is hereby read as follows:

That the capital stock in said Department shall be divided in shares of fifty dollars, to be divided in shares of fifty dollars, and the stockholders in said department shall have one hundred shares of the capital stock to one hundred

thousand dollars whenever they deem do so ; " provided, that no single risk said department, exceeding twenty lars, without re-insuring said excess, stock shall have increased to one dollars." Twenty-five thousand dollars in cash before any policies shall be department, and the remaining half when it may be deemed expedient by such instalments as they shall require subscriber to the capital stock, who shall the instalments as aforesaid, within time that the same may become due forfeit to said Company his share of payments made and all profits that thereon ; *provided*, that the stockholders department shall not be liable to any other than the amount of their respective on account of any damage or loss Company ; or for, or on account of any on. The shares shall be transferable to the Company only, and by such form shall prescribe ; and the stock of each declared to be at all times pledged to any debts due or liability incurred to and any creditor who may have obtained against the Corporation, may have against all and every the said Stock amount unpaid upon their subscription stock.

The fourth section of the above act by amended so as to read as follows :

SEC. 4. When fifty thousand dollars subscribed to the capital stock in said three subscribers to said stock may elect the stockholders to be held, by publication in a daily paper, in the city of Providence, ten days previous to holding said meeting shall be for the purpose of electing by choice of Directors for said Stock Company shall hold their offices until the next said National Mutual Fire Insurance Company others are elected in their places.

RATE THE BOSTON AND NEWPORT AND
RK STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

General Assembly as follows :

amin Finch, Edward King, Alexan-
s Mixter, Gardner Brewer, and E. S.
tes, successors and assigns are hereby
e-corporate by the name of the Bos-
New York Steamboat Company for
dding, purchasing, chartering, acquir-
and holding Steamboats, Propellers
ad of using, running, and navigating
or otherwise, as they may determine,
and transportation of passengers,
for such other purposes for which
ers, and other vessels may be law-
they may think proper ; and by
ve perpetual succession, with all the
ges, and be subject to all the duties
orth in Chapter 125, of the Revised
y act in amendment of, or in addi-

d Corporation may have and use a
the same may break, alter and renew

ital Stock of said Corporation shall
lion dollars, to be divided into shares
dollars each, and to be fixed in
to time, by the vote of the stock-
es shall be deemed personal estate,
able to assessment after the sum of
ars on each share as aforesaid has
be transferable in such manner as the
y its by-laws shall direct.

ock or shares of every stockholder
nd liable to the Corporation for all
due and owing from such stockhold-
tion, whether overdue, or due at a
whether arising from assessments or
any other manner ; and such stock
sold for the payment of such debts
uch manner as the Corporation by its
cribe ; and in case the proceeds of

such sale shall be insufficient to discharge the claims or demands, with the interest due thereon, in consequence of sale, the Corporation may sue the debtor against the debtor for the balance due, and if there is a surplus over such debt and demands, the same shall be paid back to the debtor.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of the said Corporation, to be held in Newport, at such time as the Corporation may by-laws determine, for the choice from among them of a Board of not exceeding nine directors, one of whom shall be a resident of Newport, and whom service of all legal process may be made on such other officers as the said Corporation may determine to be elected; and for the transaction of the business as may properly be brought before the meeting, and the validity of this act shall not be affected by failure to hold such annual meeting, and all business thereof may be transacted at any legal meeting of the Corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall be elected from their own number, and shall choose a President and Clerk, and may, from the Stockholders, choose such officers as may occur from any cause, and Directors, which officers shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting; and the officers of the said Corporation shall hold their offices until their successors are elected or appointed, and their acceptance or declension of the office shall not affect their acceptance or declension of the office until they are respectively elected. The officers shall, upon entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office, shall give bonds to the said Corporation, and with such surety, or sureties, as may be required by the Board of Directors, or in the absence of the Board, by the said Corporation by its by-laws, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office. The said Board of Directors, may, at any time, remove the Treasurer or Clerk of the said Corporation, and appoint others in their places; and the officers shall have the general management and superintendence of the business affairs of the Corporation, subject however, to the provisions of the Charter, and to the by-laws of the said Corporation.

ENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO
THE PROVIDENCE INSTITUTION FOR SAV-
SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THERE-

General Assembly as follows :

sum which may be received by
and remain under its management,
to, but shall not exceed the sum of
s.

THE PROVIDENCE, PAWTUCKET AND CEN-
ROAD COMPANY TO LAY A TRACK OVER
PROVIDENCE AND PAWTUCKET TURN-
O RUN CARS THEREON.

General Assembly as follows :

Providence, Pawtucket and Central
company are hereby allowed and au-
track, with the necessary switches,
whole, or any part of the Providence
turnpike-road, and to run cars thereon,
drawn by horse power only.

age of the railroad so laid over and
turnpike-road, and the width of said track
shall be most convenient for the accom-
modation of carriages and other vehicles passing
turnpike-road, and the rails shall be such as
approved by the agents of said turnpike,
Samuel B. Cushing; and said
portion of said
and along which said track shall be

said Company shall lay a track as
along said turnpike-road, they shall
pay said agent the sum of five hundred
dollars in the eighth section of chapter
of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Providence
turnpike-road." Nothing in this act
shall be construed as to prevent the General Assem-
bly from granting a greater compensation from said
company for the use of said turnpike-road
than the annual sum of five hundred dollars.

Provided, also, that said company may lay a track, and run cars as aforesaid, over and along that part of said turnpike-road, situate in Main street, in the village of Pawtucket without the payment of compensation therefor.

SEC. 4. Said track shall be laid under the superintendence of the agent of said turnpike.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George B. Jastram, Edmund N. Clark and Samuel T. Thurber, their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Rhode Island Mining Company," for the purpose of mining, holding, and trading in minerals and coal, in any lands which they may at any time own in fee simple, or possess by lease or otherwise, or which they may acquire the right to use for mining purposes, within this State, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all duties and liabilities, set forth in Chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars, and shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed from time to time by vote of the company, to be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, assignable and transferable in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation, by vote of its Directors, may, from time to time, make equal assessments upon the capital stock as they may deem expedient and necessary for the purposes of the corporation; said assessments on any one share, in the whole not to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars; the stock or shares of every stockholder, shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future; and said

stock or shares, may be sold for the payment thereof, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 4. Said corporation may have a common seal, and the same may break, alter and renew at pleasure.

SEC. 5. The first annual meeting shall be held at Providence, on the second Monday of July, (1863) eighteen hundred and sixty-three, until which time George B. Jastram, Edmund N. Clark and Samuel T. Thurber shall be authorized to exercise all the powers granted to this corporation; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold any such annual meeting; the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held hereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent, treasurer or other officer of said corporation, or its said place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WANSKUCK COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Stephen T. Olney, Jesse Metcalf and Henry J. Steere, their associates and successors, are hereby made a Corporation by the name of the Wanskuck Company, for the purpose of Manufacturing, Dying, Bleaching, Printing and Finishing Woolen and other Goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Providence Steam Marble Company, of freestone or other varieties of stone, for monumental, or other purposes; and by the power to have perpetual succession; to make, seal, and the same to break, at pleasure; with all the powers and subject to all the duties and liabilities of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised laws, any acts in amendment thereof or in

The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be fixed in the charter of the Company; and to be divided into fifty thousand shares of fifty dollars each. The shares in said stock are hereby declared to be personal property, and may be transferred by bill of sale, and receipt of the treasurer or agent of said corporation as provided for that purpose; provided that no stockholder who may wish to transfer his stock, shall be allowed to transfer any part of the capital stock in said corporation without the refusal of the same to the contrary, for which he is willing to sell.

There shall be an annual meeting of the said corporation, to be holden in the city of Providence on the first Monday of July, in each year, and such officers as they may deem expedient. If said corporation should fail from any cause whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid and every year thereafter, it shall be a forfeiture of this charter; but such meeting may be transacted at any place as may be determined for that purpose. At all meetings of the said corporation, not less than a majority of the stockholders shall constitute a quorum for doing business; and all resolutions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the stockholders, each stockholder, in person or by proxy, having one vote for each share by him owned.

The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether overdue, or due at a day future, and the same shall arise from assessments or

instalments, or from any other source made with said corporation; and said stock may be sold for the payment of such demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the sale shall be insufficient to discharge such demands, with the incidental expenses of such action, the creditors of said corporation may have their action against the stockholders for the balance due.

SEC. 5. John B. Anthony is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders and any other business of the corporation to be formed, at such time and place, and give notice of such meeting, as they may deem proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have the right to sue and place of business in the city of New York, in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of a copy of the writ, summons or other process with the agent or treasurer of said corporation shall be sufficient service of process.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. John Gorham, Gorham and his associates, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of "The Gorham Manufacturing Company," for manufacturing of gold, silver and other metallic substances, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, and all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 10 and 11 of the Revised Statutes, and of the Statutes in relation thereto, and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of three hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each, and the said number of shares may be increased by vote of the company, to a number not exceeding six hundred; and such shares are hereby

; and they shall not be liable to as-
 corporation, beyond the par value
 shares shall be transferable, and cer-
 issued to the owners thereof, in such
 corporation may prescribe.

shall be held an annual meeting of
 id corporation, at such time as the by-
 oe, but the omission of the stockhold-
 annual meeting on the day prescribed,
 the validity of their charter, but the
 annual meeting may be transacted at
 of the corporation held thereafter.

stock or shares of every stockholder
 and liable to the corporation for all
 s due and owing from such stockhold-
 ion, whether over due or due at a fu-
 ether arising from assessments, or in
 ; and said shares may be sold for the
 debts and demands in such manner as
 ay by by-law prescribe ; and in case
 ch sale shall be insufficient to satisfy
 ands, with incidental expenses of sale,
 ay have their action against the debt-
 due.

corporation shall have a counting-room
 ess in the city of Providence ; and in
 law or equity, in which said corpora-
 arty, the leaving an attested copy of
 s or other process, with the clerk,
 r other officer of said corporation, or
 usiness, shall be a sufficient service

CORPORATE THE "HARRIS INSTITUTE."

General Assembly as follows :

el Ballou, Oscar J. Rathbun, Joseph
 Foss and Reuben G. Randall, and their
 eby constituted a body corporate and
 ne of "The Trustees of the Harris In-
 etual succession, for the purpose of

promoting the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the inhabitants of the district described in the second section of this act, by means of a public library to be maintained for the benefit especially of the poor inhabitants of said district; also by the institution of lectures or courses of lectures as they may be deemed official, and by the employment of such other means and all other agencies as said trustees may from time to time adopt for the above purpose;—with power to use a common seal, and the same to alter and amend, to renew at pleasure; to prosecute and defend in law or in equity; to have, hold, use and dispose of real estate at pleasure, goods, chattels, lands and tenements to the amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of books, papers, furniture, apparatus and collections in science and the arts; to make rules for the regulation of their library, and for the management of their concerns; *provided* that the same be not repugnant to the laws of the state; to employ all necessary officers and prescribe the terms of their office and their duties; to hold meetings at such place and on such occasion may require—a majority of the trustees to form a quorum—and generally to have all the powers incident to corporations instituted for the promotion of scientific and educational purposes.

SEC. 2. The district referred to in the first section of this act is described and bounded as follows: The same shall include the village of Woonsocket and the lands therein residing in the towns of Cumberland and Lincoln, and without said village and within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at a point on the west side of the stone river, in said Smithfield, called the mouth of the river thence westerly to and including the residence of A. Bryant, on the old Smithfield road, so called, and westerly across said road to and including the residence of Edward Hotchkiss; thence northwesterly to the line to the intersection of the said old Smithfield road with the road leading from Union Village to Blackstone; the village of Blackstone, Massachusetts; thence easterly with said last mentioned road to the west abutment of the bridge across said Blackstone river near the village of Blackstone aforesaid, between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

and with said dividing line between
er's river, so called; thence southerly
to the Blackstone river aforesaid;
with said river to the northerly abut-
am aforesaid; thence westerly across
er to the first mentioned bound.

s not resident within the above pre-
y nevertheless from time to time, at
the Board of Trustees, be admitted to
the advantages to be derived from
brary, the attendance of lectures, or
s of improvement as may be adopted

brary, lectures and other agencies for
ve named general purpose, shall be
; — nevertheless, the Trustees may
require such small nominal fees as in
ill best subserve said purpose.

vacancy in the Board of Trustees from
removal from the district, or other-
ed by the remaining Trustees, who
hereof in some public newspaper pub-
trict; and the person so appointed
to serve upon approval by the Su-
e Chief Justice; and in case of failure
to fill any such vacancy within a pe-
ths, the same may be filled by the Su-
e Chief Justice aforesaid.

er, that any donor to this Institute
fifty thousand dollars shall during his
exclusive right to make nominations
s occurring in the Board of Trustees.
a-resident of the district shall be eligi-
Trustee; nor shall he hold said of-
from said district, nor shall the Trus-
em, receive pecuniary compensation

property held by the Trustees for the
all be exempt from taxation.

Ballou is authorized to call the first
corporation by giving two weeks no-
e Woonsocket Patriot.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE UNITED STATES HORSE SHOE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Amasa Sprague, Wm. W. Mitchell, A. Doyle, Josiah B. Kendall, Scott A. Smith, Bartlett and Edwin J. Nightingale, their heirs and successors, are hereby made a Corporation under the name of the "United States Horse Shoe Company," for manufacturing horse shoes and other articles and implements of iron, and for the transaction of business connected therewith, with all the rights, privileges, and subject to the duties and provisions set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars; said stock may be transferred in such manner as shall be provided in the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same without first giving the corporation the refusal of the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for its debts and demands due and owing from any stockholder to the corporation, and whether owing at a day future, and whether arising from contract or in any other manner; and said stock may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands and incidental expenses of sale, the corporation shall be liable for their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time and place as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before the stockholders; the validity of this act shall not be impaired by any failure to hold such meeting.

a meeting, but the business of such
transacted at any legal meeting of the
hereafter.

corporation shall have a counting-room
in the city of Providence; and
in law or equity, in which said cor-
party, the leaving an attested copy
ons or other process with the clerk,
other officer of said corporation, at
business, shall be a sufficient service

CORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE ARMORY IN
PROVIDENCE.

General Assembly as follows:

ward Pearce, Tully D. Bowen and
and their associates, successors, and
y constituted a corporation by the
vidence Armory," for the manufac-
rdnance, implements of warfare, and
ry, and for the transaction of other
therewith; with all the powers and
ject to all the duties and liabilities
ters 125 and 128 of the Revised
the statutes in amendment thereof
ereto.

capital stock of said corporation shall
usand shares of one hundred dollars
aid number of shares may be in-
the corporation to a number not ex-
usand; and such shares are hereby
sonal estate, and they shall not be
t by the corporation beyond the par
d said shares shall be transferable
all be issued to the owners thereof in
id corporation may prescribe.

shall be held an annual meeting of
of said corporation at such time as
escribe, but the omission of the stock-
a annual meeting on the day provided,
he validity of their charter, but the

business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings at law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent, treasurer or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUCKET HAIR CLOTH COMPANY," PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1863.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to an amount not exceeding the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the same to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

TE AND CONFIRM AN ACT ENTITLED AN
ATE THE, WARREN AND FALL RIVER RAIL-

General Assembly as follows :

e act entitled an act to incorporate
all River Railroad Company, passed
ion of the General Assembly, A. D.
ral acts in amendment thereof or in
are hereby revived, confirmed and
t shall take effect immediately after

ORATE THE NEWPORT SHOT AND LEAD
COMPANY.

General Assembly as follows :

jamin A. Mason, Richard M. Brad-
Richmond, and their associates, suc-
s, are hereby constituted and created
corporate, by the name of the New-
ead Company, and the rights and
company and of its members and
d by and subject to the provisions of
dred and twenty-five (125) and one
ty-eight (128) of the Revised Statutes,
amendment thereof or in addition

ares of the capital stock in said com-
emed personal estate, and shall be
e books of the corporation in such
e prescribed by its by-laws; but no
sell and transfer any share or shares
ock of said corporation, without first
l of the same to the corporation at
h he is willing to sell. The amount
k shall be fixed from time to time by
holders, but shall not be less than
r more than one hundred thousand
stock and shares of each stockholder
nd held liable for all debts and de-

mands due and owing from such stockholder corporation, whether over due or due future, and whether the same shall arise from contracts, or from any other contract originating with said company; and in case the proper share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand, within sixty days after the same shall come due and payable, the treasurer or agent of said company is hereby authorized to sell, at public auction, the share or shares of such delinquent stockholder sufficient to discharge such demand, under such regulations as shall be determined by the board of directors; the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to discharge such debt and incidental expenses of sale, the deficiency shall have their action against the delinquent stockholder balance due.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have a corporate office or place of business in the city of New York; and in any proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of any writ, summons or other process, with the agent or clerk or other officer of said corporation at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EXCELSIOR NAIL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Henry L. Kendall, Nicholas S. Kendall, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of "The Excelsior Nail Company," for manufacturing nails, and other articles of iron, and for the transaction of all business connected therewith, with all the rights, privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof, and to the provisions thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into such number of shares, and shall be trans-

the by-laws of the corporation shall a stockholder shall sell his stock, or the same without first giving the control of the same at the lowest price for to sell the same, and such shares shall be to be personal estate; and they shall be to assessment by the corporation, the value thereof; and said shares shall be certificates shall be issued to the holder in such manner as said corporation

shall be held an annual meeting of the said corporation, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe; but the omission of the stockholder to attend said annual meeting on the day prescribed shall not impair the validity of their charter, but such annual meeting may be transacted at any meeting of the corporation held there-

any stock or shares of every stockholder shall be and liable to the corporation for all debts due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at any time, whether arising from assessments or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe; and in the event of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the stockholder may have their action against the corporation for the balance due.

The by-laws shall be changed without the assent of the stockholders, representing two-thirds of the stockholders, without notice having been given of the change at a previous meeting.

The corporation shall have a counting-room or office in the city of Providence; and in all business, in law and equity, in which the said corporation may be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the same, or other process with the clerk, or other officer of said corporation, or the deposit of the same in the post office, shall be a sufficient service

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE AN AFRICAN
PAL CHURCH IN NEWPORT

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. William Demond, A James Shilow, Albert Stevens, Thom Wamsley, John Boudley, Daniel G Palmer and George H. Johnston, th successors, be and are hereby created and politic by the name of the Moun Society in Newport, in connection wit of Christians in the United States kn Methodist Episcopal Church, for the ing the worship of Almighty God ; may take, hold and enjoy property, thousand dollars, with all the powe subject to all the liabilites, provided i chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may and do all things usual and proper to ous societies of the denomination wi connected.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "FOREST

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. Lewis B. Smith, Henn Gladding, Thomas C. Heath and Z. Barrington, and such others as ar their associates, their successors ar they are hereby created a body pol by the name of "The Proprietors of Cemetery," and by that name shall ble in law to sue and be sued, plead defend and be defended against in fore all proper judges and magist also, to take and hold in fee simple, a place of interment for the deac town of Barrington, county of Bris twenty acres ; also take, receive an or other property not exceeding ter

by contribution, donation, gift, grant, or otherwise, to be appropriated to the purpose of erecting and embellishing such grounds, and the corporation may lay out for a burial place, and as they shall see fit; and also to purchase and common seal, and the same to break, and use at their pleasure; and also at any of their meetings to make and pass such rules, regulations and ordinances for the government of said corporation and its officers and concerns, as they shall see fit: *Provided*, that the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State and the United States.

Persons who shall hereafter purchase lots, as the said corporation may lay out for the use of a burial ground, shall thereby become members of said corporation: *Provided*, that no person be entitled to more than one vote, and no person at no time qualify more than one

officer of said corporation shall consist of three trustees, a treasurer and secretary, and as many as they may direct. The trustees shall meet at such times and in such manner as may be determined by their by-laws may direct; and shall hold office for one year, or until others are chosen. They shall choose one of their number to be president of the corporation; and the same shall also be president of the corporation; and they shall choose the secretary and treasurer, either in their own body or at large from the membership of the corporation. And the said trustees shall have the management, superintendence, and control of the property, expenditures, business and profits of the corporation, and of the sales of lots for a burial place, and shall make report of the same at the annual meeting of the corporation. The lots in said burial place shall be indivisible, and in the death of any proprietor of any lot, or the death of any proprietor of any lot, containing not less than 250 acres, the devisee of such lot, or the heir at law, or the person who shall be entitled to all the private property of the corporation; and if there be no devisee or heir at law of each lot, the same shall remain in the corporation for the time being, shall

designate which of the said devisees or shall represent said lot and vote in the me corporation; and in such designation the give preference to males over females, and regard to priority of age and proximity and such designation shall continue, until removal, another selection shall be necessary.

SEC. 5. The said corporation at any annual meeting called in such manner as the said corporation by-laws may direct, shall be and are hereby authorized to assess and levy on the lots which shall be situated in such burying ground as said corporation may determine, out, in a rateable proportion to the fixed value of such lots, all sums of money which they may deem necessary for the repairing, fencing, laying out, and embellishing such grounds, to be recovered from the owners for in the by-laws.

SEC. 6. Seven members at least of said corporation shall be necessary to form a quorum; and the corporation at any time may be called by giving notice in such manner as said corporation by their by-laws may direct.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE
MARKET CORPORATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. At any legal meeting of the Market Corporation, any three members thereof shall be necessary to do business, either in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum to do business.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
PROVIDENCE, PAWTUCKET AND CENTRAL FALLS
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said corporation shall be increased to, but shall not exceed, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Nothing in said act of incorporation shall be construed to

to prevent the City Council of the from assenting to the taking effect a majority of the votes cast by the said city, in the manner provided the Revised Statutes, shall have been sent.

STATE THE RHODE ISLAND WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

General Assembly as follows :

h T. Snow, Joseph E. Cole, Byron rston, Robert B. Chambers, George sociates, successors and assigns, are and created a body corporate and ame of the Rhode Island White Lead ufacturing white lead or any of the of lead, and for manufacturing pur- ereto or connected therewith ; and have perpetual succession ; to make, mon seal, and the same to break, al- pleasure ; with all the powers and ject to all the duties and liabilities, s 125 and 128 of the Revised Stat- ts in amendment thereof or in addi-

ital stock of said corporation shall ndred thousand dollars, to be fixed e of the company ; and to be divi- f one hundred dollars each. The tal stock are hereby declared to be l shall be transferred by bill of sale, e office of the treasurer or agent of a book provided for that purpose ; that no stockholder who may wish ock, shall be allowed to transfer any he capital stock in said corporation, the refusal of the same to the cor- e for which he is willing to sell. hall be an annual meeting of the d corporation holden in the city of first Monday in July, in each year,

for the choice of such officers as they may deem proper; and if said corporation should fail, for any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold the next meeting on the day aforesaid and every year thereafter, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, and the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose. At all meetings of the corporation, not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a date to be determined, and whether the same shall arise from assessments, instalments, or from any other contract originating with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, the corporation may take their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Joseph E. Cole is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders, for organizing the corporation, and for any other business of the corporation hereinafter provided, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as he may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a court-house in the city of Providence, but their works for manufacturing purposes may be located at any place in the county of Providence; and in all proceedings in equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, a copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer of the corporation, or at such place of business, shall be deemed to be service thereof.

INCORPORATE THE UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN PROVIDENCE.

at the General Assembly as follows :

Isaac Chapin, William Binney, Walter S. Bowen, Seth Adams, Jr., William J. Ford, Sidney Williams and others, their heirs and assigns, are hereby created a corporation, by the name of the Union Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring and other property against loss or damage with all the powers and privileges, and the duties and liabilities, applicable to corporations, set forth in chapters one hundred and one hundred twenty-nine of the Revised Code of all acts in amendment thereof, and to the same in force hereto.

Persons who shall at any time become members of said company shall be members thereof for the duration of the existence of their policies, and each person having insurance in said company shall be entitled to one vote, and if his interest exceeds ten thousand dollars shall be entitled to one vote for every ten thousand dollars for him insured therein.

There shall be an annual meeting of the company in the city of Providence, on the first day of January in each year, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed expedient; but the validity of this act shall not be affected by the failure to hold such meeting, and all business of such meeting may be transacted at any regular meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

The Board of Directors of said company may delegate to an executive committee, composed of their own number, such of their powers as may be deemed expedient for the more advantageous management of their business.

Any sum subscribed to be insured by any person or corporation may insure, for a term not exceeding five years, dwelling houses and other

property against loss or damage by fire any member shall sustain loss or damage and above the then existing fund of said the directors may assess the deposit notes bers, or may assess in any other manner law or provided for in the policy, such fund may be necessary to pay such loss; provided no policy holder shall be liable for more than the amount of premium paid.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MANVILLE

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Harvey Chace, Samuel H. Oliver Chace, and their associates, successors, are hereby constituted and created politic and corporate by the name of Company, for manufacturing cotton goods purposes connected therewith, and by them have perpetual succession; with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties and forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised and of any acts in amendment thereof or thereto; and may make, have and use a and may break, alter and renew the same.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation fixed in amount by vote of the Company less than twenty thousand dollars, and not sum of one hundred thousand dollars,) shall into shares of one hundred dollars each, shares shall be personal estate, and shall be in such manner as shall be prescribed by of the corporation, and certificates of the issued to the owners thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by said by-laws.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting corporation, holden at their counting-room Tuesday of July, in each year, for the choice and for such other business as may come and at any legal meeting said corporation vacancy that may happen in any of the offices the corporation; and if said corporation, first

nce whatever, should fail to hold their an-
g on the day before mentioned, in each and
hereafter, this act of incorporation shall
on cease and determine, but the same
theless continue and be in force, and the
aid annual meeting may be transacted at
eting which shall be called for that pur-
all meetings of the corporation, all mat-
decided by a majority of the votes present,
h stockholder one vote for every share by
and at every meeting of the corporation a
he shares issued must be represented, in
a quorum for the transaction of business,
number may adjourn from time to time.
eting for the organization of this corpora-
called by either of the persons named in

he stock and shares of each and every
shall be pledged and held liable for all
demands due and owing from such stock-
id corporation, whether overdue or due at
, and whether the same shall arise from
r from any other contract originally made
npany; and said stock or shares may be
payment of such debts and demands in
as the by-laws of the corporation may
d in case the proceeds of such sale shall be
o discharge such debts or demands, with
penses of sale, the corporation may have
against the debtor for the balance due.

id corporation shall have a counting-room
business in the town of Cumberland, at
Manville, and in all proceedings in law
which said corporation shall be a party,
n attested copy of the writ, summons, or
with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said
or at such place of business, shall be a
vice thereof.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC WATERS IN THE
OF NEWPORT.

Whereas, the Newport and Fall River Railroad company have petitioned this General Assembly, representing that the city of Newport have, in conformity to previous agreement, and to the acts of this General Assembly, passed at May session, A. D. 1860, and January session, A. D. 1862, executed an absolute deed of certain tracts of land described in their before-mentioned agreement and in said last named act, (but without restriction or reservation, except of private right to the said railroad company, and praying that, in order to remove all doubt about the same, and to carry out said agreement and act as understood by said city and said company, an act may be passed confirming said deed; therefore,

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

The deed of certain lands executed by the city of Newport to said company, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1863, is hereby confirmed, so far as any right of the State in and to any lands therein described, north of the Long Wharf, is concerned: Provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to authorize said company to take the private property of any person or corporation (other than said city) in any manner than by law or their charter is provided.

OLUTIONS.

the death of Hon. Tristram Burges. *No. 1.*

the members of the Senate have
ere sorrow, of the death of Hon. Tris-
or elect from the town of East Prov-

his services in the settlement of the
y of the state, resulting in the ac-
ble territory to the state, including
y the confidence reposed in him by
he, by repeated elections, represented
d the disinterested patriotism which
te his time to the service of the
pecuniary reward, will be held by his
grateful remembrance.

the Senate respectfully tender to the
eased their sincere sympathy in this,

the Secretary be directed to commu-
these resolutions to the family of the
at, as a further testimony of respect,
w adjourn.

thanks to Colonel Henry T. Sisson. *No. 2.*

the thanks of the General Assembly
hereby, presented to Col. Henry T. Sis-
cers and men of the 5th Regiment

Rhode Island Volunteers, for the gallantry and
 which they displayed in running the gauntlet
 enemy's batteries on the Pamlico river, under
 circumstances of extraordinary peril, on the night
 13, 1863, and carrying to the beleaguered
 Washington, North Carolina, reinforcements,
 and supplies. And that his Excellency the
 Governor be and is directed to transmit a copy
 of this resolution to Col. H. T. Sisson, commanding
 the regiment, and another copy to the Honorable
 Secretary of War.

No. 3. RESOLUTION of thanks to Col. Horatio Rogers
 of the 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General
 Assembly be, and they are hereby, presented to Col.
 Horatio Rogers, Jr., and the officers and men of the
 2d Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, for the gallant
 bravery which they displayed at the battle of
 Cold Springs Heights, in Virginia, May 3d, 1863, and
 for their soldierly conduct while retiring from the field
 and recrossing the Rappahannock river; and that
 his Excellency the Governor be and is requested to
 transmit a copy of this resolution to Col. H. T. Sisson,
 commanding the regiment, and another copy to the
 Secretary of War.

No. 4. RESOLUTION upon the proposed Amendment
 to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Amendment to the Con-
 stitution of the State, proposed at the last August sess-
 ion of the General Assembly, by the votes of a majority
 of the members elected to each house thereof, be re-
 considered by the Senate, and N. F. Dixon, A. M. Gammon,
 and J. G. Blodgett, J. G. Weaver, Geo. A. Willard, of the
 House of Representatives, to consider and report there-
 on, at this session of the General Assembly, and
 to report upon the manner in which the same

ectors in case the said amendment
by a majority of all the members
se of this General Assembly.

to bonds of military companies. No. 5.

he Quartermaster-General be, and is
to deliver up and cancel the bonds
ary organization to the Quartermas-
State, for the safe keeping of arms
livered to them, upon proof, satisfac-
he conditions of the bonds have been

he State bounty of fifteen dollars to No. 6.
inors in the 10th Regiment :

he Paymaster General be and he is
pay to each of the following named
bounty of fifteen dollars, by reason
en discharged from the 10th Regi-
der eighteen years of age.

John F. Laramore,
J. B. Horton,
William H. Heath,
James Murphy,
Owen Quinland.

on of Susan C. Francis, now confined No. 7.
nty Jail, praying, for certain reasons
the costs assessed against her in the
ne was committed, be remitted :

ved, That the prayer of the said pe-
same is hereby, granted ; and that
d case be, and the same are hereby,
e keeper of the Providence County
reby is, directed to discharge the said
om her said imprisonment at the ex-
d sentence.

- No. 8.* Upon the petition of Nicholas N. Spink, of North Kingstown, guardian of the farm and estate of W. Hiscox, of said North Kingstown, a minor, the age of twenty-one years, praying, for an order, as is stated, that he may be authorized and empowered to purchase for his said ward, certain premises mentioned:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and the same is so far granted, that the said Nicholas N. Spink, guardian of the said ward, and he hereby is, in his said capacity, authorized and empowered to make partition of the real estate held in common by his said ward with E. Pearce; and to apply any portion of the real estate of his said ward in his hands, to the said partition of the real estate held by Hiscox and the said ward in common as aforesaid. Provided, however, that said partition be made under the advice and sanction of the Court of Probate of North Kingstown.

- No. 9.* Upon the petition of Benjamin M. Bosworth, of Providence, praying, for reasons therein stated, that Price, of Warren, be discharged from Providence County Jail:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be, and the same is hereby, granted, that the keeper of Providence County Jail be, and he hereby, directed forthwith to discharge the said Price from his said imprisonment.

- No. 10.* RESOLUTION for the relief of Hopkins

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay Hopkins B. Cady the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents, (\$289.80) for military services rendered in the 2d Regiment of Island Cavalry, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon giving a discharge for said services.

ment of account of Lycurgus Sayles. *No. 11.*

The Quartermaster General be directed to pay to Lycurgus Sayles the sum of four hundred and no more in full for military services rendered to the Island Cavalry, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon receipt of a discharge for said services.

to purchase furniture for the Court House in *No. 12.*
Washington County.

A sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be hereby appropriated, to repair the Court House, and also to cover and repair other furniture, in the Court House in Washington County; and that Rowland Hazard is authorized to procure said repairs to be done; and the Auditor is hereby empowered to draw on the General Treasurer for the expense of executing the above amount.

The payment of the account of Major *No. 13.*
Wm. Sanford.

The Quartermaster General be and hereafter pay to Major William Sanford the sum of seventy-five dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full discharge against the State.

Payment of the account of Theodore *No. 14.*
Janitzky.

On the petition of Theodore Janitzky, praying, for and wherein stated, that he be allowed and paid fifty dollars for recruiting soldiers for the war:

Resolved, That said petition be, and the same be granted; and the Quartermaster Gen-

eral is hereby directed to pay to said Theodor the sum of fifty dollars, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, in satisfaction of his claim against the State.

No. 15. RESOLUTION authorizing Emanuel Alliot to convey real estate.

Upon the petition of Emanuel Alliot, asking for leave and authority to hold, enjoy and dispose of a certain parcel of land, in Newport, conveyed to Emanuel by Daniel T. Swinburne, by deed dated the 18th, A. D. 1863:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that Emanuel Alliot is hereby empowered to hold, enjoy and devise said land, and to have and exercise all the rights relative to the same, in as full and ample manner as though he had been a citizen of this State at the time when said deed was made.

No. 16. Upon the petition of Freeman Mayberry for leave to change his name:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the said Freeman Mayberry is hereby, authorized to adopt the Christian name of his grandfather, and to be hereafter known by the name of James Freeman Mayberry, and to be entitled to all the rights of inheritance or succession as if his name had not been changed.

No. 17. RESOLUTION for repairing furniture in the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of Pardon W. Steven-

cushions upon the seats in the hall of representatives; and that the said Parliament be authorized to draw his order upon the treasury for the same.

Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison, No. 18.
May Session, 1863:

That the Inspectors of the State Prison be, and they are hereby authorized, to make a special de-
partment of the State, of so much of the State
treasury, as they may deem expedient; and
that the same be, and he is hereby directed, to
report with the same, in an account to be
rendered for that purpose, and that he allow in-
terest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per

annum, and they are hereby authorized, to
make the necessary repairs, pay the architect's fees,
and the expenses incurred in obtaining offers for the
stone which they had authorized to be
purchased in said report.

That the further consideration of said report be re-
ferred to the January Session.

Report to the volunteer soldiers of the State of Rhode Island, No. 19.

That the General Assembly hereby declares
the distinguished services of the
volunteer soldiers of the State of Rhode Island, on
the field of perilous duty, in bravely maintain-
ing and enhancing her reputation, and illustrat-
ing her new, by their courage, loyalty, patriot-
ism. The General Assembly proudly and
glorifies their claims to the approval and
praise of fellow citizens, and renewedly pledges
her moral good will and its unfaltering sup-
port.

That the General Assembly tenders ex-
pression of sympathy to the many hearts and homes

that have been bereaved and saddened by the ties of the present conflict, and assures them the State will ever cherish the memory of the brave who have fallen in the defence of Union, Liberty and Law.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be directed to transmit copies of the above resolutions to the commanding officers of the regiments belonging to Rhode Island now in the field.

- No. 20. RESOLUTION authorizing transfer of books and papers to clerks elect of Kent County.

Resolved, That Joseph W. Congden, of East Greenwich, be a committee to transfer the books and papers from the clerks of the Supreme Court, and the Court of Common Pleas of Kent County, to the clerks elect of said county, and to take and pass all necessary receipts therefor.

- No. 21. RESOLUTION authorizing books and papers to be transferred to clerks elect of Newport County.

Resolved, That Wm. F. Peckham, of Middletown, be a committee to transfer the books and papers from the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, of Newport County, to the clerks elect of said county, and to take and pass all necessary receipts therefor.

- No. 22. RESOLUTION for transfer of State property from Bristol County.

Resolved, That John Turner, of Bristol, be a committee hereby is, appointed a committee to transfer the State property now in the hands of the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas of Bristol county of Bristol, to the clerks elected at the next session of this General Assembly, for said county, and to take all necessary receipts therefor.

airs on State Jail House, at Bristol. *No. 23.*

Samuel W. Church be a committee to the Jail House, and make such other needed; and that the State Auditor be directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the payment of the sum, to an amount not exceeding a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

finishing the offices of the courts in *No. 24.*
Newport.

Resolved, That Joseph Anthony and John W. Church, be, and hereby are, appointed a special committee to procure carpets and office furniture for the clerks of the Supreme Court and the Justices of the Peace, in Newport county; and the said committee be hereby directed to draw his order for the sum of two hundred dollars, to defray the expense thereof.

procuring room for the Court of Magistrates in *No. 25.*
Woonsocket.

Samuel B. Bartholomew, and such as may be named, be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to provide a suitable room and accommodation for the Court of Magistrates, in the village of Woonsocket, at an expense not exceeding seventy dollars.

to public schools in Charlestown. *No. 26.*

the subject matter of the petitions of John W. Church, Jr., and Joshua H. Nokake, relating to the assessment of taxes, in school district No. 5, in the town of Charlestown, be referred to the Commissioner of Public Schools, to notify and hear the parties, and decide thereon, notwithstanding any previous decision of the Board of School Directors.

the Commissioner heretofore made have full power to decide the same, and before one of the Justices of the Court provided by law in case of appeal from such laws.

- No. 27. Upon the petition of Nancy Buckle, for certain reasons therein stated, that her case may be remitted:

Voted and Resolved, That the petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the costs now due the State from the said petition by reason of her commitment to the County Jail, on the execution in favor of the State, and the same are, remitted; and the County Jail is hereby directed to cancel the said execution.

- No. 28. RESOLUTION relative to Warren and Bridge.

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, consisting of William B. Lawton, on the part of the Senate, and M. B. Lockwood and A. M. Gammell, on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed to confer with the authorities of the towns of Warren and the proprietors of the Warren Bridge, for the purpose of considering the expediency of making said bridge free at as little cost as possible, and, at the same time, obtaining compensation from the owners of the bridge; that they report at the next January session of the General Assembly, and to have power to send for papers and documents.

- No. 29. Upon the petition of Jerome B. Buckle, praying, for reasons therein stated, that compensation be paid him for professional services rendered.

Voted and Resolved, That the sum of \$1000 be allowed and paid to the said Jerome B. Buckle, out of the General Treasury, in full compensation for his services.

in the cause State of Rhode Island
Providence.

inting the joint rules of the two No. 30.
Houses.

nate concurring with the House, in
of, that the joint rules and orders
House, adopted for the government
t political year, be, and the same
for the government of the Senate
herwise ordered.

0 copies of the rules and orders of
use, and of each House, containing
the United States, and of this State,
embers of the two Houses, and a list
committees, be, and they are hereby,
ed for the use of the members of

ng the expenses of the Bounty Com- No. 31.
missioners.

the Treasurer be, and is hereby
Benjamin Finch and William M. Bai-
ssioners, seventy-five dollars, to pay
red by them in carrying out said

Hall, of Warwick, was convicted, No. 32.
the peace, of a small larceny, com-
en years ago, and in consequence
conviction become incompetent to

aid Edwin Hall be, and he hereby is,
civil and political rights and priv-
said conviction had never occurred.

- No. 33. Upon the petition of Nathan Jennings, pra
released from imprisonment in Newport C

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do
advise and consent to the pardon of the said Je
release from his said imprisonment, as recom
His Excellency the Governor.

- No. 34. Upon the petition of George W. Humphre
to be released from imprisonment in the
County Jail:

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate
advise and consent to the pardon and
George W. Humphrey from his said impris
recommended by His Excellency the Govern

- No. 35. Upon the petition of Daniel C. Kenyon,
be released from imprisonment in the State

Voted and Resolved, That the Senate do
advise and consent to the pardon of the said
Kenyon, and his release from imprisonment
first day of July next, as recommended by
lency the Governor.

- No. 36. RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accoun
the State.

Voted and Resolved, That the following
allowed and paid to the following named pe
the order of the State Auditor, out of any
the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

Newport Artillery Co.,	-	-	-
Edmund S. Babcock,	-	-	-
John M. Anthony,	-	-	-
Joseph Easton,	-	-	-
Lorenzo D. Tallman,	-	-	-
Newport Gas Light Co., (two bills)	-	-	-
Anthony Stewart,	-	-	-

-	-	-	-	50
am & Co.,	-	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	8 25
& Co.,	-	-	-	218 02
-	-	-	-	134 44
-	-	-	-	200 00
on, Indian Commissioner,	-	-	-	75 00

ing for the pay of officers and persons No. 37.
n the General Assembly, at its May
1863.

esolved, That the following sums be
by the State Auditor, out of the ap-
the expenses of the General Assembly:

-	-	-	-	\$30 00
ell,	-	-	-	30 00
-	-	-	-	15 00
-	-	-	-	15 00
Jr.,	-	-	-	15 00
-	-	-	-	30 00
don,	-	-	-	30 00
shall,	-	-	-	12 00
-	-	-	-	6 00
-	-	-	-	6 00
-	-	-	-	6 00
ston,	-	-	-	6 00
erwood,	-	-	-	6 00
-	-	-	-	6 00
hall,	-	-	-	6 00
-	-	-	-	3 00
-	-	-	-	3 75

SOLUTION of Adjournment.

No. 38.

esolved, That all business pending before
assembly, unfinished, be referred to the
d that this General Assembly be, and
reby, adjourned, to meet at the State
ence, on the second Monday in Janua-
clock, A. M.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE
Providence, June 30,

I certify that the Acts, Resolves, Rolls and Records
in this volume, are true copies of the originals
in the office.

APPENDIX.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At Assembly of the State of Rhode
Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden
on the last Tuesday of May (being the
month), in the year of our Lord one
thousand and sixty-three, and of Inde-
pendence the twenty-seventh.

PRESENT :

WILLIAM C. COZZENS, Governor,

ALFRED D. SMITH, President of the Senate.

FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

- . PARDON W. STEVENS,
- . BENJAMIN T. EAMES,
- . GEORGE B. ANTHONY,
- . JONATHAN BRAYTON,
- . JAMES H. PENDLETON,
- . NICHOLAS BALL,
- . JOHN E. SLOCUM,
- . STEPHEN C. FISKE,
- . NICHOLAS S. FRY,
- . JOHN T. COTTRELL,
- . BRADBURY C. HILL,
- . ABNER W. PECKHAM,
- . LAFAYETTE REYNOLDS,
- . GEORGE A. STANTON,
- . JOHN T. LEWIS,
- . THOMAS A. WHITMAN,

Exeter, - - - -	SAMUEL
Middletown, - - -	WILLIA
Bristol, - - - -	SAMUEL
Tiverton, - - - -	JOSEPH
Little Compton, - -	CHARLE
Warren, - - - -	WILLIA
Cumberland, - - -	LYMAN
Richmond, - - - -	GEORGE
Cranston, - - - -	JOSEPH
Hopkinton, - - - -	HENRY
Johnston, - - - -	HENRY
North Providence -	WILLIA
Barrington, - - -	ALLEN
Foster, - - - -	JOB W.
Burrillville, - - -	JOSEPH
East Providence, -	TRISTA
Pawtucket, - - - -	SAMUEL

JOHN R. BARTLEY

Secretary of the S

JULIAN R. CAMPBELL, of Provid

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SE

Newport.

Benjamin Finch,	William
William P. Sheffield,	Josiah A.
John G. Weaver,	Lycurgus
Otis P. G. Clarke,	George V
Benjamin J. Tilley.	Albert C

Providence.

Thomas Durfee,	Stephen
Cæsar A. Updike,	James H.
George L. Clark,	Henry D.
Moses B. Lockwood,	George A.
Benjamin N. Lapham,	
William B. Greene,	*Nathan
George W. Hall,	John E. V
Augustus Woodbury,	

June, Rowse Babcock.

Little Compton.
 Benjamin Seabury.
Warren.
 Asa M. Gammell.
Cumberland.
 Samuel B. Bartholomew,
 Eugene M. Mason,
 Ellis L. Blake,
 Edmund N. Clark.
Richmond.
 Alfred W. Kenyon.
Cranston.
 Francis W. Miner,
 James E. Hudson,
 Alfred H. Willard.
Hopkinton.
 Sands C. Carr.
Johnston.
 Benjamin Pirce,
 Martin Winsor.
North Providence.
 William M. Bailey,
 James Davis,
 Joseph Cartland,
 Hiram H. Thomas,
 James C. Collins.
Barrington.
 Benjamin F. Drown.
Foster.
 James M. Wright.
Burrillville.
 Smith R. Arnold,
 Dewitt C. Remington.
Pawtucket.
 William W. Blodgett.
East Providence.
 William A. Carpenter.

THOMAS DUFFEE, Speaker.

} Clerks.
 WIGDON,

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND C

The two houses of the General Assembly convened in Grand Committee, for the purpose of counting and declaring the vote given at the annual election, on the 1st of April, A. D. 1863, the votes were declared with the lists of the votes from the several towns, which, on motion of Mr. Lockwood, were referred to the following select committee.

Newport County.—C. W. Howland, Chairman, O. P. G. Clarke.

Providence County.—B. N. Lapham, Chairman, H. H. Thomas, H. M. Irons, A. H. W.

Washington County.—Rowland Hall, Chairman, George W. Sheldon.

Kent County.—David C. Potter, Chairman, James H. Remington.

Bristol County.—J. D. W. Perry, Chairman, F. Drown.

The clerks of the two houses were appointed by the committee.

The Grand Committee, on motion of Mr. Howland, took a recess till 3½ o'clock.

The Grand Committee re-assembled at 4 o'clock, and were called to order by Governor Smith. A select committee, appointed to count the votes of the general officers, presented the following report:

The select committee, appointed to count the votes of the general officers, presented the following report:

REPORT:

That the whole number of electors is 18,725; and that 9,363 voted at the annual election. That 10,749 electors voted at the annual election of Providence; that 7,672 electors voted at the annual election of C. Cozzens, of Newport, and that the remainder scattered. They further report that

er, by a majority of 2,773 votes over
 number of electors voting for Lieu-
 s 18,335; and that 9,168 votes are
 ce. That 10,501 electors voted for
 f Providence; that 7,628 electors
 Butler, of Warwick, and that 206
 ttering. They further report that
 elected Lieutenant Governor, by a
 votes over all others.

number of electors voting for Secre-
 7,792; and that 9,397 votes are neces-
 That 18,785 electors voted for John
 vidence; and that 7 electors voted
 further report that the said John R.
 Secretary of State, by a majority of
 all others.

number of electors voting for Attor-
 9,697; and that 9,349 votes are neces-

That 10,831 electors voted for
 of Providence; that 7,773 electors
 . Burges, of Cranston; and that 93
 ttering. They further report that
 elected Attorney General, by a ma-
 jority over all others.

number of electors voting for Gen-
 18,864; that 9,433 votes are ne-
 ce. That 12,697 electors voted for
 , of Newport; that 6,160 electors
 H. Cook, of Newport; and that 7
 ttering. They further report that
 is elected General Treasurer, by a
 majority over all others.

recommend the passage of the fol-

the following named persons be, and
 declared elected for the year ensuing:

, of Providence, Governor.

, of Providence, Lieutenant Governor.

t, of Providence, Secretary of State.

e, of Cranston, Attorney General.

er, of Newport, General Treasurer.

A committee was appointed to w
ernor, and other officers elect, and
the bar of the Grand Committee,
being inducted into office.

The oath of office was administered
of State, to the Governor elect, J
to the Lieutenant Governor, Seth P

The Governor administered the o
Secretary of State, the Attorney Ge
eral Treasurer.

Proclamation was then made by th
of the several officers elected, ac
usage.

On motion, it was voted that
the April election for general office
the sheriff of the county of Newport
stroyed.

The Grand Committee then rose
separated, and the Governor and S
their own chamber.

IN GRANT
May

The two Houses convened in Gr
the purpose of electing civil and mi
State, for the year ensuing; and f
ness as may legally come before the

His Excellency James Y. Smith
chair.

The rolls of the two Houses wer
by their respective clerks, and a q
clared to be present.

The election was then proceeded
lowing officers were elected:

State Auditor.—James C. Collins

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME

Newport County—Thomas W. W

Providence County—John A. Gar

Bristol County—Massadore T. Be

Kent County—John H. Kenyon.

Washington County—Elisha C. Cl

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

—Thomas W. Wood.
 —Amasa S. Westcott.
 —Charles H. Spooner.
 —John H. Kenyon.
 —Elisha C. Clark.

SHERIFFS.

—Joseph Taylor.
 —Edward G. Burrows.
 —Hiram D. Maxfield.
 —Samuel L. Tillinghast.
 —Weeden H. Berry,

Court of Magistrates in the city of
 —A. Updike, Lycurgus Sayles, John

—Elias M. Jenckes,
 —E. J. Jenkins, clerk.

—Wm. A. White, justice;
 —E. J. Jenkins, clerk.

—William P. Bateman, Hen-
 —Kelton, Jr., Spencer Mowry, Samuel

—Vernon V. Chace,
 —E. J. Smith, of Warwick ; Simon S.
 —Thomas A. Doyle, of Providence.
 —John G. Child,
 —Joseph Eaton, of South Kingstown ;
 —Middletown.

—Henry M. Kimball.

—Wellington Aldrich.

—

—*Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike.*—

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, }
 May 29, 1863. }

met in Grand Committee, for the
 ing the report of the Special Com-
 o count the votes for Representatives

the Governor, in the chair.

Committee to count the votes for Rep.

representative to the thirty-eighth Congress, for the Eastern District :

The committee appointed to co-ordinate the action of the Representative to the 38th Congress, from the Eastern District of Rhode Island, fully represent :

That the whole number of electors is 6,536 and that 5,610 votes were necessary for Thomas A. Jencks ; that 4,615 electors voted for Thomas A. Jencks of North Providence ; and that 68 electors voted for Nathan F. Dixon of Providence, is elected by a majority over all others.

The committee appointed to co-ordinate the action of the Representative to the 38th Congress, from the Western District of Rhode Island, fully represent :

That the whole number of electors is 4,202 and that 3,707 votes are necessary for Nathan F. Dixon ; that 4,202 electors voted for Nathan F. Dixon of Glocester ; and that 30 electors voted for Thomas A. Jencks therefore report that Nathan F. Dixon is elected by a majority of 992 votes over all others.

The committee therefore recommend the following resolutions :

Resolved, That Thomas A. Jencks be, and hereby is, declared to be duly elected Representative from the Eastern District of Rhode Island to the thirty-eighth Congress of the United States.

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY

Resolved, That Nathan F. Dixon be, and hereby is, declared to be duly elected Representative from the Western District of Rhode Island to the thirty-eighth Congress of the United States.

AUGUSTUS WOODBURY

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

y, John L. Clark,
 Joseph P. Clifford,
 , Harrison Clarke,
 , Francis A. Daniels,
 , Arba B. Dike,
 Thomas A. Doyle,
 Cyrus Dyer,
 John Eddy,
 Benjamin T. Eames,
 , Ezra D. Fogg,
 , Hardin Fiske,
 C. B. Farnsworth,
 Charles W. Farnum,
 George M. Daniels,
 Stephen Essex,
 , John Graves,
 , Albert G. Greene,
 , William H. Greene, H. S.,
 , William H. Greene, A. L.,
 , William H. Greene, at cem.,
 , Thomas Greene,
 , Samuel Greene,
 ett, David V. Gerald,
 , George W. Guild,
 , Thomas C. Greene,
 lor, Wm. H. Gooding,
 , James E. Hudson,
 Job W. Hill,
 , George W. Hall,
 , Albert M. Hewitt,
 Jr., Wingate Hayes,
 W. D. S. Havens,
 Barnabas B. Hammond,
 Gaius W. Hubbard,
 Frederick I. Hoppin,
 , William H. Hathaway,
 ston, Jr., Samuel A. Irons,
 , Elias M. Jenckes,
 George B. Jastram,

Joseph G. Johnson,
 Edward Jolley,
 Leland D. Jencks,
 Thomas K. King,
 Bradford F. Knapp,
 John H. Kinyon,
 B. N. Lapham,
 Royal Lee,
 S. S. Lapham,
 A. H. Littlefield,
 Clarke Lawton,
 Chas. Mattison,
 James G. Markland,
 Henry Martin,
 Francis W. Miner,
 Thomas A. Millett,
 Stephen Martin,
 David Moore,
 George A. Mumford,
 Albert Mowry,
 Elisha C. Mowry,
 Wm. P. Morton,
 Spencer Mowry,
 Horace A. Martin,
 Timothy F. Neville,
 John L. Noyes,
 Samuel A. Nightingale,
 Charles H. Parkhurst,
 James H. Parsons,
 Joseph S. Pitman,
 Reuben H. Purinton,
 Henry A. Potter,
 Zuriel Potter,
 Samuel W. Peckham,
 Walter L. Potter,
 Arthur M. Potter,
 Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.,
 Thomas H. Pabodie,
 Thomas G. Potter,
 Orland W. Prince,
 Josiah Perkins,
 Daniel N. Paine,
 Thomas A. Paine,

George Pa
 Abraham
 Simeon Ra
 Samuel T.
 Clinton D.
 Isaac Sa
 Samuel Sh
 Charles M
 Levi Salis
 John M. S
 John W. S
 Leprellet
 Philip C. S
 Joseph A.
 Philip B. S
 Ziba O. S
 Isaac Shov
 Robert Sh
 Jerome Sh
 Simon A.
 Raymond
 Thomas S
 Livingston
 Elisha Sco
 Wm. G. S
 Wm. T. S
 Leonard S
 John H. S
 Alden W.
 Joseph M.
 James Til
 Charles F.
 John F. T
 Benjamin
 Jonah Tit
 Wm. H. T
 Thomas F.
 Charles W
 Edward G
 Cæsar A.
 Nicholas V
 Robert W
 Asa Winsc

Daniel Wilkinson,
Alpheus Winsor,
John B. Walker.
Arthur Young.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Asel Noyes.
George H. Olney,
Enoch B. Pendleton,
Elisha R. Potter,
Nathan L. Richmond,
Stephen D. Reynolds,
William J. Reynolds,
William F. Segar,
George W. Sheldon,
William H. Slocum,
Henry Whipple,
Isaac M. Church,
William M. Longstreet,
Wilkins Updike,
Albert S. Potter,
George G. Wells,
Anson Green,
Asa B. Waite,
B. B. Sheldon.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Benjamin B. Howland,
Alfred Hervol,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
Lemuel B. Rose,
Wm. M. Rose,
William P. Sheffield,
John G. Sheffield,
William Stevens, Jr.,
Richard Sherman,
Alfred Smith,
George Turner,

Charles N. Tilley,
C. C. Van Zandt,
William A. White,

Henry N
Thomas

KENT COUNTY.

Henry S. Greene,
Samuel W. Clarke,
Enos Lapham,
Asahel Matteson,
John Potter, 2d,
John S. Roberts,
Edward Stanhope,
Joel M. Spencer,
Ira O. Seamans,
Silas Weaver,
James P. Arnold,
William Carder,

Charles
William
Henry S
Charles
Daniel V
Varnum
John Ho
Joseph V
Sidney S
John C.
Edwin V
Charles

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Massadore T. Bennett,
William Bradford,
John T. Child,
George S. Collins,
John W. Dearth,
Peter Gladding,
George T. Gardner,
R. H. Johnson,

Henry B
John B.
Charles
Ebeneze
William
John Tu
Henry V
Nathan

JUSTICES OF THE

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

City of Providence.

Lucius C. Ashley,
Joshua M. Addeman,
Daniel W. Bond,
Henry S. Bartlett,
Samuel L. Blaisdell,
Samuel C. Blodgett,
Isaac A. Brownell,

Henry D
William
Benjami
Ansel E.
Francis
Henry A
Julian R
William

Jr., Elisha C. Mowry,
church, William G. R. Mowry,
all, Edward C. Mauran,
on, Roger W. Potter,
Thomas H. Pabodie,
James H. Parsons,
Charles H. Parkhurst,
Abraham Payne,
Samuel W. Peckham,
William H. Pullen,
George Palmer,
Joseph S. Pitman,
Benjamin Lincoln Ray,
James M. Ripley,
Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
Henry M. Rawson,
John E. Risley, Jr.,
Lycurgus Sayles,
George L. Sayles,
nond, John M. Shaw,
in, Joseph A. Scott,
Frederick N. Sheldon,
Henry J. Spooner,
Livingston Scott,
Clinton D. Sellew,
William S. Sanford,
ard, Charles Morris Smith,
d, Edwin M. Snow,
James Tillinghast,
John F. Tobey,
n, John D. Thurston,
in, Charles G. Taft,
Cæsar A. Updike,
Albert G. Utley,
n, Nicholas Van Slyck,
y, William R. Watson,
George W. Wightman,
Amos M. Warner,
Amasa S. Westcott,
Gustavus A. Williamson,
Edward Wheaton,
nd, Joshua H. Work.

<i>North Providence.</i>	
James C. Collins,	James F.
Royal Lee,	John L.
Philip B. Stiness, Jr.,	Daniel I.
Robert G. Lewis,	William
William Earle,	Baily F.
John H. Stiness,	John J.
John H. Willard,	Clarke I.
John Tucker,	Wm. T.
Amasa M. Eaton.	Benjami
<i>Glocester.</i>	
Anson Smith,	Spencer
Ziba O. Slocum,	Daniel M.
Benedict Aldrich,	Benjami
Ebenezer Kingman,	Arnold
Alphonso P. Williams,	Austin
Clovis H. Bowen.	Ephraim
<i>Cranston.</i>	
George Burgess,	Jonatha
Walter L. Potter,	Byron A.
James R. Smith,	Thomas
Samuel B. Parker.	Amasa
<i>Cumberland.</i>	
George A. Wilbour,	Thomas
William C. Arnold,	Amasa
Josiah Perkins,	Thomas
Benjamin F. Fessenden,	Robert
Davis Cook, Jr.,	Walter
Theodore M. Cook,	John B.
Willard H. Whiting,	William
John B. Metcalf,	Claudius
Darius D. Farnum,	Isaac S.
Elias M. Jencks,	Samuel
Ira W. Arnold,	William
Rodman Lewis,	Apollus
John Irons,	<i>Ed</i>
	George
	Henry
	David V.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

<i>City of Newport.</i>	
John W. Davis,	Benjami
William D. Lake,	Francis
	James C.

Little Compton.

Henry M. Tompkins,
Ephraim Brownell.

Middletown.

Joshua Coggeshall.

man.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

town. William M. Longstreet,
Isaac M. Church,
Elisha R. Potter,
Wilkins Updike,
Elisha C. Clarke.

Charlestown.

Joseph H. Griffin,
Paul M. Clarke.

town.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Nathaniel S. Greene,
Bennett J. Munro.

nson. *Barrington.*

John Wheaton,
William H. Allen.

,

KENT COUNTY.

wich. Edward Stanhope.
West Greenwich.

ast, Edwin W. Hopkins.

communicated to the Senate the following appointments :

of Public Schools.—Joshua B. Chapin,

of Wrecks on Block Island.—Nicholas

of the Narragansett Indians.—Gurdon

of the Indian School.—John W.

Inspectors of the State Prison.—Frederick Amasa R. Tourtellot, Thomas Brown, Thomas Ward, Thomas M. Clark, Byron Sprague Whitney.

Inspector of the Hartford, Providence and New Bedford Railroad.—Henry L. Grave.

Inspector of Providence, Warren and Taunton Road.—Charles W. Greene.

Aids-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.—Dunnell, George W. Hallett, William Goodenough Gallup, Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., Robert M. A. Greene, Charles E. Bailey, Elisha Dyer Smith, 3d.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.—Providence. Daniel P. Hill.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.—Reuben A. Guildford, Arba B. Dike, Daniel W. Vaughan, (attorney,) William E. Hamlin, Roger W. Purkis, Jr., Gustavus A. Williamson, Eugene Thomas A. Doyle, Chas. J. Wheeler, Robert Edward I. Ham, Lycurgus Sayles, William Uel W. Brown, John N. Francis, John Fosterbury, Albert Sanford.

Foster.—George S. Tillinghast, John T. Williams, Alfred Randall.

Scituate.—Isaac Saunders, Simeon C. Briggs, Jeremiah H. Field, Stephen Tourtellot, Martin, Cyrus Walker, Harrison Clarke.

Cumberland.—William G. Arnold, Lela Caleb Belcher, Joseph P. Childs, Davis C. Irons, Josiah Perkins, Elias M. Jenckes, Jr.

Burrillville.—Whipple Walling, James A. Inman, Smith Mowry, Samuel W. son Armstrong, Major Schofield, Daniel S.

Cranston.—*James R. Smith, *Walter *George Burges, *William Ellsbree, Jr., *J.

*Elected also by Assembly.

, James L. Gardner, Raymond Stone,
Maron Cornell.

ce.—Benjamin J. Brown, Nathaniel
on.

Thomas R. King, Isaac Shove, Willing-
F. Smith.

ce.—Randall B. Wilcox.

W. Steere, Charles W. Farnum, Elias
nso P. Williams, George E. Hopkins,

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

dford Bliven, George D. Cross, Edwin
lliam Potter, Oliver H. Fowler.

on.—*Alfred B. Chadsey, *Isaac C.
uel Pierce, Allen Reynolds, *Owen
nso Church, *Joseph Allen, Thomas

eo. H. Olney, Nathaniel L. Richmond,

ewis C. Kenyon, Nelson K. Church,
ibun, James C. Sisson, Charles W. Col-

wn.—John L. Brown, George L. Haz-
er.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

—Nathaniel Peckham, John Gould,
n.

John Tallman, Joseph Thomas, Lewis
Charles F. Herreshoff.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Turner, Mason W. Peirce, William
Charles A. Greene.

nuel Randall, Joseph T. Child, Henry
uel Maxwell.

*Elected also by Assembly.

OFFICERS OF INDEPENDENT AND MENTAL COMPANIES.

returns of officers elected by indepen-
ere made to the Governor and Sen-
hem, and ordered to be commissioned

an, Colonel,
, Lieut. Colonel,
nan, Major,
er, Captain,
uartermaster,
Adjutant,
Surgeon,
der, Asst. Surgeon,
l, Commissary,
master,

Newport Ar- tillery.

Lieut Colonel,
, Jr., Major,
cond Major,
Captain,
First Lieutenant,
, Second Lieut.,

Providence Marine Corps of Artillery.

Colonel,
Lieut. Colonel,
am, Major,
, Captain,
Lieutenant,
, Adjutant,
rtermaster,
Paymaster,
Commissary,
e, Surgeon,

National Cadets.

Nicholas Van Slyck, Colonel,
Nelson Viall, Lieut. Colonel,
Joseph E. Cranston, Major,
James R. Holden, Captain,
George H. Burnham, Lieutenant,
Clinton D. Sellew, Adjutant,
Charles H. Spink, Quartermaster,
William B. Blanding, Commissary,
S. C. Winchester, Paymaster,
F. H. Peckham, Surgeon,
Napoleon B. Kenyon, Asst. Surgeon,

William Waterman Brown, Captain,
Sylvester R. Knight, First Lieut.,
Luther C. Warner, Second Lieut.,
Charles H. Dunham, Third Lieut.,
Charles R. Dennis, Ensign,
F. J. Sheldon, Quartermaster,

William T. Lewis, Colonel,
Charles E. Follett, Lieut. Colonel,
Charles N. Harrington, Major,
Benjamin W. Snow, Captain,
Calvin G. Cahoon, Lieutenant,
John W. Field, Adjutant,
Stephen C. Arnold, Quartermaster,
C. D. Greene, Paymaster,
Earl C. Harris, Commissary,

Joseph W. Knight, Colonel,
Peleg B. Wilbur, Lieut. Colonel,
Josiah E. Westcott, Major,
David B. Knight, Captain,
Emery A. Phillips, Lieutenant,
Charles A. Capwell, Adjutant,
Flavel Patterson, Jr., Quartermaster,

Colonel,	}	Red Bank Light Infantry.
Lieut. Colonel,		
Major,		
Captain,		
Lieutenant,		
Adjutant,		
Quartermaster,		
Paymaster,		
Commissary,	}	Warren Artillery.
Surgeon,		
Colonel,		
First Lieut.,		
Second Lieut.,		
Third Lieut.,		
Fourth Lieutenant,		
Quartermaster,		
Colonel,	}	Westerly Rifle Company.
Lieut. Colonel,		
Major,		
Captain,		
Lieutenant,	}	Kentish Artillery.
Colonel,		
Lieut. Colonel,		
Major,		
Captain,		
Adjutant,		
Quartermaster,		
Paymaster,		
Commissary,	}	Kentish Guards.
Surgeon,		
Colonel,		
Lieut. Colonel,		
Major,		
Captain,		
Lieutenant,		
Adjutant,		
Quartermaster,	}	Kentish Guards.
Paymaster,		
Commissary,		
Surgeon,		
Asst. Surgeon,	}	Kentish Guards.
Colonel,		
Lieut. Colonel,		
Major,		
Captain,	}	Kentish Guards.
Lieutenant,		
Adjutant,		
Quartermaster,		
Paymaster,	}	Kentish Guards.
Commissary,		
Surgeon,		
Asst. Surgeon,		

Jabez S. Perkins, Major,
 William C. Clarke, Captain,
 John H. Tefft, Lieutenant,
 Charles H. Aldrich, Adjutant,
 John F. Adams, Quartermaster,
 Giles Sherman, Jr., Paymaster,
 Albert F. Kenyon, Commissary,
 Thomas A. Hazard, Surgeon,
 Charles A. Watson, Asst. Surgeon,

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Joseph Groves, Colonel,
 John Dailey, Lieut. Colonel,
 James M. Corcoran, Major,
 John Corcoran, Captain,
 Samuel O'Neil, Lieutenant,
 Stephen Murray, Adjutant,
 Peter Swift, Quartermaster,
 Maurice Holland, Paymaster,
 John P. Cooney, Commissary,

S a
 C

Robert McCloy, Lieut. Colonel,
 Daniel S. Dexter, Major,
 Henry C. Brown, Adjutant,
 Henry F. Smith, Quartermaster,
 Horace Daniels, Paymaster,
 James Davis, Commissary,
 Charles F. Manchester, Surgeon,
 James L. Wheaton, Ass't Surgeon,

Pa
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COMPANY A.

Cyrus B. Hathaway, Captain,
 Henry Pollard, First Lieutenant,
 Augustus Mowry, Second do.,

Offic
 by Co
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 Ba

COMPANY B.

Henry F. Jenckes, Captain,
 Henry Smith, First Lieutenant,
 Edmund Crocker, Second do.,

Elisha M. Wardwell, Colonel,
 Richard B. Franklin, Lieut. Colonel,
 Benjamin T. Munro, Major,
 Joseph D. Burgess, Quartermaster,

I
 A

Colonel,
es, Lieut. Colonel,
illson, Major,
, Captain,
eutenant,

} Woonsocket
Guards,

F THE STATE AUDITOR,
SESSION, 1863.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
May 26d, 1863. }

General Assembly:

State Auditor, respectfully

REPORTS:

fully examined the books and ordinary ex-
the General Treasurer, for the six months
1862, to April 30th, 1863, and found his
and accurately kept; his accounts correctly
ges therein supported by proper and suffi-

the public funds of the State:

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

Globe Bank, Providence,	\$101,008 19
Bank of North America, Prov-	
-	- 59,289 57
Mechanics Bank, Providence,	16,600 00
Arcade " "	1,534 25
Bank of Commerce, "	42,935 24
American Bank, "	18,932 87
	<u>\$240,800 12</u>

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

30 shares in	Manufacturers Bank, Providence	
32 "	Merchants	"
20 "	Weybosset	"
10 "	Roger Williams	"
24 "	Commercial	"
200 "	Blackstone Canal	"
21 "	Newport	"
18 "	Lime Rock	"
34 "	Arcade	"

The undersigned, during the first *eight* fiscal year, viz., from April 30th, 1862, drew orders upon the Treasurer to the amount of *and twenty-one thousand, five hundred and fifty cents*, a statement of which is semi-annual report, dated January 1, 1863, for the last four months of the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1863, drew orders upon the General Treasurer, to the amount of *thousand, three hundred and forty-eight cents*. These orders have been issued under the different heads of appropriations, in the

Salaries, - - - -
 Pay of members of the General Assembly, -
 Expenses of the General Assembly, -

JUDICIAL EXPENSES

Attorney General, - - -
 Jurors, - - -
 Witnesses in higher Courts, - - -
 Clerks of Courts, - - -
 Officers in higher Courts, - - -
 Incidental Expenses of Courts, -
 Justices of the Peace, - - -
 Witnesses in Justices' Courts, -
 Officers for services in criminal cases, -

Jailers, - - -
 Public Printing, - - -
 Repairs of Court Houses and Jails, -
 Fuel and gas, - - -

s,	-	-	-	660 00
-	-	-	-	1,191 20
hool,	-	-	-	2,762 78
c.,	-	-	-	7,111 82
fairs,	-	-	-	1,788 97
turns,	-	-	-	318 00
-	-	-	-	1,487 41
				<hr/>
				<u>\$42,848 32</u>

he items of the

CELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

ain at State Prison, approved,	100 00
man's Journal, allowed, -	5 00
r at Court House, Providence,	3 00
ian at State Prison, -	100 00
articles furnished sheriff, -	8 25
ing Schedules, &c., -	224 78
cers, -	123 75
o State Maps, -	10 00
lanks for Magistrates, Court,	
-	14 12
ysician at Newport jail, -	26 75
stove and pipe for Auditor's	
-	17 25
istributing commissions, -	25 00
s fixtures for Court House,	4 25
ing School Reports, -	44 17
uditor's office, -	5 00
for Court House, -	39 24
l allowed by Gen'l Assembly,	50 00
s ordered by Sheriff, -	13 94
istributing commissions,	12 00
e of public offices, -	39 00
allowed by General Assem-	
-	100 00
e of Court House, and Gov-	
retary's office, -	161 25
allowed by General Assembly,	50 00
" " " "	4 00
" " " "	15 62
mission on valuation of property	
ce, -	50 00
ill allowed by Gen'l Assembly,	20 00
rd and other witnesses before	
oners, -	12 00

Stationery for public offices, - - -
 J. C. Buttre, engraving portrait for 8th volume
 Colonial Records, - - -
 J. Clough, books for State Library, - - -
 John R. Bartlett, bill allowed by General Assembly

All of which is respectfully submitted, by
 WM. R. W.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AT ITS MAY SESSION, A. D. 1863.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.

The undersigned, Railroad Commissioners, have the honor to report to your honorable body, that the usual repairs and improvements of the several Railroads within the limits of the State have been made during the present month of May. The beds and tracks we found in very good order, in better condition than they usually are in the spring of the year, owing in part to the mild weather of the last winter, and in part to the raising of the track on two of the roads by trenching on others—both producing the same favorable result. By these processes, the bed of the road is more thoroughly drained, and the frost does not affect it so seriously. On the Providence and Stonington Railroad, the track has been raised over a very large proportion of the road, and now stands twenty-four feet in length, taking the place of the old rails originally laid. Experience has demonstrated that the road runs more smoothly, with less of the jostling of the long rails. Another improvement is the adoption of iron chairs. The ends of the rails are more firmly secured in these chairs, and they are not liable to break.

The bridges on all the Railroads are in a sound and substantial condition, except the small bridge at Valley Forge, Providence and Worcester Road, (referred to in the last report,) which is to be rebuilt this season. The first-class road bridges over the tracks of the Boston and Worcester Roads, above Pawtucket, which were presented in the last report as "badly decayed and weak," have since been made sound and substantial.

f the Commissioners of the State of Con-
in this spring examined the Hartford and
in concert with them, passing over the en-
ads.

CASUALTIES.

rt to the General Assembly, at the late
e have been two accidents on the Rail-
ts of this State. Both occurred on the
both proved fatal.

on the 11th of February, 1863. About 7
g of that day, a man was found lying in an
beside the track of the road, at a place
three miles north of the Kingston Depot.
ers found upon him, and the evidence ad-
tion of the case, that his name was James
oldier from Company D, New York Vol.,
. He was a native of Ireland, a tailor by
ears. His discharge paper was dated at
e 28th day of January, 1863. He arrived
eamer North Star from New Orleans, and
on in the Sound steamer via Groton. He
on the platform of the car for some purpose,
when it was going at full speed, unknown
t about 3 o'clock, A. M., on the morning he
as he was discovered, he was taken to the
m G. Rose, some 25 or 30 rods distant,
s called, and every effort made to revive
l. He survived only about two hours af-

He was badly bruised about the head
ysician had no doubt his death was caused
stained, and the subsequent exposure. It
ing. His body was buried on the land of
hirty dollars were found upon his person,
is burial were paid out of this sum—a bal-
s still remaining in the hands of Mr. Rose,
e clothing. The main facts in the case ob-
y through the newspapers of our State, at
nt, but have elicited no response from any
ested in him.

ccurred on the 19th March, 1863. James
ieutenant in Company I, Sixteenth Mas-
in attempting to get upon the train at the
it had started, slipped upon the platform,
between the platform and car, and rolled
h of the car, when he fell to the ground.
ed, and the injured man taken on board.
s and Okie, who were on board the train,

were called to him, and at first did not
 jured ; but he soon began to sink, and d
 it reached Groton, probably from interna

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN GOULD,

SAMUEL RODMAN

ALPHEUS F. ANG

JOSEPH P. MANT

WILLIAM J. MILL

REPORT OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON THE EXPENDITURES OF TOURO FUND.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the
 and Providence Plantations, to be held
 A. D. 1868 :*

The City Council of the city of New
 the following account of receipts and pay
 the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund, by

CR.

1862.

July 3, By cash of Samuel A. Park
 Treasurer, - -

Sept. 30, By cash of Samuel A. Park
 Treasurer, - -

DR.

1862.

June 2, Paid Wm. C. Thurston, six m
 ending June 1, 1862,

July 17, Paid Coddington Five Cents S
 interest, - - -

Aug. 11, Paid George H. Norman's no

Sept. 8, " F. W. Sprague, mowing

" 24, " William Beattie, repairin

Oct. 3, " Wm. J. H. Ailman, city

1863.

Jan. 17, Paid Coddington Five Cents S
 on note, - -

" " Paid Coddington Five Cents S
 interest, - -

Wm. H. Underwood, cleaning snow		
on side walk, - - -	8	14
Wm. C. Thurston, 1 year's salary,		
beginning June 1, 1863, - - -	25	00
over draft last year, - - -	7	72
Treasurer's commissions, - - -	39	09
Balance on hand to new account,	29	01
	<hr/>	
	\$850 00	

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH A. CARR,
 City Treasurer.

FRANSTON, Mayor

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

to the Governor :

Under the law of the State, I have the honor to
 report :

The Narragansett Indian School commenced
 on August 7th ; Miss Melissa Church, teach-
 er, sixty days ; average attendance, six ; wa-

ges of the School commenced September 1st,
 on September 22d. Length of term, 60 days ; average
 wages, fifty dollars ; Miss Sarah M. Browning,

of the school commenced December 15th,
 on December 12th ; length of term, sixty days ; average
 wages, fifty dollars ; Miss Mary L. Hoxsie,

of the school house is very good at the present
 average with any in the town. I think there
 is in their having three terms of school in one
 year is generally well attended, but the second
 term, in the fall months, when the Indians are very busy
 with their crops, and they pay little or no attention to the
 school. It had better be changed to two terms, four
 terms, beginning in May and November. I have seen
 the Indians on that matter, and they like the

CALVIN G. MINER,
Commissioner.

April 6, 1863.

GENERAL TREASURY

GENERAL TREASURY
NEWPORT, M.

*To the Honorable Speaker of
the House of Representatives :*

SIR :—In compliance with the provision of the act of the 2d of March, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the receipts and payments of the Treasury, for the ordinary expenses of the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1863; also a statement of the "Military department," and a statement of the "Naval department," for the same period, which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant
SAMUEL J. BROWN

RECEIPTS.

A.	State Tax,	-	-	-
B.	Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-
C.	" " " surplus profits,	-	-	-
D.	" " " increased capital,	-	-	-
E.	" " " for expenses for retirement,	-	-	-
F.	Institutions for Savings,	-	-	-
G.	Supreme Court,	-	-	-
H.	Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	-
I.	" " Magistrates,	-	-	-
J.	" " Justices, Newport,	-	-	-
K.	" " Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-

Insurance Companies, -	-	4,900 00
"	-	8,221 57
"	-	1,647 28
the Peace, -	-	459 32
acils, -	-	886 46
cences, -	-	8,840 00
on School Fund Stock, -	-	14,849 50
d, -	-	2,800 00
cords, -	-	10 22
tutes, -	-	40 00
missions, -	-	498 00
-	-	1,544 51
-	-	5 75
-	-	60 00
the General Assembly, -	-	19,843 10
deposits, -	-	808 47
the Treasury May 1st, 1862,	-	18,801 02
		<hr/>
		\$384,115 81

P A Y M E N T S.

-	-	\$18,881 88
of the General Assembly,	-	8,650 70
of the General Assembly, in-	-	
pay of officers, -	-	8,895 08
Court, -	-	18,050 09
Common Pleas, -	-	9,659 70
Magistrates, -	-	915 13
Justices, Newport, -	-	280 70
Magistrates, Woonsocket, -	-	61 25
the Governor, -	-	850 00
laws and Schedules, and all	-	
g ordered by the General As-	-	
-	-	4,427 79
ools, -	-	49,997 85
for Bank returns, -	-	1,155 94
allowed by General Assembly,	-	51,685 76
ates direct Tax, -	-	99,819 11
n State Bonds, -	-	15,000 00
the Treasury, May 1, 1868.	-	57,884 80
		<hr/>
		\$384,115 81

A.—Received from State Tax

Providence, - - -	\$84,365
North Providence, - - -	8,391
Cranston, - - -	4,389
Johnston, - - -	1,654
Scituate, - - -	2,073
Foster, - - -	629
Gloicester, - - -	1,281
Burrillville, - - -	1,876
Smithfield, - - -	7,725
Cumberland - - -	5,414
East Providence, - - -	1,695
Pawtucket, - - -	3,193
Newport, - - -	13,258
Middletown, - - -	1,193
Portsmouth, - - -	1,793
Tiverton, - - -	1,615
Little Compton, - - -	1,213
New Shoreham, - - -	273
Jamestown, - - -	352
South Kingstown, - - -	2,908
North Kingstown, - - -	2,046
Charlestown, - - -	398
Westerly, - - -	1,866
Exeter, - - -	667
Richmond, - - -	897
Hopkinton, - - -	819
East Greenwich, - - -	1,257
Warwick - - -	4,967
Coventry, - - -	2,484
West Greenwich, - - -	543
Bristol, - - -	4,631
Warren, - - -	3,288
Barrington, - - -	689

B.—Received from Banks for Tax on C

Providence, - - -	\$51,722
North Providence, - - -	2,129
Cranston, - - -	396
Scituate, - - -	183
Gloicester, - - -	165
Burrillville, - - -	198
Smithfield, - - -	1,485
Cumberland, - - -	2,272
Newport, - - -	2,876
South Kingstown, - - -	907

-	-	412 50	
-	-	1,782 82	
-	-	118 28	
-	-	165 00	
-	-	165 00	
-	-	247 50	
-	-	206 24	
-	-	542 84	
-	-	495 00	
-	-	1,047 74	
-	-	1,824 28	
<hr/>			\$68,842 75

from Banks for Tax on Surplus Profits.

-	-	\$661 10	
-	-	64 24	
-	-	4 25	
-	-	2 47	
-	-	64	
-	-	10 51	
-	-	18 20	
-	-	75	
-	-	14	
-	-	57	
-	-	18 69	
-	-	24 64	
-	-	26 41	
<hr/>			\$822 61

from Banks for Tax on increased Capital.

-	-	\$1,839 00	
-	-	7 00	
-	-	10 00	
<hr/>			\$1,856 00

Expenses for Monthly and Yearly returns.

-	-	\$784 68	
-	-	82 26	
-	-	6 00	
-	-	2 78	
-	-	2 50	
-	-	3 00	
-	-	22 50	
-	-	84 88	
-	-	43 59	

South Kingstown,	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	-
Westerly,	-	-	-	-
Exeter,	-	-	-	-
Richmond,	-	-	-	-
Charlestown,	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	-
Warwick,	-	-	-	-
Coventry,	-	-	-	-
Bristol,	-	-	-	-
Warren,	-	-	-	-

F.—Received from Institutions

Providence,	-	-	-	\$
North Providence,	-	-	-	1
Cumberland,	-	-	-	-
Newport,	-	-	-	1
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	-
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	-
Westerly,	-	-	-	-
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	-
Warwick,	-	-	-	-
Bristol,	-	-	-	-
Warren,	-	-	-	-

G.—Received from the Supr

Entries,	-	-	-	-
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-
Fines,	-	-	-	-
Costs,	-	-	-	-
Admission fees,	-	-	-	-
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	1
Clerks' fees,	-	-	-	-
Recognizance,	-	-	-	-

H.—Received from the Court of

Entries,	-	-	-	-
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-
Fines,	-	-	-	-
Costs,	-	-	-	-
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	1

from the Court of Magistrates, Providence.

-	-	-	\$262 25
-	-	-	507 50
-	-	-	806 45
-	-	-	55 50
			<hr/>
			\$1,781 70

from Court of Justices, Newport.

-	-	-	\$49 50
-	-	-	76 20
-	-	-	52 85
-	-	-	2 90
			<hr/>
			\$181 45

from Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

-	-	-	\$3 75
-	-	-	65 00
-	-	-	43 65
-	-	-	45
			<hr/>
			\$113 85

from State Insurance Companies.

gton,	-	-	\$300 00
-	-	-	800 00
-	-	-	800 00
-	-	-	800 00
-	-	-	800 00
-	-	-	800 00
-	-	-	800 00
-	-	-	800 00
-	-	-	800 00
-	-	-	200 00
ual,	-	-	200 00
-	-	-	200 00
-	-	-	200 00
-	-	-	200 00
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-	-	-	200 00
-	-	-	200 00
-	-	-	200 00
-	-	-	200 00
-	-	-	200 00
			<hr/>
			\$4,900 00

M.—Received from Agents for Foreign

Immanuel Searle, Providence,	-
William S. Goodell,	" -
Addison H. White,	" -
James Jacobs,	" -
J. M. Fisher,	" -
Wm. P. Blodget,	" -
John Wardwell,	" -
A. S. Coffin,	" -
Henry H. Ormsbee,	" -
Samuel Hunt,	" -
M. N. Davidson,	" -
Caleb Farnum,	" -
Henry A. Dyer,	" -
Job Andrews,	" -
D. R. Whittemore,	" -
Henry C. Marchant,	" -
Moses E. Torrey,	" -
A. O. Peck,	" -
Richard W. Jackson,	" -
Sydney Williams,	" -
Wm. H. Parkhurst,	" -
E. Ide Ham,	" -
Winthrop D'Wolf,	" -
Edwin Turner,	" -
Samuel Shove,	" -
Samuel C. Blodget,	" -
Geo. T. Paine,	" -
H. H. Thomas, North	" -
Jennerson Smith, "	" -
R. P. Smith, Smithfield,	-
Edward W. Lawton, Newport,	-
Seth W. Macy,	" -
Milton Hall,	" -
William Guild,	" -
James M. Pendleton, Westerly,	-
Henry S. Goodwin, Worcester, Mass.,	-
Franklin Whipple,	" "
Frank W. Butler, Hartford, Conn.,	-

N.—Received from Auct

A. B. Dike, Providence,	-
Thos. A. Doyle,	" -
B. P. B. Moore,	" -
Henry F. Ferrin,	" -

Providence, -	-	01
n, " -	-	71 76
, " -	-	6 80
" -	-	189 98
Geo. Elliot, Providence,		108 88
North Providence,		44
" "	-	17 90
, Cranston,	-	12 62
and, Johnston,	-	12 41
uate,	-	5 39
" -	-	2 62
er,	-	1 38
locester,	-	2 97
oury, Burrillville,		16 36
F, Smithfield,	-	85
" -	-	3 09
" -	-	1 31
nsor, " -	-	7 50
nberland,	-	7 00
" -	-	9 27
" -	-	21 67
on, East Providence,		2 38
ns, Newport,	-	2 35
r, " -	-	16 10
arne, " -	-	5 07
ell, " -	-	35
" -	-	2 64
" -	-	14 91
m, Middletown,	-	1 54
all, Portsmouth,		4 93
" -	-	5 65
x, Tiverton,	-	2 00
ns, Little Compton,		3 89
ay, South Kingstown,		50 44
North Kingstown,	-	3 46
Westerly,	-	4 35
Richmond,	-	94
an, East Greenwich,		2 39
Bristol,	-	2 38
arren,	-	7 52
" -	-	1 78
Barrington,	-	4 42

\$1,647 28

Received from Justices of the Peace.

, North Providence,	\$27 00
" "	46 75
" "	79 50

Joseph T. Sisson, North Providence,				
James R. Smith, Cranston,	-			
Samuel B. Parker,	"	-		
Robert Wilson, Johnston,	-			
Joseph Potter, Scituate,	-			
Clovis H. Bowen, Glocester,	-			
Albert Mowry, Smithfield,	-			
Daniel Pearce,	"	-		
Pardon Sayles,	"	-		
Nathan T. Verry, Cumberland,	-			
Charles Irons, Burrillville,	-			
Wilkins Updike, South Kingstown,	-			
Samuel B. Perry,	"	"	-	
John L. Brown,	"	"	-	
Joseph H. Griffin, Charlestown,	-			
Jeremiah S. Slocum, East Greenwich,				
William R. Remington, Warwick,				
Charles Phillips,	"			
Bennett J. Munro, Bristol,	-			
John Turner,	"	-		
John T. Childs, Warren,				

P.—Received from Town

Johnston,	-	-	-	-
Glocester,	-	-	-	-
Cumberland,	-	-	-	-
Newport,	-	-	-	-
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	-
Warren,	-	-	-	-

Q.—Received from Peddlars'

William A. Brown, Providence,	-			
Cornelius Quin,	"	-		
William S. Jenks,	"	-		
John T. Thurston,	"	-		
J. A. Bowman,	"	-		
J. R. Magoon,	"	-		
George F. Anthony,	"	-		
Philip Sanford,	"	-		
William H. Ramsden,	"	-		
Robert Ramsden,	"	-		
Sullivan Scott,	"	-		
Warren L. Pierce,	"	-		
C. M. Tower, North Providence,	-			

Johnston,	-	-	100 00	
Attitash,	-	-	100 00	
West,	-	-	100 00	
Northfield,	-	-	100 00	
"	-	-	100 00	
Pawtucket,	-	-	100 00	
Newport,	-	-	100 00	
"	-	-	100 00	
"	-	-	100 00	
Northsmouth,	-	-	100 00	
South Kingstown,	-	-	100 00	
Warwick,	-	-	100 00	
Providence,	-	-	100 00	
Providence, in pursuance				
of an act passed January Ses-				
-	-	-	40 00	
Cambridge, Mass.,	-	-	100 00	
Boston,	-	-	100 00	
Fall River,	-	-	100 00	
" " "	-	-	100 00	
Worcester,	-	-	100 00	
Westfield,	-	-	100 00	
Mansfield, Conn.,	-	-	100 00	
			<hr/>	\$3,340 00

Received Dividends of School Fund.

America, Providence,	\$3,498 00	
Providence,	2,439 00	
"	6,000 00	
"	1,189 50	
"	45 00	
"	996 00	
Newport,	182 00	
	<hr/>	\$14,349 50

—Received from School Fund.

Newport, balance of bond,	\$2,800 00
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Received from Sale of Colonial Records.

Newport,	-	-	-	\$10 22
----------	---	---	---	---------

Received from Sale of Revised Statutes.

Newport,	-	-	-	\$40 00
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V.—Received from Civil Con

Nathaniel Wheaton,	-	-	-	\$
David M. Coggeshall,	-	-	-	-
Edward Lillibridge,	-	-	-	-
Hiram D. Maxfield,	-	-	-	-
John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-

W.—Received from Jan

Samuel L. Blaisdell, Providence Co.,	\$1
Henry Taggart, Newport	"
George W. Sheldon, Kent	"
M. L. B. Pearce, Bristol	"

X.—Received from She

Phineas Fairbrother,	-	-
----------------------	---	---

Y.—Received from Rent of O

David V. Gerald,	-	-
------------------	---	---

Z.—Received by order of the Gen

Transferred to Military Department in pursuance of a resolution passed Jan., 1866

AA.—Received Interest on

Bank of North America,	-
------------------------	---

Balance in the Treasury May 1st, 1862,

I.—Paid Salaries.

Lieutenant Governor,	-	-	-	\$
Secretary of State,	-	-	-	1
Attorney General,	-	-	-	1
General Treasurer,	-	-	-	-
State Auditor,	-	-	-	1

Public Schools,	1,200 00	
tioner, -	100 00	
reme Court,	7,850 00	
agistrates, Prov-		
-	2,600 00	
stices, Newport,	1,000 00	
gistrates, Woon-		
-	788 88	
on Pleas, Prov-		
-	472 65	
urt, and Court		
Pleas, Bristol,	125 90	
ecisions of the		
urt, -	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$18,331 88

Members of the General Assembly.

-	-	\$1,175 00
-	-	429 44
-	-	156 52
-	-	184 24
-	-	823 96
-	-	262 40
-	-	258 04
-	-	188 32
-	-	183 68
-	-	197 86
-	-	633 04
-	-	391 12
-	-	420 60
-	-	180 52
-	-	184 88
-	-	188 76
-	-	196 80
-	-	184 56
-	-	65 76
-	-	219 64
-	-	123 08
-	-	235 76
-	-	202 04
-	-	209 86
-	-	158 76
-	-	212 44
-	-	185 44
-	-	348 32
-	-	288 52
-	-	196 00

Bristol,	-	-	-	-
Warren,	-	●	-	-
Barrington,	-	-	-	-

III.—*Paid Expenses of the General A.
Officers.*

Geo. H. Whitney,	-	-	-	-
John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-
Walter S. Burges,	-	-	-	-
David M. Coggeshall,	-	-	-	-
Wm. J. Miller,	-	-	-	-
T. A. Spencer,	-	-	-	-
Wm. Stevens, Jr.,	-	-	-	-
James H. Parsons,	-	-	-	-
David V. Gerald,	-	-	-	-
W. H. Underwood,	-	-	-	-
Henry N. Ward,	-	-	-	-
Thos. S. Anthony,	-	-	-	-
J. Congdon,	-	-	-	-
Wm. C. Thurston,	-	-	-	-
John N. Francis,	-	-	-	-
Thomas Stevens,	-	-	-	-
Henry Taggart,	-	-	-	-
Geo. Lewis Cooke,	-	-	-	-
Garfield & Eddy,	-	-	-	-
Lorenzo D. Tallman,	-	-	-	-
Frank L. Gay,	-	-	-	-
John M. Shaw,	-	-	-	-
Nathaniel Wheaton,	-	-	-	-
Phineas Fairbrother,	-	-	-	-
Wm. H. Hudson,	-	-	-	-
Wm. A. Comstock,	-	-	-	-
R. W. Potter,	-	-	-	-
Henry C. Eddy,	-	-	-	-
Robert Gardner,	-	-	-	-
J. A. Gardner,	-	-	-	-
Wm. P. Earle,	-	-	-	-
E. Lillibridge,	-	-	-	-
H. D. Maxfield,	-	-	-	-
Thomas Bateman,	-	-	-	-
John Howe,	-	-	-	-
Jas. R. D. Thompson,	-	-	-	-
Henry W. Allen,	-	-	-	-
George W. Hopkins,	-	-	-	-
N. Bangs Williams,	-	-	-	-
A. C. Mathewson,	-	-	-	-

-	-	-	28 40	
-	-	-	7 75	
son,	-	-	5 00	
			<hr/>	\$3,895 03

-Paid Supreme Court, Orders.

-	-	-	2,056 29	
-	-	-	3,147 42	
-	-	-	6,665 50	
-	-	-	670 50	
-	-	-	304 82	
rs and incidental				
-	-	-	206 16	
			<hr/>	\$13,050 69

l Court of Common Pleas, Orders.

-	-	-	852 91	
-	-	-	1,771 41	
-	-	-	5,934 10	
-	-	-	467 00	
-	-	-	318 82	
rs and incidental				
-	-	-	315 46	
			<hr/>	\$9,659 70

aid Court of Magistrates, Orders..

-	-	-	63 15	
-	-	-	631 55	
s and incidental ex-				
-	-	-	220 43	
			<hr/>	\$915 13

d Court of Justices, Newport, Orders.

-	-	-	59 75	
-	-	-	119 00	
rs and incidental				
-	-	-	51 95	
			<hr/>	\$230 70.

VIII.—*Paid Court of Magistrates,*

Witnesses, -	-	-	-	-
Officers, -	-	-	-	-
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses, -	-	-	-	-

IX.—*Paid Orders of the G*

John W. Boss, -	-	-	-	-
Charles D. Jillson, -	-	-	-	-
S. W. Baker, -	-	-	-	-
Patrick Reynolds, -	-	-	-	-
Daniel A. Mowry, -	-	-	-	-
Burnside Rifle Company, -	-	-	-	-
John R. Bartlett, -	-	-	-	-
Charles H. Stone, -	-	-	-	-
Sarah J. Gladding, -	-	-	-	-

X.—*Paid Printing Laws and Schedules
ordered by the General Ass*

Cooke & Danielson, -	-	-	-	1
Knowles & Anthony, -	-	-	-	-
James Atkinson, -	-	-	-	-
Pratt & Messer, -	-	-	-	-
Akerman & Co., -	-	-	-	-
Alfred Anthony, -	-	-	-	-
Little, Brown & Co., -	-	-	-	1
Willam A. Sherman, -	-	-	-	-
A. Crawford Greene, -	-	-	-	-
Cooke, Jackson & Co., -	-	-	-	-
William R. Taylor, -	-	-	-	-
R. Sherman, -	-	-	-	-
Samuel S. Foss, -	-	-	-	-
William H. S. Bayley, estate, -	-	-	-	-

XI.—*Paid for Public S*

Providence, -	-	-	-	10
North Providence, -	-	-	-	2
East " -	-	-	-	-
Pawtucket, -	-	-	-	1
Cranston, -	-	-	-	2
Johnston, -	-	-	-	1

-	-	-	\$1,557 71	
-	-	-	1,108 37	
-	-	-	1,029 06	
-	-	-	1,459 97	
-	-	-	3,922 52	
-	-	-	2,417 06	
-	-	-	2,139 79	
-	-	-	397 11	
-	-	-	635 01	
-	-	-	868 00	
-	-	-	615 35	
-	-	-	145 08	
-	-	-	517 59	
-	-	-	1,775 94	
-	-	-	1,146 46	
-	-	-	1,209 16	
-	-	-	865 54	
-	-	-	457 36	
-	-	-	924 55	
-	-	-	1,037 04	
-	-	-	697 70	
-	-	-	2,342 06	
-	-	-	1,447 68	
-	-	-	707 56	
-	-	-	1,137 21	
-	-	-	674 34	
-	-	-	275 40	
			<hr/>	\$49,997 35

Paid Expenses for Bank Returns.

-	-	-	\$435 92	
on,	-	-	45 00	
ony,	-	-	300 00	
-	-	-	285 00	
Co.,	-	-	90 00	
			<hr/>	\$1,155 92

Accounts allowed by General Assembly.

Jails,	-	-	\$371 98	
ioners,	-	-	500 00	
-	-	-	2,518 70	
m School,	-	-	11,317 70	
-	-	-	8,444 03	
e and other depen-	-	-		
ns,	-	-	5,693 14	
•	-	-	1,592 98	
-	-	-	589 95	

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Officers,	-	-	-	-	-	1,
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	-	1,
Militia and Military affairs,	-	-	-	-	-	1,
Rents,	-	-	-	-	-	1,
Fuel and Gas,	-	-	-	-	-	1,
Pawtucket Bridge,	-	-	-	-	-	1,
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	18,

XIV.—*United States Direct*

Credited to the United States in the
Military Department, -

XV.—*Paid Interest on State*

Interest on State Bonds, (coupons,)	\$15,
Balance in the Treasury, April	
30th, 1863,	57,

The following investments constitute the s

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND

2000	shares of the Globe Bank, Providence	
332	" " Mechanics " "	
1166	" Bank of North America, Providence,	
80	shares Arcade Bank, Providence,	
813	" Bank of Commerce, "	
366	" American Bank, "	

Touro Synagogue Fund in account

DR.

Paid Joseph A. Carr, city treasurer,	
Newport,	\$

Parker, agent, one		
ry, -	-	42 00
o new account, -	-	479 90
		<hr/>
		\$1,371 90

CR.

account, -	-	500 70	
ants Bank, Providence,		96 00	
"	"	51 00	
Rock "	"	54 00	
stone Canal Bank, Prov-			
ce, -	-	300 00	
ercial Bank, Providence,		72 00	
osset "	"	60 00	
acturers "	"	150 00	
rt "	Newport,	88 20	
		<hr/>	
			\$1,371 90

ocks constitute the

DOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

ufactures Bank, Prov.,	3,277 25	
hants Bank, "	1,788 27	
osset "	1,095 14	
r Williams Bank, "	841 50	
mercial "	1,301 00	
xstone Canal "	5,160 97	
Rock "	926 40	
de "	1,806 58	
port Bank, Newport,	1,291 85	
	<hr/>	
		\$17,488 91

at of the School Fund, April 0, 1863.

er report, May 1, 1862,	4,688 60	
auctioneers, to May 1,		
-	-	1,647 28
ity Treasurer, Newport,		
of bond due the State,	2,800 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$9,135 88

RECEIPTS BY COUN

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

State Tax,	-	-	-	122,
Banks, for tax on capital stock,				58,
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,				
“ “ “ “ increased capital,				1,
“ “ “ “ for expenses for returns,				
Institutions for Savings,	-	-	-	9,
State Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	4,
Foreign “ “	-	-	-	2,
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	1,
Justices of the Peace,	-	-	-	
Town Councils,	-	-	-	
Pedlars' Licenses,	-	-	-	1,

Supreme Court.

Entries,	-	-	-	-
Jury Fees,	-	-	-	-
Fines,	-	-	-	-
Costs,	-	-	-	1,
Admission Fees,	-	-	-	-
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	-
Clerk's Fees,	-	-	-	-
Recognizance,	-	-	-	-

Court of Common Ple

Entries,	-	-	-	-
Jury Fees,	-	-	-	-
Fines,	-	-	-	-
Costs,	-	-	-	-
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	-

Court of Magistrates

Entries,	-	-	-	-
Fines,	-	-	-	-
Costs,	-	-	-	-
Writs,	-	-	-	-

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

-	-	-	3	75	
-	-	-	65	50	
-	-	-	43	65	
-	-	-	45		
					<hr/>
					\$113 35
					<hr/>
					\$215,152 95

NEWPORT COUNTY.

-	-	-	19,699	98	
capital stock,			2,876	80	
surplus profits,			13	20	
expenses for returns,			43	59	
savings,	-	-	1,387	01	
Companies,			68	55	
-	-	-	59	43	
-	-	-	223	42	
-	-	-	400	00	
					<hr/>
					\$24,771 98

Supreme Court.

-	-	-	39	00	
-	-	-	17	50	
-	-	-	30	50	
n for Jurors,	-	-	115	00	
					<hr/>
					\$202 00

Court of Common Pleas.

-	-	-	47	00	
-	-	-	25	00	
-	-	-	18	10	
n for Jurors,	-	-	113	10	
					<hr/>
					\$203 20

Court of Justices.

-	-	-	49	50	
-	-	-	76	20	

Costs,	-	-	-	-	-
Writs,	-	-	-	-	-

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

State Tax,	-	-	-	-	-
Banks, for tax on capital stock,					
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,					
“ “ “ “ for expenses for returns,					
Institutions for Savings,	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	-	-
Justices of the Peace,	-	-	-	-	-
Town Councils,	-	-	-	-	-
Pedlars' Licenses,	-	-	-	-	-

Supreme Court

Entries,	-	-	-	-	-
Jury Fees,	-	-	-	-	-
Fines,	-	-	-	-	-
Costs,	-	-	-	-	-
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	-	-

Court of Common Pleas

Entries,	-	-	-	-	-
Jury Fees,	-	-	-	-	-
Fines,	-	-	-	-	-
Costs,	-	-	-	-	-
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	-	-

KENT COUNTY.

State Tax,	-	-	-	-	-
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ surplus profits,	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ “ “ increased capital,	-	-	-	-	-

expenses for returns,	18 84	
ings, - -	963 78	
panies, - -	200 00	
- - -	2 39	
ce, - - -	27 55	
- - -	340 00	
	<hr/>	\$12,073 84

Supreme Court.

- - -	35 00	
- - -	7 50	
- - -	100 00	
for Jurors, -	164 30	
	<hr/>	\$306 80

Court of Common Pleas.

- - -	32 00	
- - -	15 00	
- - -	45 00	
- - -	116 60	
for Jurors, -	30 60	
	<hr/>	\$239 20
		<hr/>
		\$12,619 84

BRISTOL COUNTY.

- - -	8,609 83	
Capital Stock,	2,372 02	
surplus profits,	51 05	
expenses for returns,	35 93	
ings, - - -	316 07	
- - -	16 10	
ce, - - -	27 00	
- - -	7 50	
	<hr/>	\$11,435 50

Supreme Court.

- - -	14 00	
for Jurors, -	61 90	
	<hr/>	\$75 90

Court of Common P

Entries,	-	-	-	-
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	-

Dividends on School Fund,	-	-	-	-	1
School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-
Colonial Records,	-	-	-	-	-
Revised Statutes,	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Commissions,	-	-	-	-	-
Jailers,	-	-	-	-	-
Sheriffs,	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster Lots,	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on deposits,	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign insurance agents out of the State,	-	-	-	-	-
Pedlars' licenses out of the State,	-	-	-	-	-
Orders of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	1
Balance in Treasury, May 1st, 1862,	-	-	-	-	1

PAYMENT

PROVIDENCE COUN

Salaries,	-	-	-	-	1
Members of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	-
Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	2
Expenses for returns of Banks,	-	-	-	-	-

Supreme Court.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-
Officers,	-	-	-	-
Jurors,	-	-	-	-

-	-	-	468 00	
and incidental	-	-	147 15	
			<hr/>	\$9,603 46

Court of Common Pleas.

-	-	-	560 51	
-	-	-	1,254 85	
-	-	-	3,697 50	
-	-	-	116 00	
and incidental	-	-	175 97	
			<hr/>	\$5,804 83

Court of Magistrates.

-	-	-	63 15	
-	-	-	631 55	
and incidental ex-	-	-	220 43	
			<hr/>	\$915 13

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

-	-	-	19 75	
-	-	-	41 00	
and incidental ex-	-	-	50	
			<hr/>	\$61 25
				<hr/>
				\$63,811 17

NEWPORT COUNTY.

-	-	-	2,050 00	
General Assembly,	-	-	1,421 88	
-	-	-	5,317 93	
			<hr/>	\$8,789 81

Supreme Court.

-	-	-	252 99	
-	-	-	367 69	
-	-	-	650 00	

Attorney General,	.	-	-	-
Clerks,	-	-	-	-
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex-				
penses,	-	-	-	-

Court of Common P

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-
Officers,	-	-	-	-
Jurors,	-	-	-	-
Attorney General,				
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex-				
penses,	-	-	-	-
Clerks,	-	-	-	-

Court of Justices.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-
Officers,	-	-	-	-
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex-				
penses,	-	-	-	-

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Members of the General Assembly,	1
Public Schools,	7

Supreme Court.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-
Officers,	-	-	-	-
Jurors,	-	-	-	-
Attorney General,				
Clerks,	-	-	-	-
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex-				
penses,	-	-	-	-

Court of Common Pleas.

-	-	-	122 65	
-	-	-	177 01	
-	-	-	850 00	
-	-	-	42 00	
-	-	-	82 15	
s and incidental ex-	-	-	17 86	
			<hr/>	\$1,291 67
				<hr/>
				\$10,915 79

KENT COUNTY.

-	-	-	3,000 00	
General Assembly,	-	-	1,013 28	
-	-	-	5,195 00	
			<hr/>	\$9,208 28

Supreme Court.

-	-	-	111 75	
-	-	-	90 80	
-	-	-	400 00	
-	-	-	19 00	
-	-	-	58 65	
			<hr/>	\$680 20

Court of Common Pleas.

-	-	-	126 65	
-	-	-	170 10	
-	-	-	411 60	
-	-	-	198 00	
-	-	-	176 22	
s and incidental ex-	-	-	82 44	
			<hr/>	\$1,165 01
				<hr/>
				\$11,053 49

BRISTOL COUNTY.

-	-	-	1,375 90	
General Assembly,	-	-	471 34	
-	-	-	2,086 95	
			<hr/>	\$3,934 19

Supreme Court.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-
Officers,	-	-	-	-
Jurors,	-	-	-	-
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-

Court of Common Pleas.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-
Officers,	-	-	-	-
Jurors,	-	-	-	-
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-

Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers,	-
Printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly,	-
United States direct tax,	- 9
Interest on State Bonds,	- 1
Orders of the Governor,	-
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly,	- 5
Balance in the Treasury, May 1, 1863,	5

*Estimate of the Receipts and Payments
fiscal year ending April 30*

R E C E I P T S .

State tax,	-	-	-	18
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	6
" " " " surplus profits,	-	-	-	-
" " " " increased capital,	-	-	-	-
" " " for expenses for returns,	-	-	-	-
Institutions for Savings,	-	-	-	1

-	-	11,000 00	
Companies,	-	10,373 27	
"	-	3,500 00	
-	-	1,000 00	
Peace,	-	450 00	
-	-	350 00	
-	-	3,500 00	
c School Fund,	-	14,349 50	
s,	-	500 00	
-	-	1,500 00	
-	-	60 00	
ury, May 1st, 1863,	-	57,384 80	
		<hr/>	\$372,289 29

P A Y M E N T S .

-	-	20,000 00	
s of the General	-	7,000 00	
General Assembly,	-	3,000 00	
y of officers,	-	27,000 00	
-	-	1,000 00	
urns of Banks,	-	120,000 00	
-	-	300 00	
vernor,	-		
Normal and Prov-	-		
m School,	-	63,000 00	
and support of in-	-		
ter dependent per-	-	15,000 00	
-	-	500 00	
l Jails,	-	500 00	
sioners,	-	2,000 00	
-	-	100 00	
-	-	700 00	
-	-	350 00	
-	-	2,200 00	
ry affairs,	-	10,000 00	
as,	-	2,000 00	
-	-	14,000 00	
		<hr/>	\$288,650 00
s in excess of pay-			
ing balance in the			
-			
		83,639 29	
		<hr/>	\$372,289 29

Receipts to January 1st, 1863, as per report of the joint com- mittee on finance, at the Jan- uary Session,	-	-	2,901,660 12	
United States direct tax,	-	-	99,319 11	
Paymaster General,	-	-	25,000 00	
Quartermaster General,	-	-	45,590 31	
Overdrawn at Bank,	-	-	160,421 70	
				<hr/>
				3,231,991 24
United States certificates of indebt- edness, in Treasury,	-	-		9,000 00
				<hr/>
				\$3,222,991 24

PAYMENTS.

January 1st, 1863,	-	-	2,421,384 91	
Paymaster General,	-	-	215,000 00	
Quartermaster General,	-	-	56,000 00	
Adjutant	"	-	8,000 00	
Salaries,	-	-	725 00	
Orders of the General Assembly, transferred,	-	-	19,343 10	
Interest on State bonds,	-	-	50,595 00	
Refunded to towns for bounties,			399,395 00	
Special bounty fund,	-	-	2,560 68	
Peoples Savings Bank, Providence, (note)	-	-	45,000 00	
Interest on overdraft at bank,	-	-	4,769 22	
Contingent expenses,	-	-	218 33	
				<hr/>
				\$3,222,991 24

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S AND RESOLVES

OF THE

RAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

e Island and Providence Plantations,

PASSED AT THE

AL SESSION, JUNE, 1863.



State of Rhode Island, &c.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, SEPT., 1863.

PROVIDENCE:
ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1863.

The General Assembly convened at Providence, 1863, in conformity with the accompanying Proclamation, adjourned on the 19th day of June, following, to the second Monday in January, 1864.

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES Y. SMITH, GOVERNOR OF
RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE

Whereas, the invasion of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, impending conscription by the government of the United States, has depleted the regiments of this State now in the field, and the action may not only furnish a body of militia for the defense, but render conscription unnecessary here, and by promptly receding to the maximum standard, may secure to our citizens the choicest of the militia, it is my duty to convene the General Assembly at a time not inconsistent with entertaining the several subjects in question, and to ask permission to adjourn.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, do hereby proclaim, convening the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, on

THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, at

And do hereby call upon the members of the General Assembly to assemble at their respective Houses at the time and place aforementioned.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and seal, at Providence, this 16th day of June, A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency's command:

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

S AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT A

L I A L S E S S I O N ,

JUNE, 1863.

are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 476.

NOTE FURTHER ENLISTMENTS INTO THE MIL- Passed June 19, 1863.
SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

the General Assembly as follows :

The Governor is authorized and directed Bounty of \$800 to be paid three years men.
volunteer who shall enlist into the mili-
the United States from this State, to fill
ent, battalion or company from this
e service of the United States, to con-
during the present rebellion, not how-
the term of three years, or who shall
se to any call hereafter to be made by
f the United States upon this State for
during the present rebellion, not exceed-
three years, a bounty not exceeding
dollars, which bounty shall be paid in
at such times as the Governor shall

Bounty of
\$100 to six
months men

SEC. 2. The Governor is also authorized to pay to each volunteer who shall, on the first day of August next, enlist into the United States, from this State, under general order 16, issued by the Commander-in-Chief, under date of the 16th, 1863, for a period of six months, and not re-charged, a bounty of one hundred dollars, which shall be paid in such sums and at such times as the Governor shall deem proper.

\$1,000,000
in State
bonds to be
issued.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this act the General Treasurer is authorized, by and with the consent of the Governor, to issue the bonds of the State, not exceeding one million dollars, in such sum as the Governor shall direct, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in a term of not more than thirty years from the first day of January next, at the discretion of the Governor, which shall not be issued or sold by the General Treasurer at less than their par. Interest on said bonds shall be paid annually, and coupons, for the payment of the same, signed by the General Treasurer, shall be attached to said bonds. The bonds hereby authorized to be issued by the General Treasurer and coupons thereon shall be registered by the Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 477.

Passed June
19, 1863.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO SUSPEND FOR A LIMITED PERIOD THE OPERATION OF CHAPTER 424 OF THE STATUTES, "OF DISCIPLINE, INSTRUCTION AND REVIEW."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Act suspend-
ed requiring
the enrolled
militia to
meet for in-
struction.

SECTION 1. The Commander-in-Chief is authorized to issue a general order to suspend the operation of chapter 424 of the Statutes of this State, requiring the enrolled militia to meet for instruction and drill at company, regimental or brigade level, until the next January session of this General Assembly.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from the date of its passage thereof.

CHAPTER 478.

AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 12 OF TITLE III. OF THE Passed June 19, 1863.
 ARTICLES, "OF THE REVENUE OF THE STATE,"
 ARTICLE 354 IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

the General Assembly as follows :

tax of six cents on each one hundred Rateable tax.
 rateable property of the several towns,
 set forth, shall be annually assessed, col-
 lected by the several towns, to the General
 Assembly before the first day of January in each

following valuation of the several towns
 is of the tax provided for in the pre-

one million, five hundred and thousand, two hundred dollars,	\$11,509,200
one million, one hundred thousand, three hundred	-
- - - - -	61,118,300
one million, seven hundred and thousand, five hundred	-
- - - - -	1,724,500
one million, sixteen thousand, and dollars,	-
- - - - -	5,016,700
one million, three hundred and thousand and seventy-five	-
- - - - -	2,323,075
two hundred and fifty-two thousand and thirty-five	-
- - - - -	252,335
one million, seven hun- dred and eighty-eight thousand, seven	-
hundred and fifty-five dollars,	-
- - - - -	1,738,745
one million, four hundred thousand, seven hundred	-
and fifty dollars,	-
- - - - -	2,434,725
one million, one hundred thousand, seven hundred	-
- - - - -	1,190,700
one hundred and fifty-three hundred dollars.	-
- - - - -	353,600

dollars, - - - - -	6,806,850
Scituate, one million, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand, seven hundred dol- lars, - - - - -	1,935,700
Glocester, nine hundred thousand dollars,	900,000
Charlestown, four hundred and sixty-seven thousand, four hundred dollars, -	467,400
West Greenwich, four hundred and seventy- seven thousand, two hundred and sev- enty dollars, - - - - -	477,270
Coventry, two millions, five hundred thou- sand dollars, - - - - -	2,500,000
Exeter, four hundred and ninety-nine thou- sand, three hundred and fifty-six dollars,	499,356
Middletown, one million, three hundred and sixty-nine thousand, four hundred dollars,	1,369,400
Bristol, three millions, two hundred and forty-seven thousand, seven hundred dol- lars, - - - - -	3,247,700
Tiverton, one million, one hundred and fifty- seven thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars, - - - - -	1,157,460
Little Compton, one million, four hundred thousand dollars, . - - - -	1,400,000
Warren, two millions, four hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, - - - - -	2,493,840
Cumberland, five millions, three hundred and sixty-nine thousand, four hundred dollars, - - - - -	5,369,400
Richmond, seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand, one hundred dollars, -	788,100
Cranston, four millions, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, - -	4,360,000
Hopkinton, nine hundred and thirty two thousand, one hundred dollars, -	932,100
Johnston, one million, seven hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars, - - - - -	1,730,650
North Providence, seven millions, four hun- dred and twelve thousand, six hundred and ninety-eight dollars, - -	7,412,698

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The town of North Providence is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds, under their corporate name and seal, and bearing not more than six per cent. interest per annum, and payable at such times not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, and such sums as said town may, in town meeting, by vote decide the amount for which said town may issue bonds, not to exceed the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*. Said bonds shall be obligatory upon said town in the same manner and to the same extent as other debts lawfully contracted by said town, and the money derived from the issue of such bonds shall be expended by said town to meet the expenses of the existing rebellion.

SEC. 2. The said town shall have power, by vote in town meetings, to direct the times and manner in which the said bonds shall be issued, and sold at not less than the par value thereof; and shall establish a sinking fund for the payment thereof, and shall appropriate and pay to said fund from the town tax annually not less than five per cent. of the whole amount of the issue of said bonds.

SEC. 3. The bonds hereby authorized shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned and registered by the clerk of said town.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTION referring the Governor's Proclamation to a joint select committee.

Resolved, That the proclamation of his Excellency No. 1.
the Governor, convening this General Assembly, and the communication of the Governor in relation thereto, be referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Benjamin T. Eames, William Grosvenor, James M. Pendleton, and William B. Lawton, of the Senate, and William P. Sheffield, James T. Harris, William H. Reynolds, James H. Remington, James D'Wolf Perry, Lycurgus Sayles and Benjamin T. Lapham of the House of Representatives, to take into consideration the subjects therein mentioned, and to report as soon as may be, such action in relation thereto as may seem to them expedient.

RESOLUTION for paying certain minors in the 10th reg- No. 2.
iment the State bounty of fifteen dollars.

Resolved, That the Paymaster General be, and hereby is directed to pay to each of the following named persons the State bounty of fifteen dollars, by reason of their having been discharged from the 10th regiment of Rhode Island volunteers, for being under eighteen years of age, viz.: Thomas A. Coghill, William J. Lawrence, Martin Ford.

RESOLUTION of thanks to Brigadier General Thomas W. No. 3.
Sherman.

Resolved, The Senate concurring with the House in the passage hereof, that the thanks of this General Assembly are due, and that they hereby are tendered to

Brigadier General Thomas W. Sherman, of the United States army, for his gallant and meritorious services in the recent battle before Port Hudson, and that the members of this General Assembly express to him their sincere sympathy with him from the wound which he received in the conflict.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit the resolutions to General Sherman.

- No. 4. RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to purchase a building for the safe keeping of the records of the State.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to hire a suitable building for the safe keeping of the records, documents, and other military property of the United States, upon such terms as he may deem best for the interests of the State. The Quartermaster General is hereby directed to pay the expense thereof out of any monies otherwise appropriated.

- No. 5. RESOLUTION for the payment of E. Allen for the use of omnibuses.

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be paid to E. Allen for the use of omnibuses for the General Assembly, at its January Session, 1863. The Auditor be directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer.

- No. 6. RESOLUTION making an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars for carpeting the House, Providence.

Resolved, That the Sheriff of Providence be and he is hereby authorized to cause the carpeting of the Representative hall in said court house.

the same with new carpeting, at an exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars, and that the State Auditor be directed to for the same to be paid out of any mon-
 sury not otherwise appropriated.

providing for the pay of officers attending No. 7.
 General Assembly, at the June Session,

that the following sums be paid from the
 the following named persons:

Campbell,	-	-	-	\$20 00
-	-	-	-	20 00
ngdon,	-	-	-	20 00
y,	-	-	-	3 00
rother,	-	-	-	3 00
-	-	-	-	3 00
-	-	-	-	3 00
urrows,	-	-	-	6 00
on,	-	-	-	3 00
ter,	-	-	-	3 00
a,	-	-	-	3 00
ly,	-	-	-	3 00
dson,	-	-	-	3 00

A LOCAL OR PRIVATE NATURE.

ENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN "ACT TO
 E THE FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY OF
 REGIMENT OF MILITIA.

by the General Assembly as follows:

The act to incorporate the First Light
 company of the second regiment of militia,
 ended by striking out from the first and
 es thereof the word "Ensign" wherever
 rs in said clauses.

SEC. 2. The said company is hereby authorized to elect, at any time within thirty days from the date of this act, and each year thereafter, on the day of the annual election of officers, to elect, in the place of the officer formerly known in their act of incorporation as Ensign, one additional Lieutenant, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and commissioned in the same manner as the other officers of the company.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE JACKSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

It is enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi:

SECTION 1. Charles Jackson, Earl P. M. Dorrance, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate, for manufacturing cotton or woolen or other textile fabrics, by the name of the Jackson Manufacturing Company, with all the rights and privileges conferred by the laws of this State to all the liabilities set forth in chapters twenty-five and one hundred twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof, in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The shares of the capital stock of the company shall be deemed personal estate of the proprietor, and shall be transferred on the books of the corporation in the manner as shall be prescribed by its by-laws. The value of the capital stock shall be fixed from time to time by vote of the stockholders, but shall not be less than fifty nor more than one hundred thousand dollars. The stock and shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and obligations of the company and owing from such stockholder to the company, whether over-due or due at any day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments on the company or other contract originally made with the company, and in case the proprietor of any share shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or obligation within sixty days after the same may become due, the treasurer or agent of said company shall be authorized to sell, at public auction, the shares of such delinquent proprietor, sufficient to pay the same.

and all incidental expenses, under such shall be determined by the by-laws.

ere shall be held an annual meeting of said corporation, at such time as the prescribe, but the omission of the stock- and said annual meeting on the day pre- not impair the validity of their charter, ss of such annual meeting may be trans- legal meeting of the corporation, held

e stock or shares of every stockholder ed and liable to the corporation for all ands due and owing from such stockhold- corporation, whether over-due or due at a d whether arising from assessments, or in ner ; and said shares may be sold for the ch debts and demands, in such manner ation may by by-law prescribe ; and in eds of such sale shall be insufficient to sat- or demands, with incidental expenses of ration may have their action against the balance due.

e corporation shall at all times have a or place of business in the city of Prov- n all proceedings in law or equity in poration shall be a party, the leaving an of the writ, summons or other process dent, treasurer or secretary of the com- uch counting-room or place of business, cient service thereof.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Resolved, That all business pending be- eral Assembly, unfinished, be referred to on, and that this General Assembly be e is hereby adjourned, to meet on the y in January next.

APPENDIX

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly of the S. I. and Providence Plantations, begun at Providence, on the eighteenth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of Independence the e

PRESENT :

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE

His Honor SETH PADELFORD, Lieutenant

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL

Newport, - - -	PARDON W.
Providence, - - -	BENJAMIN
Portsmouth, - - -	GEORGE B.
Warwick, - - -	JONATHAN
Westerly, - - -	JAMES H.
New Shoreham, - - -	NICHOLAS
North Kingstown, - - -	JOHN E. S.
South Kingstown, - - -	STEPHEN C.
East Greenwich, - - -	NICHOLAS
Jamestown, - - -	JOHN T. C.
Smithfield, - - -	BRADBURY
Scituate, - - -	ABNER W.
Glocester, - - -	LAFAYETT
Charlestown, - - -	GEORGE A.
West Greenwich, - - -	JOHN T. L.
Coventry, - - -	THOMAS A.

- SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
- WILLIAM F. PECKHAM,
- SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
- JOSEPH OSBORNE,
- CHARLES W. HOWLAND,
- WILLIAM B. LAWTON,
- LYMAN A. COOK,
- GEORGE N. ENNIS,
- JOSEPH W. SWEET,
- HENRY T. BARBER,
- HENRY M. YOUNG,
- WILLIAM GROSVENOR,
- ALLEN C. MATHEWSON,
- JOB W. HILL,
- JOSEPH O. CLARKE,
- T. W. ASPINWALL,
- SAMUEL SHOVE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex officio*.

CAMPBELL, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

William H. Reynolds,
 Josiah A. Barker,
 Lycurgus Sayles,
 George W. Payton.
Portsmouth.
 Albert Coggeshall.
Warwick.
 Stephen Harris,
 James H. Remington,
 Henry D. Brown,
 George A. Willard.
Westerly.
 Rowse Babcock.
 John E. Weeden.

<i>New Shoreham.</i>	<i>Little Com</i>
Luther Dickens.	Benjamin Seabur
<i>North Kingstown.</i>	Warren
Owen Vaughn.	Asa M. Gammell.
<i>South Kingstown.</i>	<i>Cumberla</i>
Rowland Hazard,	Samuel B. Barth
George W. Sheldon.	Eugene M. Maso
<i>East Greenwich.</i>	Ellis L. Blake,
David C. Potter.	Edmund N. Clar
<i>Jamestown.</i>	<i>Richmon</i>
Thomas C. Watson.	Alfred W. Keny
<i>Smithfield.</i>	<i>Cransto</i>
David Ballou,	Francis W. Mine
Carlisle Vose,	James E. Hudson
Stafford W. Razee,	Alfred H. Willa
Jabez W. Mowry,	<i>Hopkint</i>
Joseph Olney,	Sands C. Carr.
Harris M. Irons.	<i>Johnsto</i>
<i>Scituate.</i>	Benjamin Pierce,
Olney H. Austin,	Martin Winsor.
John S. Fiske.	<i>North Prov</i>
<i>Glocester.</i>	William M. Bail
George Smith.	James Davis,
<i>Charlestown.</i>	Joseph Cartland,
Asa T. Hoxsie.	Hiram H. Thoma
<i>West Greenwich.</i>	James C. Collins
Whitford S. Briggs.	<i>Barring</i>
<i>Coventry.</i>	Benjamin F. Dro
David S. Harris,	<i>Foster</i>
Henry B. Waterman.	James M. Wigh
<i>Exeter.</i>	<i>Burrillv</i>
James T. Harris.	Smith R. Arnold
<i>Middletown.</i>	Dewitt C. Remin
James Chace.	<i>Pawtuck</i>
<i>Bristol.</i>	William W. Blo
Joseph M. Blake,	<i>East Provi</i>
James D'Wolf Perry.	William A. Carp
<i>Tiverton.</i>	
Edward Gray, Jr.	

THOMAS DURFEE,

JOHN TURNER,
JOSEPH W. CONGDON, } Clerks.

INGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

JUNE 19, 1863.

ses met in Grand Committee for the pur-
g Public Notaries, Justices of the Peace,
officers.

ey the Governor in the chair.

the two houses were separately called,
declared to be present.

Committee then proceeded with the elec-
toring persons :

EES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

pyden, of Providence County.

d, of Kent County.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

arnes, Gloucester.

udson, Cranston.

e, East Providence.

es, Barrington.

Scituate.

ham, Burrillville.

ppell, South Kingstown.

eaden, Providence.

ownsend, "

et, "

Patten, "

Cobb, "

dolph, "

gh, "

- PUBLIC NOTARIES.

ttersen, Providence County.

dolph, "

iliard, "

heaton, "

on, Kent County.

, "

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.
1915

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S AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

State of Rhode Island

AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,


1864.



PROVIDENCE:

ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1864.

 The General Assembly convened at F
second Monday in January, 1864, (being the 11
with the provisions of Article 4 of the Constit
by the electors on the first Tuesday of Nov
adjourned on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day
ing, to meet again in Newport, on the last
1864.

TS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

ARY SESSION, 1864.

ers are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 481.

ING THE TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE INTO Passed Mar.
8, 1864.
RICTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING.

by the General Assembly as follows :

The town of North Providence is here-
to three districts for the purpose of bal-
representatives to Congress, Electors of
d Vice President of the United States,
eutenant Governor, Secretary of State,
neral and General Treasurer, and Town
Council, Town Treasurer, Justices of the
also Senators and Representatives to the
embly, to be designated and bounded as

art of the town comprising the school dis-
rs one, two and nine shall be called Dis-

of said town comprising the school dis-

districts number three, four, seven and ten.
District No. 2.

That part of said town comprising districts number five, six and eight shall be District No. 3.

SEC. 2. The Town Council of said town may hereafter at their next meeting, at a general election, choose and elect so many town officers by law of the State are or shall be required to be such as are directed by this act to be elected.

SEC. 3. The district clerks shall receive from said town the same compensation as Town Clerks are entitled to receive for similar services.

SEC. 4. No town meeting shall be held on the first Wednesday of April next, or on the first Wednesday of April next, for district meetings, as hereinbefore provided. The annual election of Town Council, Clerk, and Justices of the Peace, shall be held on the first Wednesday of June. No town meeting in said town shall be held on the first Monday of June. The district meetings, as hereinbefore provided, shall be held at the town meeting of said town shall hereafter be held annually at the town house in said town. The Town Clerk in the warrant for said meeting shall specify the second Monday of June, at ten o'clock, for the transaction of such general business as may legally come before said meeting. If the business of said town in town meeting, was postponed and continued to the first Wednesday of June next, shall be continued till the second Monday of June next.

SEC. 5. The Town Council elected at the next town meeting shall consist of seven members, and the Town Council shall at some meeting previous to the next town meeting determine the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected by the people in each voting district to be elected by the people. The officers of said town shall hereafter be elected according to the provisions of this act. The Town Council elected shall have all the authority and perform all the duties appertaining by law to the officers of said town. All officers hereafter elected in said town shall be elected at the next town meeting.

offices until their successors are duly qualified. The present officers of said town shall continue in their offices until their successors are duly qualified. Whenever any vacancy hereafter occurs in the offices of said town, that are filled by the officers of said town, the Town Council may order a new election, and such election shall be notified and held according to law and the provisions herein contained. And whenever any vacancy hereafter occurs in the offices that are filled by the Town Council of said town, the said Town Council may fill such offices with the persons so elected by the Council to hold their offices until the time of the annual election of such officers according to the provisions of law. Until their successors are duly qualified. All acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly consistent herewith are hereby repealed, and all laws applicable to said town of North Providence changed by this act, except so far as the same are consistent herewith. This act shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

CHAPTER 482.

PROMOTE FURTHER ENLISTMENTS INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed Feb. 12, 1864.

by the General Assembly as follows :

The Governor is authorized and empowered to each volunteer who shall enlist into the service of the United States from this State, for or to the war, or into the regular service of the United States, in response to any call to be made by the President of the United States upon this State's military force, during the present rebellion, or upon or of any such call, to be credited to this State, on such a call, a bounty of three hundred dollars, or other sum for bounty, subsistence, and such other as the Governor may deem necessary ;

provided that such additional sum for subsistence and transportation in excess of the dollars bounty, shall not in the aggregate sum of one hundred thousand dollars subsistence and transportation shall be paid and at such times as the Governor shall direct.

SEC. 2 All payments of bounties and transportation, and all contracts for the payment made by the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 476 of the Statutes, a bill titled "An Act to promote enlistments into the service of the United States," passed at the session of the General Assembly to encourage volunteers who have enlisted into said military service in this State, for three years or the war, or for the regular service of the United States and this State, although in excess of the quota provided under the several calls heretofore made by the President of the United States, upon this State's quota force, are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed, and the Governor is hereby authorized to pay volunteers bounties and transportation as provided by the acts, in the same manner as if the quota had not been full at the time of their enlistment.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this Act the Treasurer is authorized, by and with the advice of the Governor, to dispose of so much as may be required of the balance of the bonds, now in the hands of the Treasurer, which were authorized to be issued by section 476 of the Statutes, and if the same shall not be sufficient, then by and with the advice of the Governor to issue temporary loans, for such sums as may be required in addition thereto, for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 483.

MOTE ENLISTMENTS INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed Feb. 11, 1864.

by the General Assembly as follows :

The Governor is authorized and empowered to each volunteer who shall enlist into the Bounty of \$300 to be paid. service of the United States from this State, during the present rebellion, not exceeding the term of three years, or who in anticipation of the draft ordered, or in pursuance of any call already made by the President of the United States upon this State for military force, to the present rebellion, not exceeding the term of three years, a bounty of three hundred dollars, with the necessary sums for bounty and transportation as the Governor may deem necessary, provided such advertisement shall not in the aggregate exceed fifty thousand dollars, which bounty and transportation shall be paid in such sums, and at such times, as the Governor may deem proper; Number not exceed quota *provided further*, that the whole number of men enlisted under this act shall not exceed the number necessary to complete the quota of this act as determined by the President of the United States in the draft or draft now made or ordered by the President of the United States for military force from this State; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal chapter 476 of the statutes passed in the session, 1863, except in so far as this act is inconsistent therewith.

For the purposes of this act, the Governor is authorized, by and with the advice of the Council, to dispose of so much as may be necessary Issue of bonds. of the bonds now in his hands, which are authorized to be issued by section three of the act to promote further Enlistments into the military service of the United States," passed at the June session, 1863, and if the Council be not sufficient, then by and with the advice of the Council, to make temporary loans for such sums as

may be necessary in addition thereto, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 484.

Passed Feb. 5, 1864. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 172 OF THE REVISED STATUTES—OF JURORS AND JURIES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of said Chapter is amended so as to read as follows :

Classes of jurors.

Said sixty petit jurors drawn for the county of Providence shall be divided into two classes by the town councils drawing the same ; and the several towns shall draw for each of said classes the following number of jurors : Providence, six for the first and seven for the second ; Smithfield, four for the first and three for the second ; Scituate, three for the first, and two for the second ; Glocester, two for the first and one for the second ; Cumberland, three for the first and two for the second ; North Providence, two for the first and three for the second ; Pawtucket, one for the first and two for the second ; East Providence, one for the first and two for the second ; Cranston, Johnston, Foster and Burrillville shall each draw two for each class.

SEC. 2. Section seventeen of said Chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

Hours of attendance.

The first class of petit jurors drawn to attend at the terms of the Supreme Court within and for the county of Providence, shall be notified to attend and shall attend said court, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the third Monday of each term of said court; and the second class of petit jurors shall be notified to attend, and shall attend said court at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the fifth Monday of each term of said court.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

CHAPTER 485.

ADDITION TO TITLE III, CHAPTER 12 OF THE REVIS-^{Passed Feb.}
 ES—"OF THE REVENUE OF THE STATE."_{2, 1864.}

by the General Assembly as follows :

When any corporation, other than for
 terary, charitable, cemetery or banking
 for a military or fire company, shall here-
 norized to increase its capital stock, the act
 uch increase is authorized shall not take
 such corporation shall have paid to the^{Tax on cor-}
 asurer the sum of one hundred dollars, if_{porations.}
 ed capital is the sum or any less sum than
 l thousand dollars; and if such increased
 eds the sum of one hundred thousand dol-
 h of one per cent. on the amount of such
 pital.
 This act shall take effect immediately after
 thereof.

CHAPTER 486.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE VII., CHAPTER 31, OF THE^{Passed Mar.}
 ATUTES, "OF CALLING AND WARNING TOWN"_{4, 1864.}

by the General Assembly as follows :

No special town meeting shall be called
 consent of the Town Council where the sub-^{Of general}
 of the subjects proposed to be considered at_{town meet-}
 town meeting shall have been acted upon_{ing.}
 n at any time within six months previous
 of such proposed call.

CHAPTER 487

Passed Feb. 16, 1864. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXI
REVISED STATUTES "OF PROCEEDINGS"

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. If any indictment for a crime shall be limited in and by the statute to which the indictment shall be stolen, lost or destroyed, the indictment shall have been rendered void, and the indictment may be found for the same crime within one year after the theft, loss or destruction of the original indictment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 488

Passed Feb. 12, 1864. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 487
STATUTES, "OF COURTS OF MAGISTRATES"

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. The Court of Magistrates in Providence shall have jurisdiction of all other justices of the peace within said city of Providence, and of all crimes and misdemeanors committed by law within the jurisdiction of the Court of Magistrates.

SEC. 2. The Court of Magistrates in Woonsocket shall have jurisdiction of all other justices of the peace within said city of Providence of all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the limits prescribed in Section 169 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 489.

AN ACT TO AMEND OF TITLE XXXI CHAPTER 220, OF THE REVIS-
ED STATUTES, "OF THE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF THE
COURTS OF JUSTICES, AND OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUSTICES"
Passed Mar. 10, 1864.

the General Assembly as follows :

Whenever any complaint shall be made
by the City Marshal of the city of Providence before
the Justices or Police Court of the said,
or by the City Marshal of the City of New-
port, be the court of Justices for the
city of Providence or before any justice thereof against
any criminal offence within the juris-
diction of said courts, such City Marshal
shall be required to give surety for costs but he
shall be personally recognizant and be liable in
his own capacity for costs.

CHAPTER 490.

AN ACT TO AMEND OF CHAPTER 229 OF THE REVIS-
ED STATUTES, "SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN
OFFICERS"
Passed Mar. 2, 1864.

the General Assembly as follows :

The annual salary of the Attorney Gen-
eral shall be eighteen hundred dollars, and the said
Attorney General shall receive in full compensation for all services
performed by him as required of him by law.

The twenty-ninth section of Chapter 230,
of the Revised Statutes, is hereby declared to be in-
valid in so far as it relates to the resolution relating to the fees of the
Attorney General, passed at the May session, A. D. 1863,
and is hereby rescinded.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with
the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect from and after the
first of May next.

CHAPTER 491.

Passed Feb. 16, 1864. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 57, REVISED STATUTES, OF "APPROPRIATION OF INDIGENT BLIND, DEAF AND DILE PERSONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. The sum of three t
hereby annually appropriated out of
Sum appro ury, for the education of the ind
printed. State, at the institution therefor at
sachusetts; for the education of in
of this State at the American As
Connecticut; for the education of
and for the education of such indig
cile persons of this State, at institut
ed or that may be established within
for the education and improvement
imbecile persons.

SEC. 2. The Governor is author
Of State ben-indigent persons, being inhabitants
eficiaries. shall deem proper as State benefice
shall deem proper as State benefice
mine the amount of said appropri
to the education of each, so that
receive any portion thereof for mo
nor a greater sum in one year tha
twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 3. So much of the act to
amendment, as is inconsistent here
pealed.

CHAPTER 492.

Passed Mar. 17, 1864. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 57, REVISED STATUTES, "OF PUBLICPRO V
GENT INSANE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. The sum of thirty o
of a year is appropriated out of t
toward the support of every insane

in the State, who may be placed by the poor of such town, at the Butler Hospital, or in case such person cannot be placed in a hospital, at any other curative hospital of good repute, within or without the

Governor is authorized to draw upon the General Treasurer for such sum as may be due to the Butler Hospital, or to the hospitals for the insane, in accordance with the following section.

The Governor is also authorized to draw upon the General Treasurer annually, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars in any one year, to be by him applied to the maintenance in whole or part, of insane persons—being inhabitants of this State, and select as State beneficiaries, not more than twenty dollars, to be by him applied annually for the support of any one person. Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes is here-

CHAPTER 493.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 190—"OF COSTS, DOUBLE Passed Feb. 2, 1864. INTEREST, AND OF TAXATION OF COSTS."

the General Assembly as follows :

All appeals from any order, determining the costs of any Court of Probate to the Supreme Court, on rendering judgment awarding costs for or against the appellants, shall be for neither, or may apportion the same among the parties appellants and appellees, according to the circumstances, and as to them shall appear equitable and

CHAPTER 4

Passed Feb. 11, 1864. AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF PORTSMOUTH AND TIVERTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. The boundary line between the towns of Portsmouth and Tiverton be and shall be established in the channel of the river at the centre of the stone bridge and of the wharves which they now are across the said river.

CHAPTER 4

Passed Feb. 6, 1864. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE V OF THE REVISED STATUTES—"OF PROPERTY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. Land of the Narragansett town owned by any member of the town shall not be liable to taxation for the poor or the erection and repair of the support of public schools in the town.

CHAPTER 49

Passed Feb. 8, 1864. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEWPORT TO REGULATE THE SPEED OF VESSELS IN THE HARBOR OF SAID CITY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. The City Council of Newport is hereby authorized and empowered to make and amend ordinances as said City Council may deem proper to regulate the speed at which any vessels propelled by steam, shall run in the inner harbor of said city, between the north end of the break-water on

th end of said Goat Island ; and to fix
 or the violation of said ordinances as
 said City authorizes said City Council
 the violation of ordinances passed by
 l.

act entitled "An act to enlarge the
 Town Council of Newport," passed at
 on, 1850, is hereby repealed.

act shall take effect immediately after

CHAPTER 497.

AMENT OF CHAPTER 169 OF THE REVISED Passed Mar.
 COURTS OF MAGISTRATES OR JUSTICES." 10, 1864.

the General Assembly as follows :

the Court of Magistrates in the village of
 ll have within the limits defined in
 said chapter 169, exclusive jurisdiction
 s and proceedings whatsoever, jurisdic-
 is or may be by law given to justices
 such.

justice of the peace elected, appointed
 e clerk of said court shall be author-
 as a justice of said court, as to do and
 duties prescribed in sections 24 and 25,
 69, and in case of the sickness or other
 orary absence of the presiding justice
 e said clerk may either by himself or
 aid any justice of the peace residing
 Cumberland, proceed to try and deter-
 l cases and civil actions brought and
 aid court.

act shall take effect immediately on
 age.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

of executors
administrators and
guardians. SECTION 1. Every executor, administrator and guardian empowered to sell property or estate, under the provisions of the Act, to which this is an amendment and addition, shall before making sale thereof, give bond with surety to the satisfaction of the Court of Probate, that they will apply the proceeds of such sale to the purposes for which the same was allowed to be made, and invest the same or the surplus thereof, as the case may be, in other real estate or in mortgages on real estate or in productive stocks, or may deposit the same on interest with any institution for savings in this State or in such other manner as the Court may direct.

CHAPTER 499.

Passed Mar. 24, 1864. AN ACT TO PROTECT THE FISHERIES IN THE PUBLIC WATERS OF THE STATE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Offensive
matter not
to be thrown
in water. SECTION 1. Any person who shall deposit or cause to be deposited in any of the public waters of this State, or upon the shores thereof, any bloody or waste water arising from the making of oil from menhaden or other fish, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offence.

Penalty. SEC. 2. Any person who shall make or cause to be made any oil from menhaden or other fish on board of any vessel within this State, except said vessel be upon the water between the old Stone Bridge and the Railroad Bridge, in the towns of Portsmouth and Tiverton, on the northeast part of the Island of Rhode Island, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offence.

CHAPTER 500.

AN ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHORIZING THE TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM TO ^{Passed Mar. 24, 1864.} ENACT ORDINANCES IN RELATION TO THE FISHERIES IN THE POND WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SAID TOWN.

by the General Assembly as follows :

The electors of said town of New Shore-^{Electors may enact ordinances.} ham are hereby authorized and empowered in town and for that purpose, to enact such ordinance as they may think proper, to protect and to regulate the taking of shell and other fish in the said pond, and to impose penalties therefor not exceeding five dollars fine and three months imprisonment for each offence.

CHAPTER 501.

AN ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING CHAPTER 98 OF THE REVISED ^{Passed Mar. 24, 1864.} STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN FISHERIES."

by the General Assembly as follows :

If any person shall set or draw any seine ^{or Easton's pond.} in or about the pond called Easton's pond, in Newport and in the creeks adjacent to or in any of the rivers belonging thereto, from the first of September to the first of October in every year, he shall be fined twenty dollars.

Section 2 of said chapter 98 is hereby re-

CHAPTER 502.

AN ACT FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING FOR THE INSPECTION OF ALMS HOUSES ^{Passed Mar. 23, 1864.} AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE POOR.

by the General Assembly as follows :

The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a Commissioner whose duty it shall be to visit

almshouses. insane poor, indigent persons, or paupers are kept, from time to time, and to make an annual report to the General Assembly, of the number of such persons, their condition, mode of treatment, cause of poverty, cause of insanity, and other matters pertaining thereto; and to make such recommendations in relation to such persons as to him may be expedient.

Compensation.

SEC. 2. The compensation of such Commissioner shall be two hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 503.

Passed Mar. 25, 1884. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXIX., CHAPTER 202, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF DOWER, THE ACTION OF DOWER, AND OF JOINTURE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

When lands are in two counties.

SECTION 1. When the lands, tenements or hereditaments in which dower is claimed, are situate in two or more counties in this State, the suit for dower, whether at law or in equity, may be brought in either county where any of the lands, tenements or hereditaments are situate.

When an infant is interested.

SEC. 2. In case any infant is interested in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, which belonged to any deceased person, whereof his widow is dowable, the application to the Court of Probate to cause such widow's dower therein to be assigned and set off to her, and the waiver of the right of appeal, and all other necessary acts may be made, signed and done in behalf of such infant, by his guardian, duly appointed, whose acts in the premises shall be conclusive on such infant; provided, that when such widow is herself the guardian of such infant, said Court of Probate shall, and in all other cases where, in their discretion, they may deem it advisable, said court may, upon receiving such application, appoint a guardian *ad litem*, for such infant, whose acts alone in the premises, in all subsequent proceedings, shall be conclusive on such infant.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 504.

AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 125 OF THE REVISED Passed Mar. 21, 1864.
 "PROVISIONS RESPECTING CORPORATIONS IN"

by the General Assembly as follows :

In the sale of the franchise of any cor- Sale of fran-
chise.
 person who shall satisfy the execution,
 fees and expenses thereon, and who shall
 consideration therefor, to take such franchise
 est period of time and to receive during
 such toll as the said corporation would by
 d to demand, shall be considered as the
 r.
 e eighth section of chapter 125, of the
 tes, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 505.

ADDITION TO TITLE VII, CHAPTER 30, OF THE RE- Passed Mar. 25, 1864.
 TES, "OF THE POWERS OF, AND OF SUITS BY
 TOWNS."

by the General Assembly as follows :

The Town Councils of the several towns Relative to
closing shops
and saloons.
 Councils of Providence and Newport, are
 tively authorized to pass such ordinances
 think proper in relation to the time of
 saloons and other places of resort in the
 in the limits of their respective town or
 rescribe penalties for the violation thereof,
 twenty dollars for any one offence.

CHAPTER 506.

Passed Mar.
26, 1864.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 478
ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CH
III, OF THE REVISED STATUTES. 'OF TH
STATE, AND OF CHAPTER 354 IN AMENDME

It is enacted by the General Assembly

Valuation of
Little Compton.

SECTION 1. In assessing any State
be made under the existing State val
tion of the town of Little Compton i
one million and forty thousand dolla
essment of the State tax upon the
hereafter to be made, the said town
with the amount of the tax assessed
in excess of the valuation herein nam

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect fr
passage.

CHAPTER 507.

Passed Mar.
25, 1864.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO SAVINGS BANKS
FOR SAVINGS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

Deposits of
deceased
persons.

SECTION 1. Savings banks, and ins
ings, having money on deposit, belong
of any deceased person, whose residen
his decease was in another State, shall
any time after six months from the de
positor, if within that time administra
shall not have been granted or applic
State, to the executor or administrator
ed person, duly appointed in the Stat
ceased person last resided, and the p
executor or administrator shall be a v
money so deposited.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect fr
passage.

CHAPTER 508.

AN ACT TO AMENDMENT OF TITLE 9, CHAPTER 43, OF THE REVENUE, ^{Passed Mar. 24, 1864.}
 "OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES."

by the General Assembly as follows :•

Whenever the town council of any town, ^{When high-}
 of Aldermen of any city, shall adjudge ^{ways cease}
 way, or part of a highway, shall cease to ^{to be useful.}
 be public, they shall so declare it, and
 action in the premises shall be final, un-
 from, and the town or city shall there-
 be liable for the keeping in repair of such
 ided, said town or city shall cause a sign
 each end of said highway declared to be
 the following words, viz : "Not a public
 nothing herein contained shall be con-
 t the right which any person may have
 vate way over the land upon which the
 highway was laid.

CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT TO AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 43, OF THE REVENUE, ^{Passed Mar. 25, 1864.}
 "TO ESTABLISH THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND TOWN OF NORTH
 ALONG A PORTION OF THE WOONASQUATUCKET RIVER, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE STRAIGHTENING
 OF SAID RIVER AND LINE." PASSED JAN. SESSION, A. D. 1861.

by the General Assembly as follows :

The Town Treasurer of the town of ^{Town Treas-}
 Providence, acting under the advice and consent ^{urer to settle}
 council of said town, is hereby authorized ^{taxes assess-}
 ed to settle with all parties from whom a
 payable to said town on account of im-
 made by the Commissioners appointed by
 assembly at its January session, 1861, to
 boundary line between the city of Provi-
 dence and town of North Providence, along a por-
 tion of the Woonasquatucket river, and to provide for
 the straightening of said river and line, by receiving

said tax, or any portion of said tax, w
 April first, A. D. 1863, which may b
 owners of any divided or undivided lo
 assessed by said Commissioners, or by
 said town, after deducting the amount
 of any lots or any divided or undivided
 taxed, their heirs, executors, administr
 for allowances made by said Commissi
 damage to said owners in making sai
 as allowed by said Commissioners, with
 allowances from April first, A. D. 18
 deducting the amounts erroneously a
 Assessors of the town of North Provid
 the parties aforesaid, together with the
 and one-half per cent., which was add
 missioners for the expense of collectin
 said Treasurer's receipt shall be a full
 said tax so assessed.

Failure to
 pay assess-
 ments.

SEC. 2. The Collector of the town
 dence, upon default of payment of th
 in the preceding section, for the spac
 from and after the first day of April
 to be advertised in two newspapers in
 idence, for sale at public auction, for
 lots or divided or undivided parts of l
 tax aforesaid remains due and unpaid
 of May 1864, and shall sell at public
 time and place appointed for said sa
 bidder, said lots or so much of said lo
 undivided parts of lots as shall be
 the taxes aforesaid, with interest and
 of said sale; said Collector may adjour
 time to time, and when said lots are s
 a deed or deeds of the same, which
 purchaser or purchasers an absolute
 in fee simple, subject to the rights o
 tablished by law, and all moneys recei
 lector under this act shall be immediat
 him to the Town Treasurer of said
 only such amounts as may be necessar
 penses attending said sale.

Moneys re-
 ceived.

SEC. 3. All moneys received by the
 of North Providence under the opera

by him subject to the drafts of the Com-
 pointed at the January session, A. D.
 g so much as may be due the said town
 made, with interest thereon, under the act
 act refers.

the failure of the Assessors of the Town of
 nce to conform to the requirement of
 the act to which this act refers in regard to <sup>Failure of as-
 sessors to</sup>
 amount assessed by said Commissioners to ^{perform}
 ssed against such lands and estates in said ^{their duties.}
 ext tax assessed in said town after the
 said Commissioners' report, shall not be
 lessen the power of said town to collect
 o assessed by said Commissioners, with
 said, agreeable to the provisions of this

CHAPTER 510.

DITION TO CHAPTER 23 OF THE REVISED ^{Passed Mar.}
 OF THE REGISTERING, LISTING AND RETURN ^{26, 1864.}
 VOTERS, AND OF PROOF OF THEIR QUALIFI-
 TE."

by the General Assembly as follows :

If any person claim a right to vote on <sup>Proof of mil-
 itary service.</sup>
 ving done military duty, the proof there-
 certificate from the commanding officer of
 company in this State, in which he is en-
 has within the year next preceding the
 shall offer to vote, done duty therein for
 y, and been equipped according to law ;
 in case said commanding officer shall have
 office, the certificate of the person com-
 military company at the time said service
 , may be received as evidence of such
 rovided further, that in case of the death
 anding officer, or of the refusal of the
 as such commanding officer at the time
 was performed, to give such certificate,
 ficate may be given by any commissioned
 company, and in case all of said commis-

sioned officers have ceased to hold
who was such commissioned officer.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect
passage.

CHAPTER 51

Passed Mar 24, 1864. AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR PAYING CERTAIN BOUNTIES AND COMMUTATION SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED MEN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

Board of
Commission-
ers.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of
be elected by the General Assem-
mittee, one person from each coun-
are hereby constituted a Board
examine into the claims and to
General Treasurer, in favor of
persons hereinafter set forth, dr-
into the service of the United Sta-
gress to provide for organizing
national forces, approved March 5

Class of
drafted men
to be paid
\$300.

To each of the persons who v-
service of the United States, not a-
in the State, and who were accept-
the United States, and who are
privates or non-commissioned of-
have been honorably discharged,
representatives of such as have rece-
hundred dollars.

Those who
furnished
substitutes
to be repaid.

To each person who was draft-
the United States, and who fur-
substitute, who was delivered to
the United States, three hundre-
that no more shall be paid to a-
was actually paid by him for a su-

Those who
commuted
to be paid.

To each person who was draft-
the United States, and who paid
of the Treasury Department, the
ed by law to procure exemption
sum of three hundred dollars.

Provided, however, that if all o-

paid for the procurement of substitutes or for persons as aforesaid, shall have been paid by any other persons than the person drafted into the United States, the same shall be paid by the commissioners, first to reimburse the town, the town to be paid to the persons who paid the same, in case of death, to their legal representatives, as in and to the effect of the commissioners they shall be entitled.

Provided further, that the sum of money here-^{Of certificates of exemption.} to be paid to the persons who have furnished substitutes or commuted as aforesaid, shall not be more than so far only as may be necessary to reimburse the towns upon the surrender by such towns to the Board of Commissioners the certificates of exemption from military service, in their possession and under their control, the sums paid for procuring substitutes for commutation, and to pay the persons, or the persons drafted, upon the surrender of the certificates in their possession and within the time of such other persons, the sums paid by such persons for procuring substitutes or for commutation for the person drafted, who has procured a substitute or commuted as aforesaid, shall, at the time when the money hereby appropriated, released to him as the Board of Commissioners may prescribe, be paid to the United States his personal exemption from military service in the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

The General Treasurer is hereby authorized and ^{Money, how to be paid.} to pay the orders of the said commissioners, or of the said commissioners, authorized to sign for the same, for the sums, or any or all of said sums, to be paid under the provisions of this act, out of the money in the treasury, not otherwise appro-

All claims under the provisions of this act ^{Time for presenting claims.} shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners, within four months after the organization of the Board of Commissioners.

The commissioners elected under this act

Names of
persons re-
ceiving
money to be
reported.

shall report to the General Assembly at any session, the names of the persons to whom any sum of money shall be paid according to the provisions of this act, or paid to each person or town officer, or in any other proceedings had by said commission, in accordance with the power granted the

CHAPTER 51

Passed Mar. 18, 1884. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 29, REVISED STATUTES, "OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ELECTIONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly

Penalty for
bribing at
elections.

SECTION 1. If any person shall give, or offer, or agree to give to any person for the benefit of any election, or other valuable consideration, for inducing such elector to give in his vote at any election in this State, or by having voted or withheld his vote, or by any threat, or employ any means or purpose of influencing such elector to give his vote, such person shall forfeit to the State one thousand dollars for each offence, to be applied in satisfaction of debt, in either the Supreme Court or of Common Pleas; one-half of said sum shall be paid to the person suing for the same, and the other half thereof, to and for the use of the town in which the elector was qualified to vote, to be paid to the town for the benefit of the public schools.

Money to go
to public
schools.

Parties con-
victed not to
have the
benefit of the
insolvent
law.

SEC. 2. No person against whom any action has been commenced, or any judgment rendered, in violation of the provisions of the preceding section of this act, shall be entitled to the benefit of any law relating to insolvents, or of poor or poor-tort debtors.

Actions, how
brought.

SEC. 3. Actions for the violation of the provisions of this act may be brought by any person at any time within two years after the commission of the offence.

SEC. 4. In all suits for forfeiture

elector, to effect whose vote the forfeiture ^{Of suits for forfeitures.}
shall be set forth in the writ and declaration.
such suit shall extend to more than one
nor shall any such suit be either barred or
reason of any former judgment, or of the
any prior action, unless such judgment or
be for some forfeiture incurred in relation
elector whose name is set forth, as afore-
suit which is thus sought to be barred or

any person shall furnish any money or ^{Persons liable to penalty.}
consideration to any other person to be
on given, or offered or agreed to be given
or to induce him to give or withhold his
election in this State, or by way of reward
voted or withheld his vote, he shall be sub-
penalties of this act.
this act shall take effect immediately after
hereof.

CHAPTER 513.

AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 97, TITLE XVI, OF THE ^{Passed Mar.}
STATUTES, "OF PRIVATE AND SEVERAL OYSTER" ^{1, 1864.}

by the General Assembly as follows :

For the uniform and more efficient ad- ^{Commission-}
of the provisions of law relating to the ^{er to be ap-}
several oyster fisheries," there shall be ^{pointed.}
commissioner of shell fisheries, who shall be
by the General Assembly at its January session,
hold his office for the term of five years.
The commissioner shall have and exercise all the
powers and duties conferred upon the "Com-
missioner of shell fisheries," in Chapter 97 of the Re-
vised Statutes, and the several acts in amendment

It shall be the duty of said commissioner to ^{his duties.}
keep a record of all his proceedings, and cause all
jurors to be properly bound for their pre-
duty, and shall annually report to the General

Assembly the number of oyster beds and residence of each lease-holder, the quantity of oysters on each bed and the quantity taken therefrom, of fees by him received for his services, statistics, information and recommendations the commissioner shall deem expedient. Provided, that said commissioner shall continue in office, be a lessee of a bed directly or indirectly interested in the product, income or profits thereof by any person.

Fees.

Term of lease.

SEC. 3. The commissioner of oyster lease in the name of the State, and seal as such commissioner, to any person an inhabitant of this State, and for a term not exceeding ten years nor on any piece of land covered by tide water as a private and several oyster fishery of oysters, upon such terms and conditions importing and planting of oysters and such rent reserved to the State, in dollars for each and every acre of ground proportioned to the value of such ground, said commissioner shall deem just, taking into account the quantity of oysters on the terms of the lease the lessee shall be allowed to plant thereon. Such rent shall be paid to the General Treasurer. Provided, that

Annual rent.

the satisfaction of said commissioner, in the prevalence of star fish, or from any sufficient cause beyond the control of the rent of any such oyster bed, or if increased or abated, said commissioner shall have authority to remit or abate so much of the rent for such time as he shall deem

Beds excepted.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the Commissioners to lease the ground, or oyster beds lying on the north channel of Providence river, to the West Bed, Sabin's Point Bed, Cove Bridge Bed, Long Bed, East Bed, Green Jack Bed, Watchemoket Bed, the Bed inside

ing on the west side of the channel
Beds, Marsh Island Beds, Pawtuxet
between Long Neck and Marsh
eck flats, the Bed on south end of
ield's Point Bed above said Point,
Ving Knoll off Great Rock.

ommissioner lease any portion of the ^{Other excep-}
de water lying north of Kelley's
or any portion of the land covered
a of Tongue Point, in Barrington
of Seekonk river; nor Quicksand
pton; Point Judith Ponds, in South
several Ponds in Tiverton, Charles-
ham.

se-holder of each and every bed ^{Returns}
d several oyster fishery, in any of ^{when made.}
r tide water in this State, shall dur-
ecember in each and every year,
r oath to the commissioner of shell
le quantity of oysters planted on
the place from which said oysters
and also the quantity of oysters
and every bed. And upon failure
lease-holder to make such return
f December, as aforesaid, he shall
e State the sum of not less than
twenty dollars, for each and every
the same to be recovered by the
action of debt, for the benefit of the
wever, that if it shall appear to the
commissioner that said failure to
ccurred by reason of the prevalence
some other good cause beyond the ^{Of forfeit-}
e, such forfeiture shall not be de- ^{ures.}
ase in which a failure to plant as
occurred, and a forfeiture shall not
the said commissioner shall make
e and of the reason why the same
d shall include the same in his an-
General Assembly.

r of Shell Fisheries is hereby au-
ered to administer an oath to any
no may be examined touc hing any

Commissioner may administer oaths.

matter before such commissioners provisions of this act, be required under oath to said commissioners. said commissioners shall not be administering an oath as aforesaid.

Quantity to be planted.

SEC. 5. If any lease-holder of general oyster bed, shall not plant hundred bushels of oysters for each him leased, in and during each year which such bed shall be so leased, failure, forfeit his lease thereof, and shall declare such lease forfeited, and authority to lease such bed, being a domiciled inhabitant of this State.

Inhabitants of other States not to be benefited.

SEC. 6. If any inhabitant of this State, shall at any time hold the right directly for the benefit of any person in this State, and domiciled therein, to lease or beds, with all the oysters thereon, and the commissioner shall have authority to lease the same at public auction.

No one to hold more than ten acres.

SEC. 7. No one person shall hold more than ten acres of land so covered with water as to be used for oystering, as aforesaid.

Digging of clams and quahogs.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act construed to prevent any citizen of this State from digging for clams or quahogs on the shores of this State.

No prosecution within 3 months for taking oysters from certain beds.

SEC. 9. From and after three months of this act, no criminal prosecution for taking oysters from ground which were free and common oystering places, to wit: West Bed, Middle Bed, Bull Run Bed, Field's Point, Island and Rock Island, until the expiration of the said beds shall have been commenced by civil actions at law, and that it shall be no defense to any criminal prosecution hereafter for taking of oysters from any of the said beds in this State to show that the lands from which the oysters were taken have been leased to

directly for a person residing with-

and parts of acts inconsistent here-
 ealed, but nothing in this act con-
 rned so as in any manner to affect
 xisting lease of any portion of the
 tide waters of this State, outstand-
 e passage of this act; but no new
 and no existing lease renewed, of
 ponds enumerated in the third sec-

Not to affect
 outstanding
 leases.

shall take effect from and after its

CHAPTER 514.

AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REG-
 PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF
 BLY.

Passed Mar.
 26, 1864.

General Assembly as follows:

Governor is hereby authorized to
 regulations as he may prescribe,
 olled militia, independently of the
 s, as may voluntarily enlist in the
 e as a part of the active militia
 ed the number of three thousand

Of enrolled
 militia.

r sixty enrolled persons, not elect-
 rtered companies, shall associate
 for the performance of military
 is empowered to issue a general
 id persons to organize themselves
 s, assume a name and elect officers
 act.

Of charter-
 ed compa-
 nies.

er ten companies shall be thus
 ed, the Governor shall proceed to
 a regiment, if conveniently situ-
 se; *provided, however*, that if said
 ot thus be conveniently situated,
 may organize them into battalions,
 to exceed five companies each.

Of regiments

Said regiments and battalions shall be organized as a brigade as the Governor may order.

When companies may be disbanded

SEC. 4. Whenever any company organized under this act shall number less than five hundred men, it is authorized to disband it, and the arms, equipments, uniforms and accoutrements furnished by the State.

Of officers.

SEC. 5. Each regiment, battalion or company of troops, in the various arms of the service, as organized according to the provisions of this act, shall have the same number and grade of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. All officers in the respects be organized in the same manner as in the same arm of the service are, and may be officered and organized in the same manner as in the United States.

Field officers how elected.

SEC. 6. Field officers of regiments, battalions and companies shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and lieutenants of the companies of the regiments or battalions.

Company officers, how elected.

SEC. 7. Captains and lieutenants of companies shall be elected by the written votes of the sergeants, corporals, and privates of the regiments or battalions.

Regimental staff, how appointed.

SEC. 8. The officers and non-commissioned officers composing the regimental staff shall be appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment to which they are attached. Non-commissioned officers of companies shall be appointed by the commanding officer of their respective companies.

Election for company officers when held.

SEC. 9. Elections for the purpose of electing company officers shall be held on the second Monday of May, at the headquarters of each company, notice, in writing, being given of the election to the clerk of the company to each member of the company. Each officer shall be separately voted for, and the officer who receives a majority of the votes of the electors present at such meeting shall be elected, and the presiding officer shall inform him of his election, and make known the result to the commanding officer of the regiment to which such company is attached.

SEC. 10. Elections for the purpose of electing field officers of the several regiments

s and lieutenants of the several companies of each regiment, on the 1st Monday of January. Notice, in writing, for one week, of such election shall be given by the adjutant to each company. Each officer shall be separately voted for by the person who receives a majority of the votes of the electors present at such meeting shall be elected, and the presiding officer shall certify of his election, and make return to the brigadier general, or other officer in command of the brigade to which the regiment is attached.

At all meetings for the election of officers, ^{Presiding officers,} other than one of the then incumbents of the offices to be filled, shall be chosen to pre-

pare the returns of all officers elected made to companies or battalions, shall be reported to the brigadier general, or person in command of the brigade, who shall forthwith certify of his election, and make return to the adjutant general.

The commanding officer of each company shall, by warrant, appoint a clerk of the company, who shall keep a record of the proceedings at all meetings of the company, and shall certify all returns to the adjutant general.

The board of aldermen of the several towns, and the town councils of the several towns, shall cause to be kept a record of the active militia organized, and the act to which this act is in conformity, in the limits of their respective towns and cities, in suitable armories or places of deposit for the equipments and equipage furnished to the militia by the State, as in the opinion of said board or town council is necessary.

They shall annually, in the month of December, make a return to the office of the quartermaster of the State, of the armories, verified by the oath or affirmation of two of their respective bodies, showing the number of armories in their respective towns or cities, and the number of each company occupying the same; and stating that such armory necessary for the use of

th of September or October, and
ce, for each regiment, battalion, or
y, to assemble for the purpose of
disciplined and improved in martial

be the duty of each brigadier gen-<sup>Of brigade
reviews.</sup>
t each regimental training through-
spect and review the same, and in-
evolutions; and to enable him so
eneral order, arrange the times for
ne different regiments so as to per-

non-commissioned officer who shall<sup>Non com-
missioned
officers re-
turns.</sup>
make any return required of him,
ho shall neglect to keep a complete
y to which he belongs, if it is his
have his warrant revoked, and shall
exceeding ten dollars.

on-commissioned officer or private<sup>Fine of non-
commission-
ed officers,</sup>
refuse to appear at any company
ng, as provided in sections 18 and
perform any other parade, escort
legally required so to do, shall be
two nor more than five dollars.

finer incurred under the provisions
next preceding, the commanding
any, shall within five days after the
eurred, notify the delinquent of the
to which he has made himself liable,
ent shall fail to excuse himself to
the commanding officer within five
ce is given, then the commanding<sup>Of fines, how
collected.</sup>
is warrant and deliver it into the
f, his deputy, or any town sergeant
town or county in which such delin-
are hereby required to execute the
t may be levied on the goods and
nquent, and for want thereof, upon
case the officer shall commit him to
pt until such fine with lawful fees
vice and jail fees be paid, not exceed-
iod of ten days.

ver any dispute shall arise respect-

Disputes as to rank, how settled.

ing the relative rank of the officers of the companies and of the regiments, companies organized under this act, shall be decided by the brigadier general to which the companies, battalions, have been assigned.

Provisions of this act, how applied.

SEC. 25. The provisions of the act are in addition, not inconsistent with this act, shall be applied to the companies and regiments raised and organized

CHAPTER 51

Passed Mar. 26, 1864.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE

It is enacted by the General Assembly

Of the enrollment.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the several towns, and of the several cities, annually to cause to be made a list or roll of all persons living within the limits, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, liable to be enrolled by the laws of this State, and not exempted from the present duty, arranged alphabetically, and on the first Monday of October of each year, to be put in the hands of the clerk of the towns or cities; and it shall be the duty of the clerk to record such list or roll in a book to be kept for that purpose; and the provisions of the present enrollment provided for by this act, shall be the present enrollment is adopted, and the present enrollment of the militia of this State.

Annual returns when to be made.

SECTION 2. The annual returns of the militia, when rolled, shall be transmitted in January to the clerk of the respective towns or cities, and the clerk of the town or city is situated, who shall be a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall submit, on or before the fifteenth day of January, copies of such rolls certified

General, who shall record the same in a book kept by him for that purpose.

Old Militia
Act revived.

3. Title XXXIV. of the Revised Statutes, except the first and second sections of chapter 231, and also all acts in addition to and in amendment of said title, is hereby revived, and declared to be in force: *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to restore to office any officer heretofore removed under the provisions of said title.

4. Title XXXVI. "Of the Militia," entitled "An Act to repeal title XXXIV. of the Revised Statutes, and to provide for the better organization of the Militia of the State," passed at the special session of the General Assembly, held in Providence, August, 1862, is hereby repealed: *provided* that the repeal thereof shall not invalidate the elections made by any chartered company under its charter.

Militia law of
August 1862,
repealed.

5. All persons who have received from the Quartermaster General any arms, equipments, camp baggage, batteries, harness implements, battery wagons, laboratory and ordnance stores or other property of the State, or deposited with the State by the United States, shall return the same to the Quartermaster General upon his demand therefor, and until the return thereof, shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same; and for any injury or damage to the same, resulting by the negligence or default of any person receiving the same, or for any neglect or refusal on the part of such person to return the same upon demand of the Quartermaster General therefor, compensation may be obtained by the Quartermaster General in an action of the case or trespass on the part of the State, which it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to bring against such person.

Arms and
equipments
to be return-
ed to the
Quartermas-
ter.

6. All persons who have received from the Adjutant General any books of tactics or other military books of the State, or deposited with the State by the United States, shall return the same to the Adjutant General upon his demand therefor, and for the refusal or neglect of any person to return the same, upon demand, compensation may be obtained by the Adjutant General, in an action of the case, which

Military
books to be
returned.

Penalty for
refusal.

it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General, against such person.

Penalty for refusal to deliver up arms.

SEC. 7. If any person, whether militia or not, who has received arms or military stores of the State by the United States, from whom the same were committed to the Adjutant-General, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the person from whom he received them, upon demand therefor, the person so offending shall forfeit five times the value of the arms so detained.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of the act heretofore passed, the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 5

Passed Mar.
24, 1864.

AN ACT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
PAWTUCKET TURNPIKE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

Grade.

SECTION 1. The Providence and Pawtucket Falls Railroad Company are hereby authorized, in the direction of the commissioners of the Public Works, to reduce, by necessary excavation, that part of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike between the following named points, as described as follows, viz: beginning at the crosses said turnpike north of the Providence River, northerly at an ascending grade of one hundred feet, seventeen hundred and thirty feet to the highest point of said new grade, and thence at a descending grade of two feet to a point nine hundred and seventy-five feet from the file of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike hill between the toll gate and Pawtucket Falls, the grade proposed for the reducing thereof, by Act 8, A. D. 1864, by S. B. Cushing. The work shall be completed in the month of

ions within ninety days from the time of
e of this act by the railroad company.

e traveled part of said road when reduc-<sup>Width of
road.</sup>
le aforesaid, shall at no point be less than
in width; and the excavations shall be
slope at the sides of not less than forty-
from the perpendicular. And said com-
construct such culverts, and finish the surface
n such manner, with such material, and
h as said commissioners shall approve.
l bed, when finished by said company,
respects in as good condition as the same

lliam Grosvenor, Samuel B. Cushing and<sup>Commission-
ers.</sup>
said turnpike are hereby appointed com-
o superintend the reduction of said
grade aforesaid. Said commissioners
thorized to cause the surface of the earth
ed outside of the limits of said turnpike
their judgment it shall be necessary or ex-
der to give the proper width to the travel-
he proper slope to the sides. They shall<sup>Shall report
to the Gen-
eral Assem-
bly.</sup>
actual expense to said company of exe-
rk aforesaid, and when the same is com-
nake report thereof, and of said expense,
l Assembly.

e sum so expended by said railroad com-<sup>Sum expend-
ed, how re-
ceived by the
State.</sup>
rted by the commissioners, shall be deem-
by the State as payment in advance of,
tation for, the annual payment required
made by section 3 of an act entitled "An
the Providence, Pawtucket and Central
Company to lay a track over and along
ce and Pawtucket turnpike road, and to
reon," passed at the May session of the
nbly, A. D. 1863, for a term of time, not
wever, twenty years, during which, such
nts at the rate of five hundred dollars a
d at the present value thereof, shall be
the sum so expended. And said rail-
shall be allowed, during said term, with-
payment therefor, to use said turnpike

for the purposes and in the manner
act above referred to.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect
company shall accept the same,
thereof in the office of the Secretary.

State, when
not liable.

SEC. 6. The State shall not be
the expenses incurred by said rail-
road in introducing the said turnpike to the
this act, if at any time the said turnpike
a free and public highway.

CHAPTER 51

Passed Mar.
15, 1864.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XVII,
REVISED STATUTES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

Hay and
straw to be
weighed

SECTION 1. Before any hay or
bundles shall be delivered to any
State, the same shall be weighed by a
weigher, and the tare for wood
about the said bundles, as nearly as
without unbinding the same, shall be
from, and the gross weight of said
tare ascertained as aforesaid, and the
hay or straw therein, shall, in legible
initials of the weigher, be marked on
wood attached to each bundle of said

Tare deduct-
ed.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall pass
bundle of hay, any wet or damaged
material, or hay of an inferior quality
ly appears upon the outside of the
knowingly offers for sale, or sells the same
merchantable, in which there is contained
damaged or inferior hay or other material
deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall pass
hay, coal, straw or other commodities
greater quantity than is actually
delivered to the purchaser thereof, shall be
guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fine.

SEC. 4. Any person violating a

all upon conviction be fined not exceeding dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding . But nothing contained in the first section shall be construed to apply to the sale of raw sold by the producer thereof for consumption not to be re-sold, nor to prevent the purchase of commodities by a standard weight expressly provided for by the parties.

CHAPTER 518.

ADDITION TO CHAPTER 187, TITLE XXVII, OF THE Passed March 14, 1864.
STATUTES, "OF VIEWS, WITNESSES, DEPOSITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS."
CE."

by the General Assembly as follows :

No person shall be deemed an incompetent witness because of his conviction of any crime or sentence to imprisonment therefor, but shall be permitted to testify like any other witness, except that his conviction or sentence may be shown to effect his

incompetency in a criminal prosecution. Of respondents.
No person shall be deemed incompetent to testify at law, for libel, nuisance, simple assault and battery, or for the violation of any city ordinance, offering himself as a witness, or being called as a witness, but shall be excluded from testifying because he is incompetent.

In the trial of all civil causes except perjury, the husband and wife of either party shall not be deemed competent witnesses, and if both are present, neither shall be deemed competent witnesses, provided neither shall be heard to give any testimony which would criminate the other, or to disclose any communication made to him or her by the other during the trial.

The parties to suits in equity shall give testimony by deposition, except in the trial of perjury, provided that either party may summon a witness to testify in open court, or may compel him to so testify. In all actions at law, the

depositions of parties may be in the same manner as the depositions

Conceded documents.

SEC. 5. Upon the application proceeding in law or equity, in any Court or Court of Common Pleas, such party of his knowledge or opinion, to the production of which, for the purpose of discovery or otherwise, he has or power of the opposite party, in any court, or any judge thereof, to the production of which, against whom such application is made, is a body corporate, that some one of the members of such body corporate, shall, on or before the day specified in said order, answer on affidavit or affirmation, under oath or solemnity, that he or they has or have the power relating to the matters in dispute, and that they knows or know as to the facts in dispute, and whether he or they are in, and whether he or they (and if so, on what grounds,) to the production of which, as are in his or their possession or control, and that, on such affidavit being made, the court shall require the production of such documents, and shall compel the party having the same, to allow the applicant to examine, if necessary, to take examined copies, and may make such further order thereon as the court may think fit.

Enforcement of decrees.

SEC. 6. Any order or decree made in pursuance of the last preceding section, may be enforced by any judge making the same, in the same manner as if it were an order or decree entered in any court.

SEC. 7. It shall not be necessary for any attesting witness any instrument to which attestation is not requisite; and the same may be proved by admission or otherwise, if there has been no attesting witness thereto.

SEC. 8. Comparison of a disputed writing proved to the satisfaction of the court to be genuine, shall be permitted to be made, and such writings and the evidence taken respecting the same, may be submitted to a jury, as evidence of the genuineness of the writing in dispute.

acts and parts of acts inconsistent hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 519.

AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 464, OF THE STATUTES, Passed Mar. 28, 1864.
AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF
CHAPTER 12, OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF
OF THE STATE."

by the General Assembly as follows :

Section 2, of said Chapter 464, is hereby

CHAPTER 520.

AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 3, OF THE REVISED Passed Mar. 28, 1864.
OF THE PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF
RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

by the General Assembly as follows :

Any person who shall seasonably publish, in any public place, to the satisfaction of the Publication of laws, proclamations, &c.
daily and semi-weekly, and in all other
published by him in this State, all the pub-
lishes and all proclamations issued by the
shall annually deliver to the cabinet
Rhode Island Historical Society for the
dict, a copy half bound, of the series of
the newspaper so published by him, shall
or sixty dollars annually.

Any person who shall publish as aforesaid
resolves and proclamations in a daily, semi-
weekly newspaper published by him in this
shall annually deliver a copy half bound, of
published, to said cabinet keeper, shall be
fifty dollars annually.

Sections seven and eight of said chapter
repealed.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Transfer of
turnpike and
bridges.

SECTION 1. Any turnpike corporation or toll bridge corporation shall have power and authority to transfer and convey, for a public highway, to any town in or through which the turnpike road or toll-bridge or any part thereof of such corporation passes all the right, title and interest of such corporations in and to such turnpike road or toll-bridge within such town, and to the franchise thereof, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the corporation and the town council of such town; and any compensation or damages to be paid therefor to said corporation by said town, shall be paid out of the town treasury of such town; and the amount so received by any such corporation shall be first applied to the payment of any debts of such corporation.

SEC. 2. When a transfer and conveyance of any turnpike road or toll-bridge or any part thereof shall be made as aforesaid, the rights, privileges, duties and obligations of such corporations, so far as they relate to the part of the road or toll-bridge conveyed shall cease; and from thenceforth said road or toll-bridge or any part thereof as aforesaid, shall and may be established and used as a public highway of such town with all the rights and privileges, duties and obligations appertaining to highways therein.

SEC. 3. The town council shall cause notice to be given to all known parties owning land through which said turnpike road or toll-bridge passes in said town, to appear before them if they shall see cause, and be heard for or against accepting the conveyance of such turnpike road or toll-bridge for a public highway by the town; personal notice shall be given to parties residing in said town, and notice to parties residing out of the town, or without the State, shall be given in such manner as said town council shall direct; but notice may be dispensed with to the owners of said

who shall signify in writing their assent and approval of such conveyance.

CHAPTER 522.

IN RELATION TO THE APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES Passed Mar. 14, 1864.
ENABLING TRUSTEES TO POSSESS THEMSELVES OF
ESTATES.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In any case where trustees are created Trustees created by will. or other instrument creating a trust to be executed by trustees, and no provision shall be made for the appointment of such trustees, or for the appointment of new trustees in case of the removal, death, resignation, declination or inability to serve of those named as aforesaid, the Supreme Court upon proceedings commenced by any person interested in the execution of the trust by petition in equity, setting forth the facts, may exercise all such powers and enter all decrees and orders interlocutory and final, in relation to the removal or appointment of trustees or new trustees as the said court could pass; and the court may do all things in relation to trustees upon such petition with the proper parties before them, that it could do in a proper bill in chancery, filed for that purpose. And upon the filing of such petition a citation, signed by the clerk and under the seal of said court, shall be issued, which shall be served within or without the limits of this State, in such manner as is now provided for the service of summonses, or in such other manner as the Supreme Court shall prescribe by general order, or special order. And whenever the parties creating a trust shall nominate to the Court for appointment, a trustee who is otherwise qualified, it shall be no objection to his appointment that he is benefited by the trust, if he is interested in the said trust."

SECTION 2. In all cases where trustees shall have been Trustees appointed by courts. appointed under any instrument creating a trust, by the court of competent jurisdiction, the decree of said court shall vest the legal title to the property devised, bequeathed, or conveyed in trust, absolutely in said

new trustees for the purposes of
veyances shall be required to be
er trustee or trustees or his or th
representatives, or by the *cestuis qu*
representatives, or any other parties, f
ing said legal title in said new t
real estate shall constitute any
property a certified copy of the
appointing trustees under the s
ing the same, shall be recorded in
estate lies ; and in case personal
said trust property or any port
the decree of the court, similarly
corded in the town where the tri

CHAPTER 5

Passed Mar. 26, 1864. AN ACT TO PREVENT THE INTRO
TION OF INFECTIOUS OR CONTAG
THE NEAT CATTLE AND OTHER AN

It is enacted by the General Asse

SECTION 1. Any person know
this State any neat cattle or ot
with any infectious or contagious
knowingly expose such cattle or
cattle and animals not infected w
upon conviction pay a fine of no
dred and not exceeding five hund

Penalties.

Sec. 2. The town councils of
hereby authorized to pass such o
think proper to prevent the spre
tagious diseases among cattle and
their respective towns, and to p
the violations thereof not exceed
any one offence.

IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 326, OF THE STATUTES, Passed Mar.
 LED. "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 82, TITLE^{26, 1864.}
 F THE REVISED STATUTES, OF DOGS."

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

1. Every owner or keeper of a dog shall^{Dogs to be registered.}
 y, on or before the last day of April, cause to be
 ed, numbered, described and licensed from the
 y of the ensuing June, in the office of the clerk
 y or town wherein he resides ; and shall cause
 ar a collar around its neck, distinctly marked
 owner's name, and with its registered number,
 ll pay to such clerk for such license one dollar
 een cents for a male dog, and five dollars and
 cents for a female dog.

2. Any owner of a dog may at any time before^{Fee.}
 t day of June, in any year, have such dog
 as aforesaid upon paying to such clerk two dol-
 l fifteen cents for a male dog, and six dollars
 een cents for a female dog, but such license shall
 mpt him from any penalty or complaint made
 the issuing of such license.

3. The clerk shall issue the license, and receive^{License.}
 ey therefor, and pay the same into the treasury
 own or city, retaining therefrom for his own use
 cents for each license ; and the treasurer shall
 separate account of all sums received and paid
 him under the provisions of this act.

4. Each town or city council shall annually, on^{List of dogs to be made.}
 re the last day of April, appoint some suitable
 or persons, who shall be sworn to the faithful
 ge of their duty, to ascertain and make a list of
 ers or keepers of dogs in such town or city,
 urn such list to the clerk on or before the last
 May, and shall receive for such services from
 asurer fifteen cents for each dog so listed, and
 k shall within one week thereafter furnish to
 such persons a list of all dogs licensed for the
 year, and another list of those not licensed,
 he name of the owner or keeper thereof, and
 so post said list in at least three public places in

the town or city, or publish the same in such manner as the town or city council may direct.

Fine.

SEC. 5. Whoever keeps a dog contrary to the provisions of this act shall be fined ten dollars, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and one-half thereof to the use of the town or city wherein such dog is kept. And it shall be the duty of such person or persons so appointed to make complaint on or before the first day of July, in each year, and to prosecute the same to final judgment against every person keeping any dog contrary to the provisions of this act, and named in said list of those owning or keeping dogs not licensed, excepting only those against whom the council may direct that no complaint shall be made on account of their removal from the place, or other cause.

Complaint.

Dogs going at large.

SEC. 6. Any person may, and it shall be the duty of every such person so appointed, and of every police officer and constable to kill or destroy, or cause to be killed or destroyed all dogs going at large, and not licensed and collared according to law, and for each dog so killed, destroyed and buried, he shall be entitled to receive from the town or city treasurer the sum of one dollar.

Collars.

SEC. 7. Whoever wrongfully removes the collar from the neck of a dog lawfully registered and collared, or steals a dog so registered and collared, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sheep and lambs.

SEC. 8. The owner of any sheep or lamb suffering loss by reason of the worrying, maiming or killing thereof by any dog, may, within thirty days after such loss shall come to his knowledge, present to the board of aldermen of the city or town council of the town wherein the damage is done, proof thereof, and thereupon the board of aldermen of such city or the town council of such town shall draw an order in favor of such owner, upon the treasurer of such city or town for the amount of such loss. The treasurer shall register all such orders at the time of their delivery to such owner, and shall annually on the first day of June, pay all such orders in full, if the gross amount then received by such city or town under the provisions of this act, after deducting all sums previously paid out

such provisions, is sufficient therefor, otherwise the treasurer shall divide such amount, after deducting the same, *pro-rata* among said orders, and the payment hereof shall be in full discharge of such orders.

9. Upon drawing an order as provided in the preceding section, the city or town may recover of the keeper or owner of any dog or dogs concerned in doing the damage, the full amount of the damage done, in an action of the case to be brought by the city or town treasurer.

10. If the person injured shall avail himself of the provisions of the 8th section of this act, he shall be entitled to maintain a suit for the damages sustained by the owner or keeper of the dog.

11. No new license for the then current year shall be required upon the removal of any registered dog to any other town or city, unless the same be required by some by-law or ordinance of such town or city.

12. The city council of any city, and the town council of any town may make such ordinances concerning dogs in their respective cities and towns, not inconsistent with law, as they shall deem expedient, to be enforced by the destruction of the animal, or by paying penalties, not exceeding five dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, or by complaint and warrant; or by such use as such city council or town council may prescribe, they may also impose such yearly tax, in addition to the tax provided by this act, upon every owner or keeper of a dog, for every dog so owned and kept as they shall judge proper; and make such additional laws and regulations to prevent damage being done to cattle, sheep and lambs, as they may deem necessary.

13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; but the provisions in this act shall be so construed as to repeal ordinances concerning dogs not inconsistent with the provisions of this act which have heretofore been enacted by the town councils of the several towns, or the city councils of any cities.

Passed Mar. 26, 1864. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXVI, CHAPTER 181, OF THE REVISED STATUTES "OF ATTACHMENTS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Attachment
of goods.

SECTION 1. Whenever any action shall be commenced by the attachment of the goods or chattels, or the rights or credit or real estate of a defendant, if such defendant have any last and usual place of abode within this State, the plaintiff shall cause the said defendant to be notified of the pendency of the said action, by causing him to be served with a copy of the said writ, either in person or by leaving the same at his last and usual abode, at any time before twenty days next preceding the return day thereof and if the said defendant shall have no last and usual place of abode within this State, the plaintiff shall at the return time thereof, suggest the fact to the Court, to which such writ is returnable, and the Court shall thereupon order the plaintiff to notify the defendant, either in person or by sending him a notice thereof through the mail, or shall

Notification.

Services of
execution.

SEC. 2. Whenever any execution shall be served by levying the same upon the real estate of the person named as defendant therein, the officer making service thereof shall, in addition to the notice now provided by law, to be given of the said levy, serve a copy of such execution with his doings thereon, upon the said defendant in person, or by leaving the same at his last and usual place of abode, if he may be found, or shall have any last and usual place of abode within this State.

CHAPTER 526.

IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 230, OF SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS. Passed Mar. 26, 1864.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual salary of the presiding Justice of the Court of Magistrates in the village of Pocket, shall be six hundred dollars.

2. This act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

CHAPTER 527.

IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 229 TITLE XXXIII. OF COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS. Passed Mar. 26, 1864.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual salary of the Commissioner of Fisheries shall be four hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 528.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY. Passed Mar. 26, 1864.

acted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of April, 1865, and to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned.

FOR SALARIES.

For the Governor, one thousand dollars.

For the Lieutenant Governor, two hundred and fifty

8.

To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, five hundred dollars; and to each Justice, eighteen hundred dollars.

To the Secretary of State, one thousand dollars.

To the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

To the General Treasurer, eight hundred dollars.

To the State Auditor, one thousand dollars.

To the State Insurance Commissioner, five hundred dollars.

To the Reporter of the Decisions of the Court, five hundred dollars.

To the Commissioner of Public Lands, five hundred dollars.

To the Justices of the Court of Appeals, in the city of Providence, twenty-six hundred dollars each.

To the Justices of the Court of Appeals, in the city of Newport, one thousand dollars each.

To the Justices of the Court of Appeals, in the village of Woonsocket, one thousand dollars each.

To the Clerks of the Supreme Court, in the County of Providence, five hundred dollars each.

To the Clerks of the Supreme Court, in the County of Newport, five hundred dollars each.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

For the pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, eight thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the General Assembly, including the pay of its clerks and officers, four thousand dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES

For the maintenance of Courts, including the salaries of clerks, except the clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Providence, Jurors, Justices of the Peace, with other expenses authorized by law, five thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

Public Schools, fifty thousand dollars; and the
Commissioner of Public Schools is hereby directed to
expend the same in the manner provided by law.

For the amount appropriated, the General Treasurer
is directed to pay fifteen thousand dollars on and after
the first day of July, and the remainder on and after
the first day of December.

For the Normal School, twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDANT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor, at the Butler
and other curative hospitals, and for the sup-
port and education of deaf and dumb, idiotic, and
other persons, as authorized by existing laws, seventeen
thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

For the support of persons confined in jail, and the fees of
attorneys, twenty-five hundred dollars.

For the support of juvenile offenders sentenced to
the Reformatory Reform School, twelve thousand dol-
lars.

FOR MILITARY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For the support of the militia, ten
thousand dollars.

FOR PRINTING.

For the publishing of the laws, printing the schedules, the
annual report of the Commissioner of Public Schools,
the annual report upon the registration of births, mar-
riages and deaths, all printing ordered by the General
Court, and such other printing as may be required
in the office of the Secretary of State and other public
offices, fifty-five hundred dollars.

COURT HOUSES AND

For the repairs of Court House
dred dollars.

FOR FUEL AND GAS

For fuel and gas for the several
Jails, and the public offices, the
certified by the sheriffs of the
thousand dollars.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

For pay of Railroad Commis
dollars.

FOR ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT

To pay drafts on the Treasurer,
ernor, five hundred dollars.

FOR RENTS, ETC.

To pay rents of public offices
trates' Courts, fourteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of Narragansett
enty-five dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

To pay appropriations made by
bly, and such other objects and cl
fied in this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the Seventh Volume of the
preme Court, thirteen hundred and

SOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

SOLUTION providing for the collection of materials *No. 1.*
History of the part taken by Rhode Island in
suppressing the Southern Rebellion.

Whereas, it is desirable and expedient that the State
of Rhode Island should take early steps to collect and
preserve for future generations, a full and accurate ac-
count of the sacrifices she has made, and of the expen-
se she has incurred in supporting the government of
the United States, in its efforts to suppress the present
rebellion;

And whereas, it is due to the soldiers and others
who have gone forth to the field, or otherwise labored
in the cause of their country, that proper notices
be preserved of their individual efforts; it is
therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized
to collect and preserve, with a view to its future pub-
lication, an authentic sketch of every officer from this
State who has served or who may hereafter serve in
the armies of the United States, whether in the Rhode
Island regiments of volunteers, the regiments of other
States, or in the regular army during the present re-
bellion; also sketches of officers from this State who
served in the United States Navy; also the names
of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the
Rhode Island regiments.

Resolved, That the Secretary directed to procure an accurate record of every Rhode Island regiment of artillery which has served in the particulars of their organization in the field and of any incidents connected with their preservation.

Resolved, That the Secretary directed to procure full and accurate accounts of the voluntary contributions made by the towns, societies and by individuals in support of the rebellion; to ascertain the amounts paid for bounties, for the support of soldiers, for the expenses of the equipment of troops, for the sick and wounded, and all other expenses directly or indirectly connected with the war.

Resolved, That the Secretary report from time to time to the General Assembly the progress made in carrying out these resolutions.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars and the same is hereby appropriated to the disposal of the Governor, to be used in carrying out the foregoing resolutions, and may be drawn by him on the General Treasury moneys in the Treasury, unappropriated.

No. 2. RESOLUTION for the distribution of the various volumes of the Colonial Records.

Resolved, That the ninth volume of the Records of Rhode Island be distributed to the several States, as follows:

One copy to each State and Territory; one copy to each of the several towns in the State; one copy to each of the Judges and Clerks of the several courts; one copy to each of the general officers of the militia; one copy to each of the Public Institutions; one copy to each of the Public Schools; one copy to the Rhode Island Historical Society; one copy to the Newport Historical Society; ten

State; one copy to each of the members of the General Assembly; and one copy to each of the Historical Societies, Colleges and other public libraries and literary institutions in other states and in foreign countries, as provided for in the resolution for the distribution of previous volumes.

Resolved, That the previous volumes of the Colonial History be given by the Secretary of State to such members of the present General Assembly as had not before received them from the State.

Resolution approving the administration of Abraham No. 3.
Lincoln.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in the midst of the great trials of a gigantic civil war begun for no other purpose but the extension and perpetuation of domestic slavery—has administered the national government with a *wisdom*, a *patriotism* and an *integrity*, which have commanded the highest respect and confidence of the American people; and,

Whereas, in the present unhappy condition of the country, the election of a President ought, so far as possible, to be divorced from party strifes and passions and to be conducted with paramount reference to the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the National Union. It is, therefore,

Resolved, That regarding, as we do, the administration of President Lincoln as reflecting to an unusual degree the sentiments of the American people; and that his leading measures to have been eminently wise and demanded by the necessities of the country; especially being sincerely desirous to discourage party animosities and contentions in this time of national perils, we earnestly recommend to the people of the United States, that, disregarding secondary issues and looking only to the ultimate good of the Union and the Constitution, they unite in one accord in re-electing *Abraham Lincoln* for a second presidential term.

No. 4. RESOLUTION of thanks to Brigadier
Duffie.

Whereas, It is becoming and proper to recognize the services of those foreigners who assisted in doing honor to the State in the suppression of the present rebellion.

And, whereas, Brigadier General Duffie, being of foreign birth and owing allegiance to the government of the United States, entered into the service of the Republic at the outbreak of the war, was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry in July, 1862; and faithfully performed the duties of that position till his promotion.

Therefore, Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly be presented to Brigadier General Duffie, for the distinguished bravery and gallantry which he manifested while in the service of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry in camp and the field.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Assembly furnish General Duffie with a copy of this Preamble and Resolution.

No. 5. RESOLUTION to pay the salaries of the
Quartermaster General and Paymaster General
December 31, 1864.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer pay to the order of the Adjutant General the sum of ten hundred dollars; to the order of the Quartermaster General the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and to the Paymaster General the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents in quarterly payments for their salaries for the year ending December 31, 1864; and to the Paymaster General the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents for their salaries for the year ending March 1, 1863, to January 1, 1864.

The Adjutant General may have a clerk, the Quartermaster General

and the Paymaster General one assistant or each to be paid a salary not exceeding five hundred per annum.

Resolution inviting General Burnside to visit the General Assembly to hear Colonel Taylor, of East Tennessee. No. 6.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform Major General Ambrose E. Burnside the people of Rhode Island regard which the people of Rhode Island toward him, for his distinguished services in the field; and to invite him to be present Monday, February 16th, on the occasion of Colonel Taylor's address before the General Assembly.

Resolution directing the removal of spiles near Starvation Island. No. 7.

Resolved and resolved, That George W. Saunders be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be removed as soon as practicable the "spiles" near Starvation Island in Providence River, placed there by the Commissioners of shell fisheries for mooring the watch

the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw money on the General Treasurer, in favor of said officers for the expenses of the same, provided the expenses of the same shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Resolution providing for repairs on Bristol County Court House. No. 8.

Resolved, That the sheriff of Bristol County under the direction of Samuel W. Church be and are hereby authorized to cause to be made certain repairs in his Court House, upon the roof of the Court House in Bristol County; at an expense not exceeding three hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Resolved, That the State Auditor is hereby authorized

ized to draw his order upon the C
such amount not exceeding said s

- No. 9. RESOLUTION directing the Commis
eries to take charge of, and

Voted and Resolved, That the C
Fisheries be and he hereby is aut
to take charge of the watch be
State ; and cause the same to be
future use.

And the State Auditor is here
his order on the General Treas
Commissioner for the expenses o
the expenses shall not exceed one

- No. 10. RESOLUTION for editing and printing
Rhode Island Convention to a
of the United States.

Resolved, That His Excellency
he hereby is authorized to employ
edit the Journals of the Rhode I
the adoption of the Constitution
also the proceedings of the towns
cation of the Constitution, and o
therewith ; and that when comp
hundred copies of the same to be
rection of the Secretary of State.

- No. 11. RESOLUTION of thanks to the officer
First Regiment of Rhode I

Resolved, That the thanks of t
of the State of Rhode Island
officers and members of the Fir
Island Cavalry, for their gallan
many a well fought field, and for
maintaining the honor of the Stat

sions when their duty to the Republic required services.

Resolved, That the General Assembly hereby offers
rent sympathy to the friends of those who have
and pledges to those who are in captivity its
earnest efforts in their behalf and for their deliv-

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be re-
d to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the
now in command of the First Regiment of
Island Cavalry, and also to the Governor of the
of New Hampshire.

tion of thanks to Governor James Y. Smith. No. 12.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly
are hereby presented to His Excellency James
Smith, Governor of this State, for the prompt, ener-
gic and economical manner in which he has filled the
office of this State, under all calls of the President of
the United States for Volunteers, and by so doing has
sustained a draft in this State.

tion authorizing certain military certificates to No. 13.
transmitted to the Quartermaster General.

Resolved, That the board of aldermen of the several
towns and the town councils of the several towns, which
neglected to transmit the certificate required by
chapter 3, Chapter 423, be, and they hereby are, au-
thorized to transmit the same to the office of the Quar-
termaster General on or before the first day of May
with the same effect as if such certificate had
been transmitted in the month of December 1863, as
required by law.

- No. 14. RESOLUTION authorizing the emp
the Adjutant General and Qua

Resolved, That the Adjutant
master General may, with the
ernor, employ such number
pective departments, as the pr
public business may require, at a
ceeding one dollar and fifty ce
day of actual employment.

- No. 15. RESOLUTION directing all orders a
claims to be charged to the m

Resolved, That the State Audit
authorized and directed to charg
him upon the General Treasurer
itary claims allowed by the Ge
present session, for war purpos
partment.

- No. 16. RESOLUTION authorizing the com
frauds on soldiers to en

Resolved, That the joint selec
for the purpose of investigating
enlisting into the service of the U
State, be and hereby are aut
clerk.

- No. 17. RESOLUTION relative to the New F
the First Regiment of Rhod

Whereas, The State of Rhode
ready to acknowledge her inde
States, and to express her gratit
tion in every loyal and patriotic

And, whereas, When the First

Cavalry was formed, the State of New Hampshire generously contributed a battalion to swell its and complete its organization ;

whereas, This battalion is now to be disconnected from its old companions in arms, for the purpose of reorganizing and increasing its numbers to, a full regiment.

Therefore, resolved, That the people of Rhode Island, through their representatives in General Assembly, would hereby express their high and grateful appreciation of the gallantry, courage and fidelity of the New Hampshire battalion of the First Rhode Cavalry. The State of Rhode Island honors the living, and cherishes the memory of the fallen, with as complete and tender an esteem as she feels for her own sons, and indulges the hope, that this common experience of danger, conflict, victory and bereavement will strengthen the ties that bind together the people of the two States in their endeavor to maintain the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be directed to communicate a copy of the above preamble and resolution to the Governor of New Hampshire.

motion to erect additional Stone Bounds on the boundary Line between Massachusetts and this State. No. 18.

Resolved, That Samuel B. Cushing, be, and he be authorized in behalf of this State, and in conjunction with some commissioner, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to procure, and to erect perpetual stone bounds on the boundary line established by decree of the Supreme Court of the United States between this State and Massachusetts, at points on, on both sides of each highway and railroad, to cross said line, and also on the easterly and westerly sides of the ten mile river, at its junction with the seven mile river ; and that for the purpose of defraying one-half of the expense thereof, the State Auditor be authorized from time to time as the work pro-

gresses, to draw his order on t
for an amount not exceeding in
five hundred dollars, to be paid
the general treasury not otherw

No. 19. RESOLUTION relative to the people

Whereas, The people of East Tennessee, manifold sufferings and distresses, and their loyalty to the Federal Government constantly manifested, during the rebellion, an unyielding attachment to the United States; have avowed and maintained the most determined opposition to the rebellion; they have been surrounded; have displayed patience and fortitude, the destruction of their property, and the told indignities and horrors wrought upon their homes, and have been reduced to a state of destitution.

Therefore, resolved, That we, the people of the State, and patriotic people of the State, in consideration of the condition of our fellow citizens, trusting that the sufferings of the people will receive such aid as will be honorable to us and g

Resolved, That the thanks of the people be tendered to the Honorable M. Taylor, for his very able and interesting address to this Legislature, on February 17, 1862, of the sufferings and sacrifices of the people of East Tennessee.

Resolved, That his Excellency be directed to transmit a copy of the Resolutions to Col. Taylor.

RESOLUTION directing the Paymaster General to furnish *No. 20.*
the names of the men comprising the 14th Regiment
Heavy Artillery, and of the monies paid to each.

Resolved, That the Paymaster General be, and he is hereby directed to furnish this General Assembly with a list of the names of the men comprising the 14th Regiment Heavy Artillery, together with the sums of money paid to each man, the amount paid to each in cash, and the amount paid upon orders of said men, and to whom each and every order was payable and by whom drawn.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to memorialize *No. 21.*
the Secretary of War for the relief of the families of
Rhode Island soldiers, now held as prisoners of War.

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to memorialize the Secretary of War to procure from members of Rhode Island regiments or batteries now held as prisoners of War in the so-called Confederate States, their respective allotments of pay to the Allotment Commissioner of the State of Rhode Island, for the benefit of their families or friends; or to do whatever may be found necessary for obtaining the pay or a portion thereof of said prisoners of war.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send a copy of the above resolution to the Secretary of War.

RESOLUTION of instructions to Delegation in Congress to *No. 22.*
urge the re-imbursement of this State for certain
military payments.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, be requested to urge upon Congress early action for the re-imbursement of this State of the sums of money paid to volunteer officers for military services rendered prior to being mustered into the service of the United States. And that the Governor be requested to communicate this resolution

to each of the Senators and Rep
State.

No. 23. RESOLUTION providing for the au
of the Military Dép

Resolved, That the State Auditor
is directed to audit semi-annually
Military Department of this State

No. 24. RESOLUTION inviting Col. Taylor,
address the General

Whereas, Colonel Nathaniel G.
nessee, is now in New England fo
senting the claims of the loyal pe
the aid and sympathy of their
their sufferings for the cause of th

Therefore, resolved, That the
Representatives will meet in the
on Tuesday, February 16th, at
do hereby invite Colonel Nathan
dress them at that time upon the
ships, trials and privations of the
nessee.

Resolved, That the Secretary o
transmit a copy of the above reso

No. 25. RESOLUTION providing for repairs o
Jail.

Resolved, That the sheriff of th
ton be, and hereby is authorized
certain repairs in his discretion u
in said County, at an expense no
lars.

And that the State Auditor is

draw his order upon the General Treasurer for the amount of said repairs not exceeding said sum.

RESOLUTION referring the Governor's Message to a select No. 26.
committee.

Resolved, That the communication of His Excellency the Governor, be, and the same is hereby referred to a joint select committee consisting of William Grosvenor, B. T. Eames, Pardon W. Stevens, of the Senate, and Messrs. George L. Clarke, Samuel B. Bartholomew, and David C. Potter, of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of considering the subjects therein contained, and of reporting such action thereon as to them shall seem expedient.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to aid the sol-No. 27.
diers in special cases.

Whereas, Soldiers of Rhode Island Regiments are sometimes found in and about New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, in a destitute and helpless condition,

Therefore, resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to make such arrangements, in either or all of the above named cities, as will insure prompt relief of their immediate necessities, and secure their return to their regiments, or their homes, or an entrance to the hospital, as their several cases shall require.

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be, and he is hereby directed to pay, on the order of the Governor, the expenses of the same.

170. 29. RESOLUTION appointing a committee to burn the bills of
the Bank of the Republic.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State and the State Auditor be a committee, to burn the bills of the Bank of the Republic, which were placed in the hands of a receiver and are now in the custody of the State.

No. 29. RESOLUTION appointing a committee to define and establish the Boundary Line between North Providence and Johnston.

Resolved, That Daniel Wilkinson, of North Providence, and Walter S. Brownell, of Johnston, together with Samuel B. Cushing, surveyor of the city of Providence, be and they hereby are appointed a committee to define and establish the boundary line between the towns of North Providence and Johnston.

No. 30. RESOLUTION providing for the reception of veteran soldiers.

Whereas, Several hundred of the volunteer militia who have served in the armies of the United States, from this State, and who have re-enlisted into that service are now within this State ;

And whereas, their arrival was without the previous knowledge of the people and authorities of the State, so that no opportunity has as yet been afforded to express to these returned veterans in an appropriate manner the estimate in which their services are held by their fellow citizens ; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Governor, with Messrs. William P. Sheffield, George L. Clarke, James D'W. Perry, Daniel S. Harris and Rowland Hazard, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Lyman A. Cooke, James M. Pendleton, A. C. Mathewson, Wm. F. Peckham and Thomas A. Whitman on the part of the Senate, be and they hereby are appointed a committee to make provisions for the reception of these gallant, patriotic and self-

denying men, by the General Assembly, at some time and place to be determined by the committee, and that the said committee be authorized to do all things necessary to be done to carry this Resolution into effect.

RESOLUTION relative to the pay of Colored Soldiers. No. 31.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, Congress should without delay, pass an act giving to the soldiers of the Regiments of Colored troops already enlisted, or that shall hereafter be enlisted into the service of the United States, the same pay, in all respects, as is given to other enlisted soldiers; and that we earnestly urge the immediate passage of such an act.

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Committee on Finance, in No. 32. their investigation of military claims, to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That the committees on Finance of the Senate and House of Representatives, be and they are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, in their investigations of certain military and other accounts.

RESOLUTION directing the General Treasurer to charge No. 33. interest on Bonds, and transfer tax to Military Department.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be and he hereby is directed to charge all interest paid or which may hereafter be paid on the Bonds of this State to the military department; and also to transfer from the civil department so much of the State tax as is annually appropriated for the payment of the interest of said bonds to the military department.

No. 34 RESOLUTION on the petition to divide
into three voting

Resolved, That the petition of the town of Providence for a division of the voting districts, be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hiram H. Thomas, Thomas W. Miner, on the part of the House; and Messrs. Grosvenor, Jos. O. Clarke and others, on the part of the Senate; and that they may be heard in support of their bill or otherwise.

No. 35. RESOLUTION to re-imburse the town for certain moneys advanced

Upon the petition of the town of Providence for the reasons stated in their said petition, advanced by the State, for certain volunteers as set forth in said petition.

Voted and Resolved, That the town of Providence be and is hereby directed to reimburse the town of Richmond the sum of twenty-five dollars advanced to the following named persons: Ferguson, Charles Smith, John A. Smith, James Carroll, William A. Henry, John McCormick and James Hall, the said town taking from said town the several names of the volunteers.

No. 36. RESOLUTION of thanks to His Excellency Governor Smith.

Resolved, That the Senate have and do hereby express their thanks to His Excellency Governor Smith, Governor of the State, for the manner in which he has presided over the proceedings of this body; and that in terminating the business of this body, the Senators personally feel a pleasure in placing it on record, that the agree-

throughout the year has pervaded all their deliberations, is much owing to the impartial courtesy of the chair.

RESOLUTION appropriating fifty dollars for the construction of a cistern for the use of the Newport county jail. *No. 37.*

Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the sheriff of the county of Newport, in constructing a cistern for the use of the jail in said county; said sum to be paid by the General Treasurer, to the order of the said sheriff, upon the warrant of the State Auditor.

RESOLUTION directing inquiry relative to the reduction of tolls on the Warren and Barrington bridge. *No. 38.*

Resolved, That the joint special committee appointed at the May session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1863, on Warren and Barrington bridge, be, and they hereby are directed to make inquiry as to the reduction of the tolls at either of the Warren or Barrington bridges, known by the name of Bowen's and Kelly's bridges, and to report thereon such action as they may deem expedient.

RESOLUTION providing for the cost of erecting bounds on the line between this State and Massachusetts. *No. 39.*

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and seven dollars and nine cents be paid to Samuel B. Cushing, for one-half of the expenses of erecting permanent stone bounds on the boundary line between this State and Massachusetts, under a resolution of the General Assembly, passed at the May session, A. D. 1862; and that the State Auditor be, and hereby is authorized to draw his order therefor on the General Treasurer, to be paid out of any money in the general treasury not otherwise appropriated.

No. 40. RESOLUTION providing for the
sons attending upon the General
ary session A. D. 1864.

Voted and Resolved, That the
allowed and paid by the State Au
priations for the expenses of the

Julian R. Campbell	-
John Turner	- -
Joseph W. Congdon	-
Edward G. Burrows	-
Roger W. Potter	-
Phineas Fairbrother	-
John M. Shaw	- -
William G. Smith	-
William H. Hudson	-
Charles Stevens	-
Joseph Earle	- -
Charles F. Eddy	-
James S. Congdon	-
Henry D. Hudson	-
David V. Gerald	-

No. 41.

RESOLUTION of Adj

Resolved, That when the Gen
this day, it adjourn to meet acc

in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company; and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose; *provided, however*, that no stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock shall be allowed to transfer any share or shares of the capital stock in said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation at the price for which he is willing to sell; *provided, however*, that the said shares may be taken and sold on execution as the shares in the capital stock of other corporations.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden in the city of Providence, on the second Wednesday in June, in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient; and if said corporation should fail, from any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, and every year thereafter, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for the purpose. At all meetings of the corporation, not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all other matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether overdue, or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or installments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts

and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Byron Sprague, William H. Reynolds, William W. Paine and George W. Cory, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in said city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which such corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE STEAM MILL. No. 3.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the said act of incorporation be amended so and in such manner that the second section thereof shall read as follows :

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

No. 4. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE MANVILLE

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. The Manville Corporation is authorized and empowered by vote of the stockholders to fix the capital stock of said corporation to exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual meeting of the stockholders for the choice of officers and such other business as may come before them, shall be held at the Manville room, on the third Wednesday of each year.

SEC. 3. Any provisions of the charter of the corporation is in amendment, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall not take effect until confirmed by a vote of the stockholders of said corporation.

No. 5. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE COMMERCIAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY,"
PASSED AT THE JUNE SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1861.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. The capital stock of the Commercial Steamboat Company may be increased to an amount not exceeding the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

No. 6. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE MELROSE COMPANY

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. That the said act to incorporate the Melrose Company be amended so and in such manner that the constitution thereof shall read as follows:

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each, which may be taken up by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding the sum of

one hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS." No. 7

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every person not under guardianship who hereafter may make a deposit personally in said Institution for Savings, may control, transfer or withdraw, either personally or by written order, the money so deposited, and the dividends or interest that may accrue thereon, notwithstanding such person at the time of exercising such control or of making such transfer or withdrawal may be a married woman or a minor.

SEC. 2. All parts of the act hereby amended, which are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, IN PROVIDENCE," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF. No. 8.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by said corporation and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed, the sum of four millions of dollars.

No. 9. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT
NARRAGANSETT BRICK C

It is enacted by the General Assem

SECTION 1. The Narragansett have the liberty to increase their five hundred shares, as now provided of the Act incorporating said Corporation to five hundred and twenty-five shares, of the value of one hundred dollars each; and shall purchase, receive and hold real estate exceeding one hundred thousand dollars at the time of the purchase thereof.

SEC. 2. Said Corporation shall have the same powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the same liabilities set forth in Chapters 125 and 126 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof, in addition thereto.

SEC. 3. Section fifth of said Act, and so much of Section second as is hereby repealed; provided that said section (5) shall not affect any liability incurred, by said corporation, prior to the passage of this act.

No. 10. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE WATER COMPANY

It is enacted by the General Assem

SECTION 1. Amos D. Smith, Amos Whitaker, Henry W. Gardner, Charles Morris Smith, their associates, are hereby made a Corporation to be known as the Providence Water Company, for the purpose of supplying the city and citizens of Providence with water; with all the powers and subject to the duties and liabilities of other similar corporations, as set forth in chapters 125 and 126 of the Revised Statutes and of the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall not exceed one million dollars, to be divided into shares of the value of one hundred dollars each.

hundred dollars each. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

c. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and whether overdue or not at a day future, and whether arising from assessments or installments or from any contract originally made with said corporation in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, the corporation may maintain their action against the debtor for the balance.

c. 4. For the purposes aforesaid, said corporation may draw water by means of steam or water power, or from the natural flow thereof, from any point on the Pawtucket River, so called, in the towns of Pawtucket and East Providence, or from any pond or reservoir connected with said river or any of its tributaries; and may convey the water so drawn, into the reservoir or reservoirs, to be erected by said corporation in said city of East Providence or its vicinity, by means of aqueducts, ditches or pipes, through, under, over or across any pond, street, bridge, railroad highway or other way, in such manner as not to obstruct or impede navigation or travel thereon; and may, with the consent of the City Council of said City, and upon such terms and conditions as said City Council may prescribe, open the ground in any part of the streets, lanes and highways in said city, for the purpose of laying and repairing pipes to distribute the water of said corporation from said reservoir or reservoirs; and, for said last mentioned purpose, may also, with the consent of the City Councils of the towns to which the same may apply, open the ground in any part of the streets, lanes and highways of the suburbs of said city.

c. 5. Said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, take and hold land, water and other rights, for the purpose of erecting, constructing

and making dams, ponds, reservoirs, houses, aqueducts and other necessaries for obtaining a full supply of water, and also to take and hold the land on the margin of the pond, to be formed by the said corporation, not exceeding one mile measuring from the edge of said pond; and shall be running over said dam or dams, if the same may be necessary for the preservation of the water in said pond; said corporation shall be liable for all damages done or caused by the exercise of its water and water rights and by the construction of aqueducts, reservoirs and other works for the purposes of this act; and in case the parties interested do not agree upon the damages to be paid therefor, the same shall be determined by a jury after provided. And, when the exercise of the water rights of any infant, or person who is not of legal age, shall be necessary for said purposes, and shall in any way be damaged, the guardian of such infant, or person non compos mentis, shall make the same and may release the damages which they might do if the same were done by their own right respectively; provided, that all be done with the advice and direction of the court. Probate of the town or towns in which the water or water rights is or are situate.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall be liable from the time they shall take any exercise of its water rights, for the purposes of this act, to the town clerk's office of the town in which the water or water rights may be situate, a statement of the same as certain as would be required for the release thereof, and a statement of the time the same is or are taken; which statement shall be signed by the secretary of said corporation. And if by the taking of any land, water or the construction of any dams, aqueducts, or other works under or for the purposes aforesaid, shall not agree upon the damages therefor, they may apply, by petition, to the court for the payment of the same at any time within

the said damages were done or caused, and afterwards, to the court of Common Pleas in and county of Providence. Such petition may be filed in the clerk's office of said court, in vacation or in term time, and the clerk shall thereupon issue a summons to said corporation, returnable, if issued in vacation, at the then next term of said court in said county, and in term time, returnable on such day as the court shall order, to appear and answer to said petition; and summons shall be served fourteen days, at least before the return day thereof, by leaving a copy of the said petition certified by the officer of said corporation to the President or Secretary of said corporation; and the said court may, upon the trial or hearing of said corporation, appoint three or more just and disinterested freeholders of said Providence county, who shall, after having been sworn to a true and impartial discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and after giving notice, in such manner as the court shall direct, to the parties, assess the damages of any, which said petitioner or petitioners may have sustained as aforesaid; and the award of said assessors or of the major part of them being returned into and accepted by said court, shall be final, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon for the prevailing party, with costs, unless one of the parties shall claim a trial by jury, in the manner provided in the following section.

7. If either of said parties shall be dissatisfied with the damages awarded as aforesaid, such parties may, at the term at which such award was accepted, or at the next term thereafter, claim in writing, a trial in the court, and have a jury to hear and determine, at the request of said court, all questions of fact relating to the damages, and to assess the amount thereof; and the verdict of such jury, being accepted and recorded in said court, shall be final and conclusive, and judgment shall be rendered, and execution issued thereon. If the party injured in his or her estate claim such damages and fail to obtain any increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after the trial of such claim; and if said corporation claim damages and fail to obtain diminution of said dam-

ages, it shall in like manner be liable arising after the entry of such order shall enter judgment and issue accordingly. In every case of a petition by any person for the assessment of compensation may tender to the complainant any sum that it shall think proper to pay the same into court, to be paid to the complainant for the land, water or water rights taken or damaged as aforesaid, or for the damages which the complainant shall sustain by the action of said corporation; if said complainant shall not accept of the same, he shall be entitled to his costs and expenses of tender or the payment into court, and shall not afterwards, and said corporation shall be entitled to recover its costs after the payment into court, unless said damages exceed the sum so paid or tendered to cover greater damages than were so paid or tendered by the corporation. No application shall be made to the court for the assessment of damages for any water or water rights until the same have been actually withdrawn or diverted by the corporation as aforesaid; and any person whose land or water is thus taken or affected as aforesaid may file an application as hereinbefore provided within two years from the time when said water or water rights were actually withdrawn or diverted as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. Whenever any person shall file an application as aforesaid, and the court shall direct said corporation to institute proceedings against such person according to the provisions of this act, and within six months, it shall be lawful for said corporation to commence such proceedings, which shall be determined, in the same manner as aforesaid, by such person. And if such person shall fail to give notice, as said court shall direct, to prosecute the proceedings so instituted, the same shall be entered against such person, and he shall never be barred from recovering any damages by such act.

SEC. 9. Said Corporation shall be allowed its reasonable and usual times, to enter

ing the water of said corporation, for the
mining the pipes, and the uses made of
for the purpose of cutting off the water
n who may waste the same, or make de-
yment of said water rates.

city of Providence shall have the right to
om hydrants for fire purposes, paying
atal for every hydrant as may be agreed
ease of disagreement, then as may be
commissioners appointed by the Supreme

any person or persons shall wantonly or
ert the water, or any part thereof, of any
reams, or water courses which shall be ta-
poration pursuant to the provision of this
orrupt the same or render it impure, or
ure any dam, reservoir, aqueduct, canal,
achinery or other property held, owned
d corporation, by the authority and for
f this act, every such person or persons
nd pay to said corporation, three times
damages that shall be assessed therefor,
d by any proper action. And every such
sons may, moreover, on indictment and
either of the wanton and malicious acts
unished by a fine not exceeding one
s, and imprisonment not exceeding one

ere shall be an annual meeting of the
f the said corporation in the city of
such time as the by-laws shall prescribe,
of officers, and for such other business
efore them; but the validity of this act
paired by the failure to hold such meet-
siness of such meeting may be transact-
l meeting of the corporation held there-
poration shall have a President, Treas-
d of Directors, and such other officers
ders shall determine, and the President
and a majority of the directors and
hall be inhabitants of this State.

the stock shall not have been subscribed
poration organized previous to the first

day of April, A. D. 1866, or if the stock being so subscribed and the ed, shall not complete there work water in the city of Providence o day of April, A. D. 1869, this act no effect.

No. 11 AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST CHURCH, IN SMITHFIELD

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. That Wm. Pooke, Simmiah Tinkham, Wm. Winsor, Daniel Tylor, Wm. A. Steere, George P. Stephen Steere, Daniel Winsor, ham, Philip L. Medbury, Harris F. Henry Winsor, with all others who after shall be members of said church, be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate with perpetual succession, under the name of the First Freewill Baptist Church, in Smithfield, for religious purposes.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may enjoy, property, real and personal, exceeding twenty thousand dollars, mortgage, sell or convey the same, and shall have all the powers and privileges to all the liabilities of such corporations of this State.

No. 12 AN ACT TO INCORPORATE WILLIAM SMITH, WILLIAM H. BOWEN AND OTHERS, IN THE FREEWILL BAPTIST SOCIETY OF

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. That William Sheldrake, William H. Bowen, Stephen A. V. Hoyes, Isaac Saunders, Jesse Hoyes, Ezekiel Govitt, Stephen P. Bowen, B. Hosington and Herbert N. T. shall hereafter be elected members

created a body corporate, with perpetual suc-
cess, by the name of the "Freewill Baptist Society
of Scituate," for religious purposes; and may
acquire property to any amount not exceeding sixteen
hundred dollars; and shall have all the privileges and
immunities and be subject to all the liabilities of such cor-
porations under chapter 125, title XIX, of the Revis-
ed Statutes.

AN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, IN PORTSMOUTH." No. 13.

Enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The act to which this is an amendment is amended—That the said corporation be and be authorized and empowered at any legal meeting or called for that purpose, to assess and levy upon the pews of the church a tax or taxes to be collected in the manner to be prescribed by the by-laws of the said corporation, either by the sale of pews or otherwise, for the purpose of making repairs upon their house of worship, and for the payment of the salary of the minister or rector who is employed to preach therein.

Section 2. So much of the eighth section of the act to which this is an amendment as is inconsistent herewith is repealed.

AN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY SAVINGS BANK, IN PROVIDENCE." No. 14.
PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1859.

Enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The sum which may be received by said bank, and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed, the sum of three hundred dollars.

- No. 15. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE CODDINGTON
BANK, IN NEWPORT."

It is enacted by the General Assem

SECTION 1. The sum which may
corporation, and remain under its
increased to, but shall not exceed
hundred thousand dollars.

- No. 16. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO
TAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF THE
SOUTH WESTERLY PART OF SMITHFIELD

It is enacted by the General Assem

SECTION 1. That Article 2, of Section
shall be amended so as to read as follows

The said minister shall not be a member of
society, except by voluntary subscrip
tion, and the rent of such pews as the
may consent to have rented for said
the pews in said meeting-house but
except to pay for repairs on said
appurtenances, in manner hereinafter

SEC. 2. That Article 5, of Section
shall be amended so as to read as follows

None but an owner or owners of
meeting-house shall be a member of this
persons than one, now, or shall hereafter
together in said meeting-house, the
member, and shall appoint one of their
said pew, and shall be entitled to one
pew shall be entitled to one vote
members present at any regular meeting
proxy or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That article twelve of
hereby repealed.

enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Francis P. McFarland, William O'Reilly, John Carmody, Thomas Cosgrove, and Thomas Walsh, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession by the name of trustees of the church of Saints Peter and Paul, of the city of Providence, for the purpose of promoting the worship of Almighty God, in connection with the denomination of christians known as the Roman Catholic, and by that name may take, hold and enjoy property not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, with all the powers and duties, and subject to all the liabilities provided in and by the 125th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

c. 2. The Roman Catholic Bishop, Vicar General and the Pastor of said church, and their successors shall be ex-officio trustees, together with two lay members of said church, selected at such times and in such manner, as shall be designated by the by-laws of said corporation.

c. 2. Said corporation may elect such officers, and do all things usual and proper to be done by religious societies of the denomination with which it is to be connected.

ACT CONCERNING THE PAWTUCKET CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY. No. 18.

enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Pawtucket Congregational Society, having been duly incorporated as a religious society, in the town of Pawtucket, when said town was within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, shall be and continue a body corporate, with the powers, privileges, liabilities and duties secured to it by its charter of incorporation, and the laws of said Commonwealth, previous to the time when said town was transferred to the jurisdiction of this State, so far as

the same are not inconsistent with the State.

SEC. 2. Said society is hereby authorized upon the pews in its meeting-house, the valuation of said pews, to be agreed upon and recorded by its clerk, sums of money in support of public worship in said house for parochial purposes.

SEC. 3. Such assessments shall be made by the treasurer of said society, who shall give notice, by posting up in a conspicuous place at the principal entrance of said meeting-house, a notice or advertisement stating the completion of the assessment, the day of delivery thereof to him, and that if said taxes remains unpaid for three months, the treasurer shall collect the same by public auction of the pews which remain unpaid, in the manner provided in the sections.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall post notice of the intended sale of a pew for tax, at least three weeks before the sale, stating forth the number of the pew, the name of the occupant, and the amount of the tax. If any part of said tax remains unpaid at the time pointed for the sale, the treasurer shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, and deliver to the purchaser a sufficient receipt and conveyance. The money arising from the sale of taxes and the incidental reasonable expenses shall be paid by the treasurer to the form of the treasurer or to his assigns.

SEC. 5. An affidavit annexed to the deed of conveyance, or a copy thereof, made before the treasurer, and recorded with the deeds and conveyances of the society, within six months next after the date of the sale, shall be allowed as sufficient proof of the facts and circumstances hereinbefore required.

SEC. 6. Said society shall, after the expiration of the provisions of this act, upon the application of any person owning one or more pews in said

after such acceptance, purchase the same at the raised value. Such appraisal shall be made by disinterested persons, who may be chosen, one by the pew owner, one by the society, and the third by two persons thus chosen.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect when it shall be adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members present at a regular meeting of the society, called for that purpose.

ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY." No. 19.

enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The directors of said corporation shall hold their regular meetings at such times as they may determine, and shall fix the amount to be insured in any risk.

Sec. 2. This act shall not take effect until the same shall be accepted by said corporation at a legal meeting thereof.

Sec. 3. So much of Section 5th, of said act of incorporation as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, A. D. 1863." No. 20.

enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The name of the "Stock Department," authorized to be created by the first section of the said act of May session, 1863, is hereby changed to that of "City Insurance Company, of Providence," and by that name shall issue its policies of fire and marine insurance, and have perpetual succession as a body corporate and corporate, with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities provided in the first section of said amended act of May session, A. D. 1863.

SEC. 2. Said City Insurance Company they are hereby authorized and empowered to hold annual meetings, on the second Monday of each year, and other meetings at such times each year as they may deem necessary, at the annual meeting the said company may elect more than seven nor more than seventeen directors to their offices for one year, or until they next meet in their places.

SEC. 3. So much of any act in relation to the incorporation of said Company as is inconsistent with, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall not take effect until the corporation shall have paid to the State the sum of one hundred dollars.

No. 21. AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF THE TOWN OF SEEKONK, IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, TO ASSESS AND COLLECT TAXES ON THE PEWS IN THEIR MEETING HOUSE, SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE IN THIS STATE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. The religious society known by the name of "the Congregational Church of Seekonk," in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is hereby authorized and empowered to assess and collect taxes on the pews in its meeting house in the town of East Providence, with the purpose of defraying the expenses of repairing, remodelling or enlarging the meeting house, when, and as said society may determine by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting called for that purpose.

SEC. 2. When the above named society shall have made a tax, agreeably to section first, and the same shall be made of the pews in said house, by a committee of three persons, appointed by the society, and the amount of appraisal made by them to the assessors, and from which the tax shall be assessed.

SEC. 3. All assessments on the pews shall be made, and may be committed to the treasurer of the town of East Providence.

thwith give notice by posting an
principal outer-door of said house,
on of such assessment, and the day
to him; and if any part of said
l for three months afterwards, the
t the same forthwith, by sales at
e pews whereon the same remains
er provided in the following sec-

urer shall post up a notification of
a pew for taxes at the principal
house, at least three weeks before
ing forth the number of the pew,
the owner or occupant, if known,
he tax due thereon; and if any
ains unpaid at the time, the treas-
ew at public auction to the highest
ecute and deliver to the purchaser
onveyance, which may be recorded
the society. The money arising
d the taxes, and incidental reason-
be paid by the treasurer to the
pew, or his assigns.

vit annexed to an original notifica-
ereof, made before a justice of the
r in this State or the Common-
setts, and recorded on the society's
months next after the sale, shall be
e of proof of the posting up of the
efore required.

ty shall upon the application of a
or more pews in its house, within
te, purchase the same at the ap-
appraisal shall be made by three
who may be chosen, one by the
pew-owner, and the third by the
osen.

e named society shall hereafter en-
nd privileges so far as relates to as-
ng taxes on the pews in said meet-
rposes which said society has here-
r the laws of the Commonwealth of

Massachusetts, not inconsistent
State.

No. 22. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT
INCORPORATE THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL
PROPRIETORS IN WARREN" AND OF
THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Asse

SECTION 1. For the purpose of
the trust for which they were cre
are hereby authorized and empow
(as specified in the original cha
not exceeding fifty thousand dol

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall,
ing, select a board of trustees, v
nine; and said board shall elect
ber a President, Secretary and
hold their offices one year or unti
their places; any five members s
rum.

SEC. 3. In case of vacancy in
occasioned by death, resignation
cancy shall be filled by said boar
ing to the direction of the Discip
Episcopal Church in the United S

SEC. 4. Said board of trustees
and empowered, according to the p
inal charter, to assess such taxes
may in their opinion be necessar
penses of insuring, repairing, p
edifice, organ, gas-fixtures, furnac
out buildings and their enclosures

No. 23. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT B
INCORPORATE THE PROPRIETERS O
TERVILLE," PASSED AT THE JUNE S

It is enacted by the General Assen

SECTION 1. The society under s
June session, 1831, as a body polit

They are hereby authorized, to make a new valuation and allotment of the pews in their meeting house the same are now altered and located, among the present pew holders, and to value and sell the additional pews recently placed in said meeting house, and from time to time to apportion and assess the taxes on the whole of said pews for the purpose of defraying the expense of all future repairs, alterations, improvements and additions in and to said meeting house and cemetery recently added thereto; also for all expenses insuring said property—said taxes to be assessed and apportioned according to the valuation hereby authorized.

2. Said society shall and may have and exercise the same powers and remedies for and in respect of unassessments on the present pews, as are contained in section 2, article 8 of said act passed at the June session 1831, in regard to the original pews, and the provisions of article 9, in said section 2, shall also be applicable to the present.

ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARREN NORTH BURIAL No. 24.
GROUND COMPANY.

enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel A. Driscoll, John S. Childs, Henry [unclear], Samuel Wheaton, Samuel Cole, Geo. S. Gard-George Cole, George Barton, John J. Allen, Stephen Davol, Henry Collins, all of Warren in the county of Bristol, and such others as may be associated with them and successors, shall be a body politic and corporate in law, under the name of the Warren North Burial Ground Company, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to have and use a common seal, and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the Revised Statutes, Chapter 125, Title XIX, "Of Corporations."

SECTION 2. The officers of said Corporation shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven trustees, a clerk, a Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as they may direct. The trustees shall be elected annually at

the annual meeting and shall be chosen. And they shall choose one of their number to be President, and they shall choose one to be the secretary and treasurer, either in body or at large. And the said trustees shall have the general management, superintendence, and care of the property, expenditures, business and concerns of the Corporation, and of all that may belong to said corporation. And they shall make report of their doings to the annual meetings. And the secretary shall keep a record of the doings at all the meetings of the trustees.

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for the trustees to take and hold any grant, or property upon trust, to apply the same under the direction of the board of trustees for the improvement or the embellishment of the Burial Ground, or of any buildings, structures, or being erected upon lands of any individual proprietor of a lot, for the repairs, preservation or ornament, gravestone, fence or railing, and around any lot in said ground, the cultivation of trees, shrubs, flowers, and around any lot, according to the donation or bequest.

SEC. 4. That any three or more of the trustees of this act, shall have authority to publish notice of the said Warren North Burial Corporation, by advertisement in public places in the town of Warren, before the time of holding said meetings, and place thereof.

SEC. 5. That each proprietor shall be entitled to one vote only, and upon the death of any proprietor of any lot in said ground, the law or devisee as the case may be, shall enjoy all the privileges of membership, and there be more than one heir or devisee, they shall be a board of trustees for the time being, and each of said heirs or devisees, shall be entitled to vote in the meetings of the corporation.

continue in force until said heirs or devisees shall
one of their number to represent said lot.

6. Said corporation shall have power to make
necessary by-laws for the management of their offi-
not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of
United States.

7. A majority of the board of trustees shall
power to call a corporation meeting at any time
place in Warren whenever they shall see fit after
g notice as provided in section 4th.

CT TO INCORPORATE THE BRISTOL YOUNG MEN'S No. 25.
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Charles Sherry, Jr., Edward S. Babbitt,
am J. Miller, William H. Spooner, Ezekiel Rich,
N. Burgess, Mason W. Pierce, Jr., Charles H.
er, Elnathan P. Brownell and James P. Pierce,
associates, and such others as hereafter may be
ted members of this corporation, are hereby con-
ed and created a body corporate and politic, for
urpose of establishing and maintaining a reading-
library and other means, for the improvement of
iritual, moral and mental condition of young men,
e name of "The Bristol Young Men's Christian As-
ion," and by that name shall have perpetual suc-
n, and are made able and capable in law, to have,
ss, hold, enjoy, purchase, receive, and retain unto
their successors and assigns, estates of every kind
ature, real, personal or mixed, to an amount not
ding twenty thousand dollars, and the same to
ge, demise, sell, grant, convey and otherwise dis-
of; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded,
d and be defended against, in all courts of law and
y, and before all tribunals whatever; to make,
and use a common seal, and the same to break,
or renew; and also shall have power, and hereby
authorized to hold such meetings, to elect such
bers, officers, committees and agents, and to make,
n and establish such constitution, by-laws, and

regulations, not contrary to law proper, for the government of the management of the affairs and transaction of the business thereof, alter, amend or repeal; and execute all acts, matters and things for religious and moral purposes which may be necessary in order to the power and privileges herein.

SEC. 2. One of the officers, of be a treasurer, and in all proceedings in which said corporation shall be an attested copy of the writ, sum with their treasurer, shall be thereof.

SEC. 3. The persons named in this act of incorporation, or any hereby authorized to call the first corporation, by giving at least five of the time and place of holding the Phenix.

No. 26. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
VILLAGE CEMETERY

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. Charles A. Harris, J. Suderland, William G. Smith, D. Ballou, Levi Fuller, Henry Smith, Abner W. Peckham, Nathaniel Mowry, Mary T. Harris, Lydia Bowen, Parley Round, William Wood, Hannah W. Smith, Larn D. Hopkins, James E. Hawkins, A. Colwell, J. P. Smith, Fenner Smith, J. D. Cranston, H. W. Slocum, J. Tinton, and all others who or may lots or parts of lots, in the burying known by the name of the Smiths, to be situated in the northerly part of the town

successors, are hereby constituted a body politic corporate, the name and style of proprietors of Smithville Cemetery; and by that name and style may sue, defend, and shall have power to prosecute and defend suits at law or in equity; to take and to hold any real or personal or real estate to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, and the same to use and dispose of at their pleasure, for the purpose of erecting a suitable enclosure for said ground and of keeping the same in repair, and for making said other improvements as to them may seem necessary for a cemetery; to make and execute all such by-laws and regulations for the management of their affairs as they may think proper, not being repugnant to the laws of this state; to select all necessary officers and prescribe their duties.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the corporation to keep a fair record to be kept of all their proceedings, and said record shall at all times be subject to the inspection of each proprietor; and the service of any legal precept upon the treasurer or other principal officers, shall always be valid against the corporation.

SEC. 3. Any seven proprietors of lots, or parts of lots, may constitute a quorum for organization.

SEC. 4. Charles A. Harris is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the proprietors of Smithville Cemetery, by posting up written or printed notices of the time and place of such meeting in three or more public places in the village of Smithville, at least ten days previous to such meeting.

ACT TO INCORPORATE CALVARY COMMANDERY OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, PROVIDENCE. No. 27.

as enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Henry Butler, Thomas A. Doyle, Levi Webster, Edwin J. Nightingale, Charles A. Webster, James H. Armington, Thomas W. Chace, William C. Butler, Clinton D. Sellew, Nicholas Van Slyck, Fitzjames F. Fiske, William D. Hilton, Thomas J. A. Gross, Frank H. Armington, William McDonald, Edwin Baker, Charles

T. Little, John F. Tobey, Frederick W. Hayward, Ebenezer W. Walker and successors are hereby created and politic by the name of "Cal" with perpetual succession and with and ordain, alter and amend such provisions for their government as they may think proper, the same not being contrary to the constitution and laws of this State; and they shall have full power to sue and be sued, to plead, to receive, hold and enjoy and convey any kind of real and personal property not exceeding ten thousand dollars on the common seal and the same to alter and amend as they may think proper.

SEC. 2. The said corporation or any subsequent meeting elected shall deem necessary for the conduct of the affairs of said corporation and governing the meetings thereof until the first annual election by-laws of said corporation at which such officers shall be elected in the periods of time and for the performance prescribed for such in the by-laws.

SEC. 3. The first meeting of said corporation shall be held in the city of Providence in May, A. D. 1864.

No. 28. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1863.

It is enacted by the General Assembly

SECTION 1. In addition to the trustees of the Rhode Island Hospital provided for by its charter of incorporation, His Excellency the Governor of the State of Rhode Island for the time being shall appoint Honors the Mayors of the respective cities of Providence and Pawtucket and Providence for the time being ex-officer members of said board of trustees with the same power and authority as of late and enjoy.

case any vacancies shall occur at any resignation, or otherwise, in the board in the offices of President, Treasurer, or said corporation, it shall be lawful for the trustees to elect suitable persons to fill and the persons so elected shall hold offices until the next annual election officers of said corporation or until others qualified; in their stead.

much of the act of which this is an is inconsistent herewith, is hereby re-

CORPORATE WHAT CHEER LODGE NUMBER 21, No. 29.
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS IN THE CITY
E.

the General Assembly as follows :

Wm. B. Blanding, Lyman Klapp, Levi
Nicholas Van Slyck, Charles A. Webster,
Jr., Joseph F. Gilmore, Rev. A. Wood-
field, Andrew Hutchinson, Richmond P.
D. Sellew, Henry T. Stone, Rob't A. Pierce
Russel A. Denison, Clifton A. Hall, Wm.
S. Tingley, Josiah L. Webster, W. H. Fen-
oker, Rev. Daniel Leach, Thos. W. Chace,
Olson, John J. Jencks, Eugene D. Burt,
Sdell, Geo. F. Robinson and Lucius C.
their associates and successors be and they
constituted a body corporate and politic, by the
Cheer Lodge Number 21, of *Ancient*
Free and Accepted Masons in the city of Providence,
in succession and with full power to make
and amend such by-laws and regula-
tions of government as they may think neces-
sary, not being contrary to the Constitution
of this State; and they are empowered by
law to sue and be sued, to plead and be im-
pleaded, to hold and enjoy, and at pleasure to
dispose of real and personal estate, to an
amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to

have and use a common seal and to change as they may think proper.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may, at any subsequent meeting, elect such officers and directors as it shall deem necessary, for the control and management of the affairs of said corporation, and may also make and alter the by-laws and governing the meetings thereof, and may also make and alter the office until the first annual election of officers and directors, and may also make and alter the by-laws of said corporation, at such times and in such manner as such officers shall be elected in the by-laws, and may also make and alter the periods of time and for the performance of the duties of such officers as prescribed for each in the by-laws.

SEC. 3. The first meeting of said association shall be held in the city of Providence in April, A. D. 1864.

No. 30. AN AN TO INCORPORATE THE ASSOCIA
AGED, IN THE CITY OF N

It is enacted by the General Assem

SECTION 1. Mrs. Martha Littlefie
Clarke, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Engs, Miss
Miss Hannah Easton and their asso
are hereby incorporated by the na
tion of Aid for the Aged," for th
and assisting aged women.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may, by purchase, grant, devise, bequest, real or personal property, and hold the same, the amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, exempted from taxation, and manage the same according to their discretion.

SEC. 3. The said corporation shall prescribe the terms of admission for such officers as they may deem necessary to make such by-laws as shall be obedient for the management of its affairs to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 4. The five incorporators and two of them, are authorized to call of said corporation, at such place

shall elect, giving such notice of said
shall deem sufficient.

viding for a proposed amendment to No. 31.
Constitution of the State.

majority of all the members elected to
the General Assembly concurring herein,
g articles be proposed as amendments
on of the State, and that the Secretary
he same to be published, and printed
be distributed in the manner provid-
II. of the Constitution.

ARTICLE.

s State, who in time of war are absent
in the actual military service of the
being otherwise qualified, shall have a
all elections in the State for electors of
ice-President of the United States, rep-
Congress, and General Officers of the
General Assembly shall have full pow-
y law for carrying this article into
such provision shall be made by law,
at elector on the day of such elections,
ritten or printed ballot with the names
oted for thereon, and his christian and
voting residence in the State, written
back thereof, to the officer command-
or company to which he belongs; and
certified by such commanding officer
en by the elector whose name is writ-
returned by such commanding officer
of State within the time prescribed

by law for counting the votes in received and counted with the s by such elector in open town, wa and the clerks of each town or provided by law, shall within five election, transmit to the Secretary list of the names of all such elective voting lists.

ARTICLE.

Naturalized citizens of the United States before or subsequent to their naturalization mustered into the military service for this State, during the existing government of the United States honorably discharged, shall have a right of election of all civil officers, and of legally organized town or ward meetings on the same terms as native citizens.

The assessors of each town or city shall pay a poll tax of one dollar annually, upon every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, not paupers, lunatics, persons non compos mentis, persons under guardianship, convicts, members of the Indian tribe of Indians, and persons exempted from the public charges, which said poll tax shall be payable at the same time, and collected in the same manner as are the other taxes of said town or city. The proceeds of such poll tax shall be applied to the support of the public schools. No person shall hereafter be assessed, nor shall any person not qualified, be required to pay any poll tax, in order to qualify him to vote in the election of civil officers, and in all questions, in all legally organized town or ward meetings: *Provided*, that no person shall be allowed to vote in the election of the council of the city of Providence, or to be assessed a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, unless he shall within the year preceding have paid a tax assessed upon him therein, valued at least at one hundred dollars.

OLUTIONS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

UTION authorizing Edward Farnum and others to No. 1.
sell land.

on the petition of Edward Farnum, Salmon B. Dutton and John McDonald representing that said Edward Farnum of Harmony, in Chataouque County, New York, guardian of his two minor children, William and Maria, who in right of their deceased mother, Adeline, own each of one-third of one-fifth of the following parts of land in the town of Charlestown, viz: one being the homestead place of Rowland Clarke, bounded; bounded northerly by land of Kenyonson, east by land of Stephen Clarke, south by land of William Card and Welcome Card, and west by highway; one tract called the Greening lot, bounded northerly on the highway, east on the South Kingstown line, south by land of Stephen Clarke, and west by heirs of Robert Clarke; one tract of land called Perry farm, with a wood lot adjoining, bounded by the South Kingstown line and land of William Browning, Nathaniel Greene and heirs of Polly Babcock, northerly on land of Stephen Clarke and Jason P. Greene, west on land of William Card, Jason P. Greene, heirs of Jonathan Healy, and southerly on land of John Foster, heirs of Jonathan Healy, and heirs of Mediah Browning; one lot of salt marsh, &c., bounded by the Charlestown Pond, east by heirs of Pelegus, south by the sea, and west by Hazard G. Kenyon's marsh, and a creek; and one other lot of marsh, bounded northerly by the Pond and Samuel Ward's land, east by marsh of Christopher Browning, south by the sea, and west by Samuel Ward's marsh.
and that said Salmon B. Dutton, of Granby, Oswego

County, New York, is guardian Edwin C. Dutton, who in right of is entitled to one-fifth of said estate McDonald, of Butler, in Branch guardian of his four minor children Emma and Alice, who in right mother, Mary, are owners each of fifth of said estate, and praying stated that they may be authorized

Voted and Resolved, that the purchase be granted, and that each of said guardians is hereby authorized to sell and convey title and interest of his wards in and make good and valid conveyance separately or in conjunction with said estate, *provided, however*, that they act under the advice and direction of the Justices of said town of Charlestown, and shall severally comply with all the requirements of said Court as to the investment and disposal of the proceeds received by them; and that before each of said guardians shall give an account said Court of Probate, to account with the said wards, respectively, of the purchase money aforesaid.

No. 2. RESOLUTION authorizing Maria S. Allen to sell real estate

Upon the petition of Maria S. Allen of the State of Massachusetts, the wife of now in parts unknown to her, therein stated, for leave to sell and convey in certain real estate in the city of Boston like effect as if she were unmarried

Voted and Resolved, That the purchase be and the same is hereby granted and S. Allen is hereby authorized and

ledge and deliver such deed or
ssary to convey to the purchaser
their heirs and assigns, all her
st in and to the property herein-
all her right, title and interest in
d, situate in the westerly part of
e, known as the Bennet lot, and
Northerly partly on land of Seth
on land of Josiah Chapin, easter-
aid Chapin, and partly on Messer
nd of said Chapin, and westerly
Padelford, and partly on land of
Land Company. The rail roads
d Hartford Railroad Companies
the above described lot.

title and interest in and to a lot
ddings thereon, on the southerly
n said city, on the south side of
g the Beneficent Congregational
as follows: Northerly on a lane
aid common, easterly on land of
outherly on land of Augustus
on land of the heirs of Stephen
S. P. Wardwell.

g Elizabeth Schmieth to purchase *No. 3.*
onvey real estate.

of Elizabeth Schmieth praying for
, that she may have the right to
tain real estate:

ed, That Elizabeth Schmieth be,
thorized and empowered to pur-
se of a certain parcel of land situ-
unded as follows, to wit: com-
a west corner of said lot by the
h west corner of land of Oliver
ning easterly about two hundred
brook or ditch, sixty feet, thence
eleg N. Noyes, about two hundred
ue highway, thence northerly on

said highway fifty feet, to the bounded northerly on land of Oliver on a brook or ditch, southerly Noyes, and westerly on the highway catuck Bridge to White Rock exercise all rights relative to the and ample a manner as if she were zen of Rhode Island.

No. 4. RESOLUTION authorizing Warren W convey real estate

Upon the petition of Warren J. Young his wife, of Bristol, sett second day of May, A. D. 1863, the Goodchild, of South Kingstown, a in said South Kingstown, containing less, running and bounded as follows at a stake and stone at the road northerly course seventeen rods to from that a westerly course eleven stones, from thence a southerly course ten feet to a stake and stones, course eleven rods, until it comes bound, bounded southerly on the land of said Isaac Goodchild, north land of Benjamin Carpenter, or The fee of which tract of land was execution of the deed, in the said that she was a minor and under guard of the execution of said deed ; and reasons therein stated, that an affirmation of the title to said tract Goodchild.

Voted and Resolved, That the petition be, and the same is hereby granted of said Isaac Goodchild in and to said and the same is hereby confirmed in manner and effect as if the said had been of full age and legally competent good and sufficient deed of the said day of May, A. D. 1863.

authorizing Margaret Gallagher to hold real No. 5.
estate.

Petition of Margaret Gallagher, of South
representing that her husband, Owen Gal-
lagher, died in the service of the United States,
at Fredericksburg, that she intends to
return to her home, and has contracted to
sell to George C. Rodman a lot of land in said
city, of about half an acre, bounded north-
west by a way, easterly on land of Joseph Barber,
and of John Leek and westerly on land
of and heirs of Samuel Cramb; but
unable to hold the same on account
of having been born in the kingdom of Great
Britain, and praying that she may be em-
powered to purchase and hold the same.

Resolved, That the prayer of her petition
be granted, that the said Margaret Gallagher be
empowered to purchase, hold, devise or
sell and dispose of said land, in the same
manner as if she were a naturalized citizen of
the United States.

authorizing Samuel S. Stillwell to sell real No. 6.
estate.

Petition of Samuel S. Stillwell in behalf of
his wife of Lorenzo O. Lovell, praying for
that she be empowered, that the said Sylvia Lovell may
be empowered to sell and dispose of
her interest in certain real estate devised to
her late husband, Samuel S. Stillwell, deceased, situated on the
corner of John street in the city of Providence,
and praying that she be empowered to do so
without the joining of her said
husband.

Resolved, That the prayer of said peti-
tion be granted, and the said Sylvia
be authorized and empowered by her
husband, to release and quit claim all her

right, title and interest in and to
 ed to her by the last will and t
 Stillwell, deceased, situated on t
 John street, in the city of Provide

No. 7. RESOLUTION granting to Michael M
 purchase and hold certain

Upon the petition of Michael
 for reasons therein stated that he
 to purchase and hold certain real

Resolved, That Michael McNar
 by is authorized and empowered t
 dispose of a certain parcel of re
 North Providence, in the county of
 of Rhode Island, comprising two
 as numbered sixty-nine and se
 spect Hill Plat, surveyed by Willia
 A. D. 1856, which plat is duly re
 Providence, and also described in
 Peyton and Samuel A. Nightinga
 A. D. 1857, and recorded in Book
 North Providence records of real
 of release of Joseph W. Miller to
 dated July 28th, A. D. 1859, and
 records, under and by virtue of
 have and exercise all rights relat
 full and ample a manner as if he l
 of the delivery to him of said
 a citizen of Rhode Island duly na

No. 8. RESOLUTION authorizing Charles E.
 hold and convey rea

Upon the petition of Charles
 Fortier, Louise Fortier and Emelie
 that they are natives of Canada
 Canada, and in the relation of bro
 sole heirs at law of Peter R. A. Fo

this State, deceased, and that the said
estate, being seized of certain real estate
city of Providence, and praying that
and thereto and take and hold and dis-
e to their own use.

and Resolved, That the prayer of said
the same is hereby granted, in so far
next of kin and heirs at law of the
Fortier, shall and may take, hold and
real estate situate in this State whereof
died, seized and intestate, in the same
like effect as if they were native born
United States, and may also in their
for and recover the same, and the rents
profits thereof, in like manner and with
they were native-born citizens of the

authorizing Nicholas N. Spink, guardian, to No. 9.
purchase certain real estate.

Resolved, That the vote and resolution
General Assembly at the May session
1863, upon the petition of Nicholas N.
of the estate and property in Rhode
W. Hiscox, a minor under the age of
resident of the city of New York, be
hereby repealed, and in lieu of said vote
it is hereby voted and resolved that the
petition be and the same is hereby
that said Nicholas N. Spink, guardian
he is hereby authorized out of the
lands belonging to his said ward, to pur-
chase of the said William E. Pierce, his
said Silver Spring Mill estate, said es-
tate in said town of North Kingstown;
by estimation forty-five acres, more or
less, ten factory, thirteen dwelling houses
and power, water rights thereunto be-
longing, dams and flumes, and waterways there-
belonging, barn, four store buildings

and one dry house thereon standing on a wheel, gearing and shafting, also and fixtures belonging to the said machinery, tools and apparatus situated northerly on land of said Deed as the Taylor place, easterly on the land of Varnum W. Gardner, G. Potter, (man of color,) and we heirs of Peter B. Phillips, deceased, however otherwise bounded, being as the Silver Spring Mill Estate.

Such purchase to be made under direction of the Court of Probate, Kingstown; and for a price to be determined by the Court of Probate.

- No. 10. Upon the petition of John Bates and his wife, of Jonston, praying for leave to adopt, stated, that leave be granted to Henry Carr, all of said Jonston, of the said William Henry Carr and Henry Bates.

Voted and Resolved, That the petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the said John and Hannah be and are authorized to adopt the said William Henry Carr as their own child, and that the legal rights of the said child be and is hereby reciprocal to the said John and Hannah and the said William Henry Carr, including the right of inheritance, and the said William Henry Carr be, and is hereby adopted by the said John and Hannah to William Henry Bates.

- No. 11. PETITION of Charles F. Stebbins and his wife, for leave to adopt

Upon the petition of Charles F. Stebbins and his wife, Elina Stebbins, praying for leave to adopt as their own child

...s, daughter of Charles H. Stebbins and
...ins.

resolved, That the prayer of said petition
...me is hereby granted, that the said
...bbins and Angelina Stebbins be and
...hORIZED to adopt the said Cora E. Steb-
...rn child; and that the said Charles F.
...ngelina Stebbins, and Cora E. Stebbins,
...ally vested with all the rights and be sub-
...uties and obligations, including the right
...real and personal, and all other rights
...E. Stebbins had been born the lawful
...aid Charles F. Stebbins and Angelina

...petition of Simon Anderson and Clara No. 12.
...wife, of Cranston in this State, praying
...therein stated, for leave to adopt as
...Annie Frances Lundberg, daughter of
...of the city of Providence, and Shiloh
...wife, late of said city of Providence,

resolved, That the prayer of said petition
...ame hereby is granted; that the said
...on and Clara Anderson be, and they
...hORIZED to adopt the said Annie Frances
...their own child; that the said parties
...and they hereby are vested with all the
...de subject to all the duties and obliga-
...the right of inheritance of estates real
...s if the said Annie Francis had been
...child of the said Simon Anderson and
...; and that the name of the said Annie
...the same hereby is changed to that of
...Anderson.

...ition of Peter Cook, of Tiverton, pray-No. 13.
...therein stated, for leave to adopt Ema-
...ster as his own child.

Voted and Resolved, That the petition be granted; that the said Peter Cook hereby is authorized to adopt the said Manchester as his own child; that the said Manchester shall hereafter be known as Emaline F. Cook; and that the said Peter Cook shall be vested with all the rights and all the duties and obligation including the inheritance of estates real and personal of the said Emaline F. and been born to the said Peter Cook.

- No. 14. Upon the petition of Thomas McCrillis, his wife, of the city of Providence, for the reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt their own child, Ida Elizabeth McCrillis, the same are unknown:

Voted and Resolved, That the petition be granted, and the same is hereby granted to the said Thomas McCrillis and Hattie McCrillis be authorized to adopt the said Ida Elizabeth McCrillis as their own child, that the said Peter Cook and they hereby are vested with all the rights and mode, subject to all the duties and obligations including the rights of inheritance of estates personal, as if the said Ida Elizabeth McCrillis be lawful child of the said Thomas McCrillis and the said child authorized to assume the name of Ida Elizabeth McCrillis.

- No. 15. Upon the petition of Bennett Cook, his wife, of North Providence, for leave to adopt their child:

Voted and Resolved, That the petition be granted, and is hereby granted, and the said Bennett Cook and Catharine Cook are authorized to adopt said child as their own, and

cally be, and hereby are vested with all the including the right of inheritance of estates, and personal, and made subject to all the duties and obligations, in the same manner as if the said Catharine Schuster was the lawfully begotten child of the said Samuel Cook and Catharine Cook; and that the name of the said Catharine Schuster be and the same is hereby changed to that of Catharine Cook.

In the petition of William L. Searls and Penelope No. 16.
Searls, of Hopkinton, praying for reasons therein stated that they may have leave to adopt Caroline Francis Lewin, minor daughter of Ann D. Lewin, of Hopkinton, aforesaid, and for the change of name of said Caroline Francis Lewin to Caroline Francis

Ordered and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petitioners, and the same is hereby granted, and that the said William L. Searls and Penelope F. Searls be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to adopt said Caroline Francis Lewin as and for their own child, and that all of the legal relations of parent and child are hereby reciprocally created between the said William L. Searls and Penelope F. Searls, and the said Caroline Francis Lewin, including the right of inheritance; and that the name of the said Caroline Francis Lewin be and the same is hereby changed to Caroline Francis

In the petition of Isaac Elsbree and Clarrissa No. 17.
Elsbree, of Cumberland, praying for reasons therein stated that they may be authorized and empowered to adopt Walter Elsbree of the same Cumberland, as their child:

Ordered and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petitioners, and the same is hereby granted, and that the said Isaac and Clarrissa be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to adopt the said Walter Elsbree as their own child, and all of the legal relations

of parent and child, including the
is hereby reciprocally created be
and Clarrissa, and the said Walte

- No. 18. Upon the petition of Charles
Seattle, of Middletown, praying
therein stated, that the said Clara
thorized and empowered to rele
tain real estate therein describ
town, to Joshua C. Brown :

Voted and Resolved, That the
tition be, and the same is hereby
said Clara S. Seattle be, and she
and empowered to release her
and a half acres of land describ
the said Joshua C. Brown, for th
set forth in the same, in the sa
and ample manner, as if the sai
full age of twenty-one years.

- No. 19. Upon the petition of Charles
Seattle, his wife, of Middletown
therein stated, that the said Clara
and empowered to join with her
of certain real estate, situate in
by the said Charles H. from his
Seattle, containing in all about
acres, with the buildings thereo
dletown :

Voted and Resolved, That the
she is hereby authorized and en
said husband, the said Charles
ance of the said premises and t
the said estate, in the same way
fect as if the said Clara S. was a
cution of the said deed, of the
years.

on the petition of Joseph B. Nichols, praying for No. 20.
ons therein stated, to be released from Providence
ty Jail, and for other relief:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition
nd the same is hereby so far granted, that the jus-
, authorized by the 10th section of the 198th chap-
f the Revised Statutes, to administer the oath pre-
ed by the 11th section of said chapter, to poor
ors, are hereby authorized to administer said oath
he said Nichols, upon his present commitment to
Providence County Jail, upon an execution in
r of Solomon A. Champlin, of the city of New
k, issued out of the Supreme Court for said county
rovidence, in the same manner and with the same
t as if the said Nichols was committed for debt
in the meaning of the first section of said chapter.
Provided, That upon examination in the same man-
as provided in said 10th section, the said justices
l be satisfied that the said Nichols would be entitled
ave said oath administered to him, if said commit-
t was for debt within the meaning of said first sec-
of said chapter, the said Nichols causing the said
mplin to be cited as provided in said chapter, for
g creditors of poor debtors, and executing an as-
ment as in said chapter provided.

Upon the petitions of Alexander Hill and others, No. 21.
ving that certain roads or highways may be laid out
he town of Smithfield, and the petitions in aid
reof and the remonstrance against the same:

Voted and Resolved, That said petitions and remon-
nce be continued to the May session of the
neral Assembly, and that notice of the pendency
reof be given by publishing copies of said petitions
ee weeks successively, in the Pawtucket Gazette and
onicle, the last publication of which shall be at
least one week before said session, and also by de-
ering to, or by leaving at the last and usual abode
the clerk of the town of Smithfield, copies of said pe-
ons at least thirty days before the first Wednesday
April next.

No. 22. RESOLUTION authorizing Theodore

Resolved, That the General T
hereby directed to issue to The
wick, a license to peddle m
watches, jewelry, gold, silver or
within a circuit of four miles fr
his paying for such license the s

No. 23. RESOLUTION authorizing Gideon G

Resolved, That the General T
hereby directed to issue to Gide
of Coventry, a license to peddle
cept watches, jewelry, gold and
manufactured of German silver
year; the said Greene paying th
for the privilege of peddling suc
limited to a district of six miles
dence in Coventry.

No. 24. RESOLUTION permitting Sullivan S

Resolved, That the General T
hereby authorized and directed
Sullivan Scott, of Providence, to
fruits and confectionery within
dence, upon the payment of tw
year.

No. 25. Upon the petition of John R
dence, praying for reasons there
be authorized and empowered
cense:

Voted and Resolved, That the
tition be, and the same is herel
the said John Russell, be, and he
proper person, authorized to ped
the period of one year from the p

on the petition of Jesse B. Tucker, of Foster, No. 26.
ing for reasons therein stated, that he may be au-
zed and empowered to peddle without a license :

oted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said pe-
a be, and the same is hereby so far granted, that
said Jesse B. Tucker be, and he hereby is, in his
proper person, authorized to peddle without li-
e, for the period of one year from the passage of
act.

UTION authorizing John W. Almy to peddle. No. 27.

esolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he
reby directed to issue to John W. Almy, of Tiver-
a license to peddle for the term of one year, upon
aid Almy's paying the sum of forty dollars for said
lege.

on the petition of Perry B. Phillips, of Warwick, No. 28.
icense to peddle.

oted and Resolved, That the General Treasurer be,
he is hereby directed to issue to Perry B. Phillips,
e Town of Warwick, a license to peddle any mer-
dise, excepting watches, jewelry, gold, silver and
nan silver ware, for the term of one year, within
county of Kent, upon his paying therefor the sum
en dollars.

on the petition of Nathan Darling for payment of No. 29.
d of certain enlisted men :

esolved, That the Adjutant General be, and he is
eby authorized and directed to pay Nathan Darling
sum of thirty-four dollars in full, for board of cer-
enlisted men of the seventh and ninth regiments of
unteers, in 1862.

No. 30. RESOLUTION to pay the claim
against the State

Resolved, That the State Auditor be directed to make his order on the Treasurer for one hundred dollars, to be paid in money not otherwise appropriated, upon the receipt of P. Gardiner, upon his giving a receipt for the same of all claims upon the State.

No. 31 Upon the petition of James R. [unclear]
town, for remission of fine and [unclear]

Voted and Resolved, That the [unclear] be, and the same is hereby granted to [unclear] twenty dollars, upon which the [unclear] jail, in the county of Washington, [unclear] hereby remitted, and that the [unclear] ington county jail be, and he be directed to release the said [unclear] said imprisonment.

No. 32. Upon the petition of Isaac [unclear]
reasons therein stated, that his bill [unclear]
to thirty-two dollars and ninety [unclear]

Voted and Resolved, That the [unclear] he hereby is directed to pay to [unclear] the sum of thirty-two dollars and [unclear] receiving from said Pike a full discharge.

No. 33. RESOLUTION appropriating one hundred dollars
ture for the Office of the State Auditor

Resolved, That the State Auditor be authorized to draw his order on the Treasurer for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for the purpose of purchasing a book-case for the State Auditor's office.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed to make his order upon the General Treasury in favor of Elias Nickerson, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight (\$128,) dollars, to be paid in full discharge of his claim upon the State, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, for expenses incurred by him upon complaints in behalf of the State made by him against Henry Cheever, O. L. Marshall, William Prentice and Daniel Mace, in 1858.

upon the petition of Uzzial Gleason, Edwin P. Barry No. 35.

George S. Coy, claiming the reward of two hundred dollars offered by a proclamation of the Governor of the State, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1862, for the arrest and commitment to jail of the person who should be convicted of inflicting upon James Simms, a private in the 11th regiment Rhode Island Infantry, on the 14th day of said October, the mortal wounds whereof he died :

Resolved and Resolved, That the said reward of two hundred dollars be paid to the said petitioners in the following proportions, namely, to the said Uzzial Gleason the sum of eighty dollars, to the said Edwin P. Barry the sum of sixty dollars, and to the said George S. Coy the sum of sixty dollars ; and that the State Auditor be authorized to draw his order on the General Treasury in favor of the said persons respectively for the respective sums aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the General Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

upon the petition of Nathaniel Mathewson and No. 36.

Henry Smith, praying for reasons therein stated, for reimbursement for the loss by them sustained for the reasons set forth in their said petition :

Resolved and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the State Auditor is directed to draw his order on the General

Treasurer in favor of said N. I. Smith, for the sum of four hundred and sixteen cents, to be paid out of any money appropriated.

No. 37 RESOLUTION making an appropriation for the monument and completing the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania :

Whereas, a proposition has been presented to the Convention of Commissioners of the States of the Union, for the establishment and maintenance of a "Soldiers' National Cemetery," at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania :

Resolved, That Rhode Island approve the plan proposed ; and will sacredly maintain and perpetuate the memory of those who there slumber on the field of a glorious and triumphant conflict against the oppressor of our common country.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a trustee who, for the term of years to be determined by the Legislature, shall represent this State in the corporation of the Government of this National Association.

Resolved. That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby authorized to be paid by the order of the Legislature, the State's proportion of the necessary expenses of the said suitable monument ; and other expenses of the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

No. 38. RESOLUTION providing for re-filing of the records of the Court of Common Pleas, New York.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas be and he hereby is authorized to file the records of the Court of Common Pleas, New York, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, New York.

the papers in his said office, and that the justice of the Supreme Court be, and they hereby are authorized to audit and allow his bill for such re-filing, and that the whole expense shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

Upon the petition of Henry Gooding and others pray-*No. 39.*
for such legislation as may be necessary to remove
obstructions to the extension of High street in the
city of Central Falls, caused by the Boston and
Providence Railroad :

Motion and Resolved, That the Attorney General be,
and he hereby is directed to present the facts relating
to said obstruction as a public nuisance, to the grand
jury at the next term of the Supreme Court for the
city of Providence, for inquiry, and for such action
as the facts presented may authorize.

Resolution repealing a resolution passed at the present *No. 40.*
January Session to pay certain dues to the Second
Regiment of I. Volunteers.

Whereas, information has been received by the Pay-
master General from the Paymaster General of the
United States, that the Second Regiment of Rhode
Island volunteers will be paid by the United States from
the date of their enlistment to the date of muster into
service of the United States ; therefore :

Resolved, That the resolution of the General Assem-
bly passed at the January session, 1864, authorizing
the Paymaster General to pay the same, is hereby re-
pealed.

Upon the petition of Leona W. Clarke, praying for *No. 41*
certain reasons therein stated, that her name may be
changed from Leona W. Clarke to Leona Wheaton :

Motion and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition

be granted, and that the said
hereafter be known and called
Wheaton, and by this name sh
and be subject to all the obligat
have had or been subject to, ha
unchanged.

-
- No. 42. Upon the petition of A. Hunt
city of Providence, in this State
his wife, praying for the reason
leave to adopt as their own child
son, a minor, and daughter of Ma
city of Providence, and Willard
city of Providence, deceased :

Voted and Resolved, That the
be, and the same hereby is gra
Huntington Clapp, and Emily
hereby are authorized to adopt
Jackson as their own child ; that
roccally be, and they hereby ar
rights, and made subject to all
tions, including the right of inhe
and personal, as if the said Cora
the lawful child of the said A. H
Emily P. Clapp; and that the na
Lucinda be, and the same hereby
Emily Florence Clapp.

-
- No. 43. Upon the petition of Susan Sh
county of Newport, for change o

Voted and Resolved, That the
be, and the same is hereby gran
Susan Sheridan henceforth be
the name of Susan Huddy, and
ject to all the duties and liabilit
the rights and privileges that
subject and entitled to, had
changed.

on the petition of Genoio T. Suker and Nancy No. 44.
r, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, that
et may be passed making legitimate their infant
Thomas Ernest Eddy, and Daniel Loyd Eddy, all
e city of Providence:

oted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition
and the same is hereby granted, and the said
as Ernest Eddy and Daniel Loyd Eddy shall be
after severally known by the names of Thomas
st Suker, and Daniel Loyd Suker, and shall be en-
as lawful heirs of said Genoio T. Suker and
y Suker, to all the rights and privileges of every
e and kind as if they had severally been born of
in lawful wedlock.

on the petition of Alfred Pratt, praying to be re-No. 45.
d from imprisonment in the State's Prison:

oted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby ad-
and consent to the pardon of the said Alfred Pratt
his said imprisonment, as recommended by His
ellency, the Governor.

on the petition of Abby F. Tillinghast and others, No. 46.
ing for the pardon and release from imprisonment
e State's prison, of Stukely Tillinghast:

oted and Resolved, That the Senate do hereby ad-
and consent to the pardon of the said Stukely Til-
hast from his said imprisonment, as recommended
His Excellency, the Governor, to take effect from
first day of April, 1864.

OLUTION to pay the expenses connected with the No. 47.
isit to Providence of Colonel Taylor, of East Ten-
essee.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is

hereby directed to pay the sum
for the use of Howard Hall, Febr
the sum of twenty dollars for bill
ing expenses of Colonel Taylor
the State, on the occasion of ad
Assembly and the citizens of Pro
ings of the loyal people of East T

No. 48. RESOLUTION to pay sundry accounts

Voted and Resolved, That the
lowed and paid to the following
the order of the State Auditor
the treasury not otherwise appro

Curry, Richards & Co.,	-
Charles T. Robbins,	-
S. K. Rathbone,	-
Charles Hart,	-
John E. Watson,	-
M. W. Spencer,	-
E. W. Babcock, upon his giving l	
ceipt in full,	-
American Asylum, Hartford, clo	
for beneficiaries,	-
American Asylum, Hartford, clo	
for beneficiaries,	-
Elisha R. Potter, of East Green	
balance,	-
Commissioners of Shell Fisheries,	
Calvin G. Miner,	-
Thomas S. Wightman, for appre	
ing a deserter,	-
N. Bangs Williams, for newspaper	
nished the General Assembly	
William Earle, for repairing flags,	
John Byrne, for services,	
Weeden H. Berry, sheriff Washin	
county,	-
Wellington Aldrich,	-
Henry Miller, for sprinkling st	
near State House.	-

SOLUTIONS FOR MILITARY CLAIMS.

RESOLUTION to pay William O. Cook.

No. 1.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed to make his order upon the General Treasurer for the sum of four hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, (\$448 50) to be paid to William O. Cook for his services under his commission as second lieutenant in the fifth regiment of Rhode Island volunteered September 20th, 1862, upon his executing discharge of all claim upon this State, the same charged to the military department.

RESOLUTION to pay the First Light Infantry.

No. 2.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and is hereby directed to pay to the Providence First Light Infantry Company, upon the order of the State Auditor, of any money in the general treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents, for services performed by said company in the year 1861, under a law of the State in force at that time.

RESOLUTION to pay the First Light Infantry Company. No. 3.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed to pay by his order upon the General Treasurer, the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, (\$133 62) to the First Light Infantry Company, their bill for repairs and

cleansing their Armory in the occupation and organizing company first regiment Rhode Island militia

No. 4. RESOLUTION to pay certain officers
Island Cavalry

Resolved, That the State Auditor be and he is hereby directed to make his order upon the Treasurer for the sums hereinafter named, for any money not otherwise appropriated to the officers of the First Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, hereinafter named, for military service commissions, previous to being received by the officers of the United States, upon discharge of all claims upon them, and to be charged to the military department.

To P. M. Farrington, as captain, for services rendered and forty-four dollars and thirty cents. (\$444 38.)

To Joseph J. Gould, as captain, for services rendered and ten dollars. (\$210 00.)

To J. B. Wood, as captain, for services rendered and ninety dollars. (\$190 00.)

To Edmund C. Burt, as captain, for services rendered and twenty-seven dollars and thirty cents. (\$327 18.)

To Charles H. Thayer, as second lieutenant, for services rendered of three hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty cents. (\$324 58.)

To Richard J. Burgess, as lieutenant, for services rendered and ninety dollars and thirty cents. (\$190 41.)

To Frederick Denison, as chaplain, for services rendered and eighty dollars and sixty cents. (\$80 68.)

To Leonard B. Pratt, as second lieutenant, for services rendered of three hundred and two dollars and thirty cents. (\$302 94.)

To James P. Vose, as second

hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty cents.
(5 80.)

John Rogers, as captain, the sum of two hundred
fourteen dollars and eighty-six cents. (\$214 86.)

Joshua Vose, as second lieutenant, the sum of
hundred and ninety dollars and forty-one cents.
(10 41.)

RESOLUTION to pay A. W. Corliss.

No. 5.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is here-
directed to make his order upon the General Treas-
urer for the sum of sixty-three dollars, to be paid out
of any money not otherwise appropriated, to A. W. Cor-
liss for his services as Major in the Seventh Squadron of
the Island Cavalry, from the date of his commission,
June 14th, 1862, to the date of his muster into the
service of the United States, June 24th, 1862, upon his
receiving a full discharge of all claims upon this State.

RESOLUTION to pay Robert Fessenden.

No. 6.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he hereby is
directed to make his order upon the General Treasurer
for the sum of thirty-two dollars, to be paid out of any
money not otherwise appropriated, in favor of Robert
Fessenden, for his services as acting Adjutant in Camp
Greene, Providence, from September 15th, to Septem-
ber 30th, 1862, under orders of Gen. C. T. Robbins,
receiving from him a full discharge of all claim upon
this State.

RESOLUTION to pay William S. Chace.

No. 7.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be and he is here-
directed to make his order on the General Treasurer
for the sum of ninety-four dollars, to be paid out of any
money not otherwise appropriated, to William S. Chace
for his military service from date of his commission, Oct.
1862, to date of muster into the service of the

United States, Nov. 12, 1862, up
discharge of all claims against t
charged to the Military Depart

No. 8. RESOLUTION to pay the Woonso
of their Arm

Resolved, That the General
hereby authorized and directed
socket Guards the sum of one
lars, in full payment for use of
14th, to October 25th, 1862, in
Regiment, attendance of Armor
to charge the same to the Milli

No. 9. Upon the petition of Latim
M. Jenckes, for re-imbursement
volunteers:

Resolved, That the Paymaste
hereby authorized and directed
Ballou and Elias M. Jenckes, th
dollars for bounties paid to
O'Brin and John Kairn, volun
town of Cumberland under the
the United States, of July 2,
to him of the original receipts
volunteers.

No. 10 RESOLUTION for the payment of
Champlin, for milit

Resolved, That the State Au
by directed to make his or
Treasurer for the sum of fifty-t
five cents, (52 75,) to be paid
otherwise appropriated, to Will
services from date of his comm
tenant and Mustering officer, in
of Rhode Island volunteers, Sep

being mustered into the service of the United States, upon his executing a full discharge of all claim upon this State.

RESOLUTION to pay C. Webster, Simon S. Rankin, George A. Smith. No. 11.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the several persons herein named the sums awarded to each of said persons upon their executing a full discharge of all claims upon this State, for military services under their commissions or otherwise, first deducting from the sums any sums charged to said parties upon the orders of his department for advances.

Clement Webster, as First Lieutenant, in 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery, the sum of eight hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-six cents. (\$890 26.)

Simon S. Rankin, as First Lieutenant in 3d Regiment R. I. volunteers, four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-five cents. (\$497 25.)

George A. Smith, as Captain in 2d Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-three cents. (\$283 23.)

RESOLUTION to pay Charles E. Bingham.

No. 12.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed to make his order upon the General Treasurer for the sum of one hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-nine cents, (\$184 29,) to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Chas. Bingham for his services as First Lieutenant in 2d Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, from date of his commission, March 14, 1863, to date of his muster in the service of the United States, May 4, 1863, upon his executing a full discharge of all claim upon this State.

No. 13. RESOLUTION to pay George H. Getchell
vices.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be hereby directed to make his order upon the Treasurer, for the sum of eight hundred and thirty cents, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to pay to George H. Getchell, for service as Captain in the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, from the date of his commission, to May 4, 1861, being mustered into the service of the United States, and for head money and expenses in recruiting men for said regiment, upon his receipt and charge of all claims upon this State.

No. 14. Upon the claim of Captain George H. Getchell for payment for certain military services.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be hereby directed to pay out of any money not otherwise appropriated to Captain George H. Getchell, the sum of two hundred and eighty-three cents, (\$283 30,) in full for his services as Second Lieutenant in the 1st New England Cavalry, from December 26, 1862, the date of his commission, to March 3d, 1861, the date at which he was mustered into the service of the United States, upon his receipt and claim upon the State.

No. 15. RESOLUTION to pay Wm. B. Rhoades.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be hereby directed to pay out of any money not otherwise appropriated to Wm. B. Rhoades, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and six cents, (\$259 66,) in full, for his bill for services as Lieutenant in 1st R. I. Light Artillery, from March 3, 1861, the date of his commission, to March 3, 1861, the date of the organization of the regiment.

SOLUTION to pay Allen G. Wright.

No. 15.

That the State Auditor be, and he is here-
to make his order upon the General Treas-
um of sixty dollars and sixty-six cents, to
any money not otherwise appropriated,
Wright, in payment for his services as cap-
tiffth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers,
e of his commission, November 30th, 1861,
f muster into the service of the United
his executing a full discharge of all claims
ate.

petition of George N. Bliss, for pay for No. 16
ices :

That the General Treasurer be, and he is
ted to pay out of any funds not otherwise
, to said George N. Bliss, or his order, the
undred and seventy-six dollars and fifteen
for his services as a first lieutenant in the
ngland Cavalry, from the date of his com-
e date of his muster into the service of the
es, and take his discharge in full of all
he State for the same.

UTION to pay William H. Parkhurst.

No. 17.

That the State Auditor be, and he is here-
to make his order upon the General Treas-
sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars
ts, (\$237 50) to be paid out of any money
se appropriated, to William H. Parkhurst,
ces in recruiting Batteries A and B, of the
nt of Rhode Island Light Artillery, from
o August 13th, 1861, upon his executing a
e of all claim upon this State.

No. 18.

RESOLUTION to pay the Newpo

Resolved, That the State Auditor is directed to draw his order in favor of the Artillery Company, upon the General Treasurer, for the sum of three hundred and thirty cents in full, for their claim for services rendered during the year A. D. 1862. The General Treasurer is hereby directed to issue his order out of any money in the treasury appropriated.

No. 19. Upon the petition of Alexander M.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to Alexander M. upon his order, from any fund not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars.

No. 20.

RESOLUTION to pay Louis

Resolved, That the State Auditor is hereby directed to make his order upon the General Treasurer for one hundred dollars, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Louis Greene, upon said Greene's giving a receipt in charge of all claim against the State.

No. 21. RESOLUTION to pay the account of E. J. Assistant Commissary General

Resolved, That the State Auditor is hereby directed to pay to Henrie Cranda, Quartermaster General, by his order on the General Treasurer, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars in full payment for his services to the State, for the year 1863.

providing for the payment of the Second No. 22.
nt Rhode Island Volunteers, for services pre-
their being mustered into the service of the
States.

7, That the Paymaster General be, and he is
ected to pay to such of the non-commissioned
usicians and privates of the Second Regiment
land Volunteers, as have not already been paid,
legal representatives, the amount to which
teers were entitled, if mustered into the ser-
United States, from the date of their enlist-
near as the same may be ascertained to the
n of the Paymaster General,) to the date of
g mustered into the service of the United
l charge the same to the military expenses
e. [This resolution subsequently repeated.]

to pay Samuel D. Maxwell, for his claim No. 23.
against the State.

7, That the State Auditor be, and he is here-
d to make his order upon the General Treas-
rty dollars, to be paid out of any money not
appropriated, in favor of Samuel D. Maxwell,
Maxwell's giving a receipt in full discharge
n against the State.

ION to pay the claim of Robert Thompson. No. 24.

7, That the State Auditor be, and he is here-
zed and directed to make his order upon the
reasurer, for the sum of three hundred
(300 00) to be paid out of any money not
appropriated, to lieutenant Robert Thomp-
allowance for military services under his
n as first lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of
nd Volunteers, upon his executing a full dis-
all claims upon the State for services or ex-
er his commission.

No. 25. RESOLUTION to pay the claim

Resolved, That the State Auditor be directed to make his order upon the Treasurer, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160 00) to be paid out of any money appropriated, to Uzziel Gleason, for his services upon his giving a full discharge of his claim against the State, this sum to be charged to the Treasurer's Department.

No. 26. RESOLUTION to pay the claim

Resolved, That the State Auditor be directed to make his order upon the Treasurer, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-six cents, (\$449 26) to be paid to Howard, for his services as chaplain of the 1st Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, being mustered into the service of the United States upon his executing a full discharge of his claim against this State, the same to be charged to the Treasurer's Department.

No. 27. RESOLUTION to pay Peter Brucker

Resolved, That the State Auditor be directed to draw his order on the Treasurer of the State, for the sum of thirty-six cents, to be paid out of any money appropriated, in favor of Peter Brucker, for his services as captain in the Second Company F, from date of his enlistment, 12th, 1863, to January 19th, 1864, in full discharge of all claim upon the State.

No. 29. RESOLUTION to settle the account of the Paymaster General, from March 1, 1863.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer

of Col. Jabez C. Knight, late Paymaster General, balance of his account, to wit: thirty-nine and fifteen dollars and thirty-one cents, and to pay to said Paymaster General the seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, (\$1166 67) services, from January 1, 1862, to March 1, 1863.

RESOLUTION to pay Theodore Winn.

No. 30.

That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby authorized to make his order upon the General Treasurer for the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Theodore Winn, for his services as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment of Rhode Island from the date of his commission, July 26, 1862, to the 4th of Sept. 1862, upon his executing a receipt for all claims against this State.

RESOLUTION for payment of account of William W. B. Greene. No. 31.

That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby authorized to make his order upon the General Treasurer for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$150 26,) to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. B. Greene, for military service under his commission as First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, from October 4th, 1861, to the 11th of Nov. 1861, the same to be charged to the Military Department.

RESOLUTION for the payment of the account of Richard Waterman, against the State. No. 32.

That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his order upon the General Treasurer for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and eight cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Richard Waterman, for his services as

the Treasury not otherwise ap
Waterman, or to his order, for mi
commission as First Lieutenant
of New England Cavalry, from
date of his commission, to Oct
date of his being mustered in
United States, upon his executin
claims upon this State, the same
Military Department.

No. 33 RESOLUTION in relation to petition
incorporation

Resolved, That all petitions a
corporation, presented to either
Assembly, at the present session
by the Constitution to be contin
tion of the members of the Gen
the same hereby are continued t
of the General Assembly; and
give such public notice of the p
required by law.

No. 34. RESOLUTION of adjou

Voted and Resolved, That al
fore the General Assembly unfin
the next session; and that this
and the same is hereby adjourne
law.

SECRETARY OF S
Provid

I certify that th
and Reports, prin
true copies of the
office.

APPENDIX.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

General Assembly of the State of Rhode
Providence Plantations, begun and holden
nce, on the second Monday of January,
11th day of the month,) in the year of our
ousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of
nce the eighty-eighth.

PRESENT :

excellency JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor,

and EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SETH PADELFORD, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

-	-	PARDON W. STEVENS,
-	-	BENJAMIN T. EAMES,
-	-	GEORGE B. ANTHONY,
-	-	JONATHAN BRAYTON,
-	-	JAMES H. PENDLETON,
ham,	-	NICHOLAS BALL,
gstown,	-	JOHN E. SLOCUM,
gstown,	-	STEPHEN C. FISKE,
wich,	-	NICHOLAS S. FRY,
-	-	JOHN T. COTTRELL,
-	-	BRADBURY C. HILL,
-	-	ABNER W. PECKHAM,

Glocester, - -	LAFAYETTE I
Charlestown, - -	GEORGE A. S
West Greenwich, -	JOHN T. LEW
Coventry, - -	THOMAS A. W
Exeter, - -	SAMUEL PHI
Middletown, - -	WILLIAM F. I
Bristol, - -	SAMUEL W. C
Tiverton, - -	JOSEPH OSBO
Little Compton, -	CHARLES W.
Warren, - -	WILLIAM B. I
Cumberland, -	LYMAN A. CO
Richmond, - -	GEORGE N. E
Cranston, - -	JOSEPH W. S
Hopkinton, - -	HENRY T. BA
Johnston, - -	HENRY M. YO
North Providence, -	WILLIAM GRO
Barrington, - -	ALLEN C. MA
Foster, - -	JOB W. HILL
Burrillville, - -	JOSEPH O. CI
East Providence, -	T. W. ASPINW
Pawtucket, - -	SAMUEL SHO

JOHN R. BARTLETT

Secretary of the S

JULIAN R. CAMPBELL, of Providence, Clerk

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVER

<i>Newport.</i>	Augustus W
Benjamin Finch,	William H.
William P. Sheffield,	Joseph A. I
John G. Weaver,	Lycurgus S
Otis P. G. Clarke,	George W.
Benjamin J. Tilley.	<i>Portsmo</i>
<i>Providence.</i>	Albert Cog
Thomas Durfee,	<i>Warwic</i>
Cæsar A. Updike,	Stephen Ha
George L. Clarke,	James H. R
Moses B. Lockwood,	Henry D. E
Benjamin N. Lapham,	George A.
William B. Greene,	<i>Westerl</i>
George W. Hall,	Rowse Bab

eden.	<i>Little Compton.</i>
Shoreham.	Benjamin Seabury.
Wrentham.	<i>Warren.</i>
Kingstown.	Asa M. Gammell.
Wrentham.	<i>Cumberland.</i>
Kingstown.	Samuel B. Bartholomew,
Wrentham,	Eugene M. Mason,
Sheldon.	Ellis L. Blake,
Greenwich.	Edmund N. Clark.
Wrentham.	<i>Richmond.</i>
Wrentham.	Alfred W. Kenyon.
Watson.	<i>Cranston.</i>
Wrentham.	Francis W. Miner,
Wrentham,	James E. Hudson,
Wrentham,	Alfred H. Willard.
Razee,	<i>Hopkinton.</i>
Wrentham,	Sands C. Carr.
Wrentham,	<i>Johnston.</i>
Wrentham.	Benjamin Pirce,
Wrentham.	Martin Winsor.
Wrentham,	<i>North Providence.</i>
Wrentham.	William M. Bailey,
Wrentham.	James Davis,
Wrentham.	Joseph Cartland,
Wrentham.	Hiram H. Thomas,
Wrentham.	James C. Collins.
Greenwich.	<i>Barrington.</i>
Briggs.	Benjamin F. Drown.
Wrentham.	<i>Foster.</i>
Wrentham,	James M. Wright.
Waterman.	<i>Burrillville.</i>
Wrentham.	Smith R. Arnold,
Wrentham.	Dewitt C. Remington.
Wrentham.	<i>Pawtucket.</i>
Wrentham.	William W. Blodgett.
Wrentham.	<i>East Providence.</i>
Blake,	William A. Carpenter.
Wolf Perry.	
Wrentham.	
Wrentham, Jr.	

THOMAS DURFEE, Speaker.

NER,	} Clerks.
CONGDON,	

PROCEEDINGS IN GRA

The two Houses of the Gen
Grand Committee for the pur
counting the votes cast for prop
Constitution.

His Excellency the Governor

On motion of Mr. Sheffield, t
was waived, it being evident th
Houses was present.

The following committee wa
the ballots from the Secretar
them :

FROM THE SE

George B. Anthony, Lyman
William B. Lawton, John T. Lev
dleton.

FROM THE HOUSE OF RE

Benjamin W. Lapham, David
lard, Benjamin T. Drown, Georg
F. Tilley, Edward Gray, Asa Gar
George W. Sheldon, Owen Vau

The following were elected

PUBLIC NOTAR

N. T. Saunders,	-	-	-
Wellington Aldrich,	-	-	-
William T. Potter,	-	-	-
Charles B. Blake,	-	-	-
Albert G. Robinson,	-	-	-

Fisher, -	-	Kent County.
Wightman, -	-	Washington County.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Fisher, -	-	Warwick.
T. Saunders, -	-	Warren.
Brown, -	-	Providence.
lake, -	-	do.
n Aldrich, -	-	Smithfield.
Scott, -	-	do.
Prince, -	-	do.
Greene, -	-	Providence.
Field, -	-	do.
er Dexter, -	-	East Providence.

and Committee took a recess till one o'clock,
purpose of counting the votes.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

and Committee re-assembled, His Excellency
nor in the chair.
ion the calling of the rolls was waived, it be-
ut that a quorum was present.
nmittee to count the votes for the proposed
nt to the Constitution of the State submitted
ing report :

*the Committee to count the votes cast on the
Monday of October, 1863, for and against
proposed amendment to the Constitution.*

Committee respectfully report, that the whole
f electors voting was 3940 ; that 2364 are
to approve of said proposed amendment; that
d to approve, and 2594 voted to reject.
urther report that the amendment was reject-
majority of 1248.

Committee recommend the passage of the fol-
solution :

d, That the proposed amendment to the Con-
submitted to the electors on the first Monday

of October, 1863, for their approval or having received three-fifths of the vote of electors voting, is rejected.

For the Committee,

PARDON W. S.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing civil and military His Excellency the Governor in the Chamber. The following officers were then elected.

Trustees of the State Normal School—Rhodes, of Newport County; John P. Huntington County.

Justices of the Peace—Robert S. Anderson County; Horatio Rogers, Jr., Charles Matt H. Burnham, Providence; John P. Gregory

Public Notaries—John P. Gregory, H. Jr., Alfred Allen, Providence County.

For Major General—Olney Arnold and Robbins were nominated.

Whole number of votes received, -

Necessary for a choice, - - -

Charles T. Robbins received -

Olney Arnold received - - -

Olney Arnold was accordingly elected Major

For Adjutant General—William T. Edward C. Mauran were nominated.

Whole number of ballots received, -

Necessary for a choice, - - -

Edward C. Mauran received -

Wm. T. Barton received - - -

Scattering - - -

C. Mauran having received a majority of
therefore elected Adjutant General.

Quartermaster General—Dewitt C. Remington,
ville, and George Lewis Cooke, of Warren,
nated.

Number of votes received,	-	-	-	84
for a choice,	-	-	-	43
D. C. Remington received	-	-		50
George Lewis Cooke received		-		26
ring,	-	-	-	8

D. Remington having received a majority of
declared to be elected Quartermaster General.

Paymaster General—Jabez C. Knight and John
were nominated.

Number of votes received,	-	-	-	83
to a choice,	-	-	-	42
J. C. Knight received	-	-		54
N. Francis received		-		22
ring,	-	-	-	7

Knight was therefore declared elected Pay-
master General.

Commissionary General—William Gilpin.

Surgeon General—Howard W. King.

Advocate General—Lycurgus Sayles and
Morris Smith were nominated.

Number of votes received,	-	-	-	80
to a choice,	-	-	-	41
Lycurgus Sayles received,	-	-		49
Morris Smith received	-	-		24
ring,	-	-	-	7

Lycurgus Sayles having received a majority of votes,
was elected Judge Advocate General.

Commissioner of Shell Fisheries—John P. Knowles.

Commissioners under the Commutation Law—Joseph
Newport County; John C. Tower, Provi-
dence County; George H. Olney, Washington County;
W. Church, Bristol County, and Thomas A.
Kent County.

RESOLUTION instructing the Com
report the amount of the State

Resolved, That the Committee
is hereby instructed to inquire an
the amount of the State indebted
of June last, with the amount
United States to be credited to
with the probable amount of
unpaid bounties and unliquidat
State, which will be due or ou
day of June, next, and whether
further legislation is necessary
payment of the interest upon su

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Upon the resolution requesti
Finance to inquire into and rep
position of the State, the pre
manner in which the same is dis

The Committee respectfully
quence of the delay in obtaini
from the several Departments of
has been necessarily postponed
formation of the House, your Co
the balances to the 30th of Janu

The whole indebtedness of
January, 1864, as ascertained, w

Of the State bonds for \$3,000
there have been issued,

Estimated, and supposed nearly
balance, outstanding oblig
of Paymaster General's D
ment, - - -

Estimated outstanding obligatio
the Quartermaster General
partment, - - -

Whole indebtedness 30th Jan
1864, - - -

Cash Balances.

Treasurer.

Department, \$139,917 09

ary Department, 66,543 65

\$206,460 74

termaster General's Depart-

t, - - - 15,648 40

stant General's Department, - 5,879 85

\$227,988 99

on to this cash balance the

termaster General estimates

receipts from the United

es on account of his disburse-

ts, - - - \$160,000 00

e further information of the House, your Com-

ve made the following condensed statements

Military Department:

tement of receipts and payments from January

1863, to January 30th, 1864.

in Treasury, January 1st,

3, - - - \$480,275 21

700,000 State bonds, and for

anisms, - - - 749,464 50

ates direct tax, - 99,319 11

for interest on bonds, - 138,189 49

e Quartermaster General, 121,543 66

e Paymaster General, - 25,000 00

\$1,613,791 97

Payments.

- - - 45,000 00

aster General, - 615,000 00

termaster General, - 316,000 00

stant General, - 28,000 00

stant Commissary General, 2,000 00

rnor's special bounty orders, 2,560 68

ies, - - - 7,561 70

of interest on bonds, loans

over-drafts, - - 128,939 96

or bounties, - - 399,395 00

Contingent expenses, -
 Balance in treasury 30th Jan
 1864, - - -

SECOND, statement of receipts and
 22d, 1861, to January 30th,

Receipts.

Sale of \$2,400 000 State bonds
 for premiums on same,
 From the United States, -
 From the State, for United State
 rect tax, - -
 From State tax, to pay interest
 State bonds, - -
 From Quartermaster General,
 From Paymaster General, -

Payments to Depa

Paymaster General, \$1,434,75
 Quartermaster General, 1,138,81
 Adjutant General, 94,10
 Assistant Commissary
 General, 2,00
 Governor's special boun-
 ty orders, 6,56
 Salaries, 7,56

To towns for bounties, -
 Contingent expenses, -
 Order of General Assembly to p
 J. I. McCarty, - -
 Balance of interest on bonds,
 loans &c., - -
 Balance in treasury January
 1864. - - -

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance in response to the accompanying resolution of the House, make the following report:

The indebtedness of the State on the 1st of June, reported to the Committee, was as follows:

Bonds issued,	-	-	1,700,000 00
Payments over receipts in the Military Department,	\$150,813	37	
Balance on hand in civil department,	62,020	10	
			<hr/>
			\$88,793 27
Amount indebted of the Paymaster General's Department,	\$50,000	00	
Balance on hand,	9,975	00	
			<hr/>
			\$40,025 00
Amount indebted in the Quartermaster General's Department,	9,408	53	
Balance on hand,	39	38	
			<hr/>
			9,369 15
			<hr/>
			\$1,838,187 42
Balance in Adjutant General's Department,	-	-	
			<hr/>
			5,809 19
			<hr/>
			\$1,833,378 23

The Adjutant General reports the amount charged to the Department to the United States, June 1st, 1863, \$923 68. Due from officers for advances \$34.

The Committee have not the necessary information to estimate the amount charged to the United States, and they deem it inexpedient to attempt to do so in view of the very grave irregularities

to which their attention has been called. The Quartermaster General's Department feel compelled to call the attention of the

It appears that \$92,137 90 was paid on and March, 1863, of the United States; under a power of attorney from the Quartermaster General, paid to him and his predecessor, Mr. Lyman B. F. Fiske, of the Globe Bank, Providence. This payment appears to the credit of the United States of the Quartermaster General's Department. The same entered upon his cash book. In view of this important omission it has been suggested to the Quartermaster General that it be a *saction for the purchase of horses* in the office!

No original entry of the purchase of these horses appears upon his books. The committee have been informed. He has been at the Globe Bank to have original. "memorandum check, Sept 14th

At that date it appears the account was largely over-drawn. The next entry is on November 6th, 1862, at which time the account of the Military Department, in Providence, America, the sum of

The next loan was on January 1st, 1863, on "A. & W. Sprague's check on the United States Bank was a credit to the Military Department of North America, of \$459,000. The balance of the bank increased to the 12th of January, 1863, to \$552,825 10, when a further loan was made; and three other loans were made respectively, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of January, and another on the 3d of February, 1863, of \$7,692 90, while the balance to the credit of the Military Department on the 20th of January, 1863, was \$362,325 10, which was reduced on the 21st of January, 1863, to \$362,325 10, at which sum it remained on February, 1863.

The only reference to these loans in the Quartermaster General's report, which is now before us, are aware of, appears on the fi

1,022 54, on the 28th page, as paid the
k for interest on funds advanced for pur-
ses."

inion of your Committee, the books in the
ter General's Department should clearly
very account rendered in the name of this
e United States, and exhibit every sum re-
this is not done, there will be most inextri-
sion, and the most serious embarrassment in
tlement of accounts with the United States.
mpanying communication from Mr. Lyman
nd the Honorable William Sprague, refer-
e transactions, just received by your Com-
submitted to your consideration. With this
of facts, we leave the matter to the House,
ch action thereon as may be deemed expe-
cessary.

eral Treasurer represents that the balance
sury, in the civil department, will enable
t promptly the interest on the State debt to
next, and that no present legislation is
ecessary to provide for the payment of in-
e State bonds.

he Substitution and Commutation bill be-
y, it is probable the orders of the Commis-
not exceed the ability of the Treasurer to
the next May session, when provision may
r any deficiency.

mmittee have been unable from their lim-
o make a reliable estimate of the probable
ss of the State, on the 1st of June next.

ully submitted,

W. M. BAILEY,

Chairman.

TO WILLIAM M. BAILEY, ESQ.,

Chairman Committee on

In reply to your note I have to submit the following statement:

Horses purchased by Amasa Sprague, of New York, and F. A. Howland, of New York, under instruction of Lyman B. Frieze, under instruction of Amasa Sprague, for Rhode Island troops, by order of the Secretary of War:

594 horses delivered to the 1st regiment	
Cavalry, at \$115, -	-
165 horses delivered to the 7th squadron	
Cavalry, at \$115, -	-
400 horses delivered to the 2d R. I. Cav	
at \$112 90, -	-
100 horses delivered to the 2d R. I. Cav	
at 112 90, -	-
201 horses delivered to the 2d R. I. Cav	
at \$112 90, -	-
113 horses delivered to the Battery E	
regiment R. I. Light Artillery, at \$	

The horses above named were contracted for by the United States, at the price authorized by the United States. The horses were collected through the Quartermaster General of Rhode Island, by Samuel P. Sprague, acting as State Agent, and the proceeds were paid in payment of Mr. Amasa Sprague's account to the Globe Bank for advances made to him for money furnished T. A. Howland, for the purpose of purchasing the horses above named. The horses were not purchased on United States account, but for anything excepting cash. The amount was paid at the Globe Bank of some thirteen hundred dollars, accrued on the various amounts advanced to T. A. Howland for the United States, when the horses were collected on account of horses, it was paid to the Globe Bank. As cash payments were made for horses, and they could be purchased in any way, I considered the interest balance

inst the United States, and am still of the
n. The discriptive lists of horses and re-
ficers for the same were taken to Washing-
or S. P. Sanford, with the accounts, and are
I suppose, in the department of the Assis-
l States Quartermaster General, at New
om the accounts were referred and by whom
ettled. Copies of the original bills as set-
ne United States are now, I think, in the
e Rhode Island Finance Committee. Du-
pts from Mr. Amasa Sprague and Mr. T. A.
an be furnished if required. The collec-
foregoing accounts was made through the
e suggestion of Major S. P. Sanford, who
he could collect the money in that way at
eas if the accounts were sent on in the
dividuals the time of payment would be
ain.

L. B. FRIEZE.

se adopted by me while Governor in direct-
chase of supplies for the State or general
, was to pay cash therefor, and collect the
as possible, of the United States through
esignated for that purpose. The State was
greement to collect for all parties who took
I adopted this course to ensure dispatch.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

IN RELATION TO THE SOLDIERS NAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, YLVANIA.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 4, 1864.

ENCY JAMES Y. SMITH,

;—In compliance with your request I made
to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, as Commis-
hode Island, to attend the consecration of

the "Soldiers National Cemetery," at the same time, to confer with the other States, relative to the cemetery.

The ceremonies attending the cemetery took place on the 18th. Nearly all the loyal States were present. Commissioners or other representatives of several, were also present, and thousands of strangers from all parts of the country.

The Cemetery occupies an eminence immediately adjoining the town of Gettysburg, which was occupied by our troops on the 3d of July, in the terrible battle of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July. It was here that nearly 50,000 men lost their lives, and nearly 100,000 were wounded. This spot was already used as a burial place, and was known as Cemetery Hill. It commands an extensive view of the country for many miles, so that, at the time of the battle, the contending armies, numbering about 100,000 men, were in view from this hill at the same time.

Several acres of land have, since the battle, been purchased by the State of Pennsylvania for the cemetery grounds, in order that it might be sufficiently capacious to receive the bodies of the soldiers who fell in the memorable battle of July 3d, 1863. Those who lost their lives upon or near the spot are interred.

At the time of my visit, men were engaged in moving the bodies of the Union soldiers from the spot where they fell, within the circuit of the Cemetery, where places have been reserved for every State, whose men lie buried there. The number of our killed in the battle was 3,150; of wounded 13,407; many of the latter died. Headstones, bearing the names of the fallen, as far as known, their company and regiment, are to be placed at each grave. It is a satisfaction to state that the names of more than 50,000 of the fallen are known.

The plan agreed upon at a convention of the several States, to be held at Gettysburg, by different States interested in the

through their respective Governors, is as

That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the title to the land which she has purchased for the "Soldiers National Cemetery for the States having soldiers buried in perpetuity, for the purpose to be applied."

That the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be requested to create a corporation to be managed by trustees, one to be appointed by the Governors of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and of such other States as may hereafter desire to be represented in the corporation, which trustees shall, at their first meeting, be divided into three classes. The term of the first class to expire on the first day of January 1865. The second class on the first day of January 1866. The third class on the first day of January 1867. The vacancies thus occurring to be filled by the several Governors, and the persons thus appointed to fill such vacancies, to hold their office for a term of three years. This corporation to have exclusive control over the "Soldiers' National Cemetery."

The following is the estimated expense of the Cemetery :

For acquiring grounds,	-	-	\$15,000 00
For expenses and superintending,	-	-	6,000 00
For erecting buildings,	-	-	10,000 00
For clearing grounds and planting trees,	-	-	5,000 00
For contingencies,	-	-	2,500 00
Total,	-	-	25,000 00
<hr/>			
Total,	-	-	\$63,000 00

That the several States be asked to appropriate a sum of money, to be determined by a legislative act, to defray the estimated expenses according to representation in Congress, to be expended in defraying the

cost of removing and re-interring the remains in the Cemetery, under the direction of the Cemetery Corporation.

"*Fifth.* When the cemetery shall be finished, the grounds are to be kept in repair, and the enclosure in repair, out of a fund of annual appropriations made by the State, to be represented in the cemetery corporation to their representation in Congress.

A committee was appointed by the State to procure designs for a monument to the Cemetery.

On the occasion referred to, of the dedication of the Cemetery, an oration was delivered by Edward Everett. This oration together with an account of the interesting ceremonies which took place, has been published, and will be sold for the benefit of the Cemetery.

I should add that in accordance with the request of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the arrangements, Messrs. Thomas W. Hale, were present as Marshals from the State.

I am very respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

JOHN

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE LIBRARY

In conformity with Chapter 1 of the Statutes the Secretary of State submits her report upon the State Library:

The following books have been purchased by the several States and Territories, and the United States Government:

From the Secretary of the

Seventy copies of the Pamphlet Law
of the 37th Congress,

tes at Large, 12th vol.
 of the Journals and Documents of the 1st
 sessions of the 37th Congress. 35 vols. in
 copy.

From the State of Massachusetts.

y Reports. Vol. 9.
 y Reports. Vol. 8.
 y Reports. Vol. 4.
 Resolves of the General Court of Massachu-
 in 1863.
 uments of the year 1862.

From the State of New York.

and Documents of the Legislature of New
 for 1862. 18 vols.
 Court Reports, by Barbour. Vols. 35 and 36.
 eports. Vol. 10.

From the State of Iowa.

Iowa Reports. Vol. 12.
 of the Acts and Resolves for 1862.
 Iowa Reports. Vol. 13.

From the State of Pennsylvania.

e Documents. 1 vol.
 e Documents. 1 vol.
 urnal. 1 vol.
 urnal. 1 vol.
 Digest, 1861.
 ania School Architecture. 1 vol.
 eport, 1862. 1 vol.
 of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster Geh-
 and Journal of the Board of Revenue Com-
 ioners.

From the State of Connecticut.

cut Reports. Vol. 30.

From the State of Maine.

Maine Reports. Vol. 48, one copy.
 Adjutant General's Report 1862, one copy.
 Goodales Report on Agriculture, 1862, one copy.
 Legislative Documents, 1863, one copy.
 Law, 1863, one copy.

From the State of Vermont.

Report of the Auditor and Adjutant General.
 School Reports and Railroad report, 1862.
 Message of Governors Smith and Holburn,
 each.
 Directory, 1863.

From the State of New Jersey.

Laws for 1863, one copy.

From the State of New Hampshire.

Two copies of the Journals of the Senate
 for 1862.
 Two copies School Report, 1862.

From the State of Wisconsin.

Reports. Vols. 6 and 7.
 Executive Documents, for 1862.
 Journals of the Senate and House, 1864.
 Laws for 1863.

From the State of Michigan.

Laws of 1864. 1 vol.
 Reports. Vol. 10.

From the State of Missouri.

Missouri Reports. Vol. 33.

From the State of Ohio.

Journals of the Senate and House, 1862.
 Ohio State Reports. Vol. 12, one copy.

Laws, 1861, one copy.
 the Senate and House, 1862, one copy each.
 Documents, 1861 and 1861, two copies each.
 ics, 1861, one copy.
 l Report, 1861, one copy.
 School Laws, 1862, one copy.
 od's Message, 1863, one copy.
 l Report of the State Library, one copy.
 Report Common Schools, one copy.

From Dakota Territory.

kota, 1862, one copy.
 the Council and House, one copy each.
 kota, 1862 and 1863, one copy.

From Colorado Territory.

lorado, 1862, one copy.
 f the House and Council, 1862, one copy

From the State of Kansas.

Laws for 1863.
 f the impeachment case.

a there is an annual appropriation of \$200
 e Library, the Secretary has not purchased
 ume during the past year, for the reason
 s no room for more books in the rooms ap-
 for the State Library. Two periodicals, the
 Insanity, and the Historical Magazine, have
 aken, involving an expense of five dollars
 r. The books which have been added to the
 all donations. These have been disposed of
 The Law Reports, which embrace the chief
 have been deposited in the Bar Library of
 as provided by law. The Agricultural Re-
 sent to the Agricultural Society, and those
 Education, to the Commissioner of Public
 he Public Laws, Acts and Resolves of other

States and of the United, Sta
Secretary's office, convenient f
mainder of the books received
room hired for the purpose.

The Secretary has to rep
State Archives of the Journa
nected with the adoption of
United States, by Rhode Island
papers, which have not been se
Convention, and which were s
discovered by the Hon. Will
Kingstown, among the papers
dike, who was Secretary of
were transmitted to the Secre
nying letter.

These papers were tied up in
to be in the same state in whic
three years ago.

Upon their receipt, the Secre
amining and collating these
important in the history of the
and had them bound together
before the Assembly. That th
ciated elsewhere, it may be sta
quiries have already been mad
lation to them, with an earnest
soon published. The Secretar
gest that early steps be taken
the Convention which adopted
United States, printed, togethe
of interest connected therewi
classified the papers in question

1. Votes taken in the town
adoption of the Federal Constit

2. Instructions to the Repr
ral Assembly respecting Repre
and the New Constitution.

3. Papers relating to the R
tution of the United States.

4. Returns of the several to

5. Instructions from town
Convention to vote for and ag
tion.

minutes of the Convention for the adoption of
stitution.

miscellaneous papers relating to the Constitu-

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.

OF THE COMMISSIONER ACTING FOR
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, OF THE
HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL
ROAD COMPANY, TO THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND.

has examined the books and accounts of said
Company, for the year ending January 30th, 1864, in
position of its affairs to be as follows :

DR.		
		\$1,537,939 98
Stock issued,	\$500,000 00	
do. claimed		
and hypothecated,	101,200 00	
		398,800 00
and	2,055,500 00	
are claimed to		
and hypothecated,	18,000 00	
		2,037,500 00
and accounts pay-		
		211,574 53
and interest received on		
lands sold, issued by Hartford		
Providence,	- -	100,324 84
and loss,	- -	134,293 59
Bonds paid by Trustees,		52,230 00
		\$4,472,662 94

CR.

Construction,	-	-	-
Equipment,	-	-	-
Material and supplies delivered			
Trustees,	-	-	-
Sinking Fund, city			
of Hartford,	\$69,081	42	
Sinking Fund, city			
of Providence,	54,551	83	

Sundry notes and accounts,	-		
" claims and vouchers,	-		

Receipts and Expenditure

For the twelve months ending January

Receipts.

Passage,	-	-	-
Freight,	-	-	-
Mails,	-	-	-
Express, rents &c.,	-	-	-

Expenditures.

Repairs of road, renewal			
of iron, and repairs			
of bridges,	\$70,048	56	
do. of stations and			
fences,	10,561	73	
do. of engines and			
cars,	42,807	94	
Wood,	28,470	78	
Coal,	4,399	51	
Waste,	1,189	09	
Salaries and labor,	70,660	88	

and loss on freight,	856 03	
e and taxes,	9,814 81	
tations, print- &c.,	9,916 39	
	<hr/>	\$254,472 51
- - - -	-	154,337 30
per cent interest paid on		
ds, - - -	-	147,231 34
	<hr/>	
ings, - - -	-	\$7,105 96
ned as follows :		
Connecticut,	\$5,577 45	
Rhode Island,	1,528 51	
	<hr/>	7,105 96

HENRY L. GREENE,

Commissioner for Rhode Island.

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
VIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD
PANY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RHODE ISLAND.

meeting of the Commissioners of the Provi-
dence and Worcester Railroad Company, at the Com-
mittee in Providence, on the 21st day of Decem-
ber, for the purpose of investigating the accounts
and expenditures of said Company, and for deciding
what are applicable to that part of the road lying
within the State of Rhode Island, and also what part is
due to that portion of the road lying in Massa-
chusetts; and having examined the accounts of said
Company, we find that the net expenditures for con-
struction and equipment to the thirtieth day of Novem-
ber, were \$1,671,901 17.

From which deduct pre-	
mium on stock sold,	\$15,687 50
From which deduct nett	
earnings of the road,	
from Nov. 30, 1862,	
to Nov. 30, 1863,	169,145 00
	<hr/>
	\$184,832 50

Less interest on	
funded debt, \$3,199 59	
Less land bo't,	41 72
Less dividends	
Nos. 22, 23, 132,000 00	
	<hr/>
	\$135,241 31

Net cost of road and equipments, to
Nov. 30, 1863,

Apportioned as follows, viz :

To Massachusetts,	-	-
To Rhode Island,	-	-

The whole amount of receipts from the 3
1862, to 30th November, 1863, is

For transportation of	
passengers,	159,914 37
For transportation of	
freight,	213,326 20
For transportation of	
mails,	5,267 75
For rents,	1,643 21
For express,	4,360 33
	<hr/>
	\$384,511 86

Expenses.

For maintaining and operating the road	
months ending Nov 30, 1863.	
For fuel,	27,576 45
For oil,	3,238 69
For maintenance of way,	51,321 71
For repairs of cars,	12,745 83

rs of locomotives,	12,962	49	
merchandize cars,	10,392	53	
nger expenses,	22,539	74	
at expenses,	31,816	13	
llaneous expenses,	42,773	30	
			<hr/>
			\$215,366 86
			<hr/>
ings,	-	-	\$169,145 00

m we apportion as follows, viz :

chusetts,	84,572	50
e Island,	84,572	50

Commissioners also find, on examining the said Company, that separate accounts of the ure in Rhode Island and Massachusetts have t agreeable to the acts of said States creating ent Providence and Worcester Railroad Com-

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner for Rhode Island.
 WM. S. DENNY,
Commissioner for Massachusetts.

OF THE STATE AUDITOR, JANUARY
 SESSION, 1864.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
 Providence, Nov. 1, 1863.

Honorable General Assembly :

undersigned, State Auditor, respectfully reports :
 he has carefully examined the books and ordi-
 nance accounts of the General Treasurer, for
 months from April 30th, to October 31st, 1863,
 and his books in good order, and accurately

kept; his accounts correctly stated therein supported by proper and su

The following are the public fund

Permanent School Fy

2000	shares	Globe Bank, Providence	
332	"	Mechanics Bank, "	
1166	"	Bank of North America	
		dence -	
30	"	Arcade Bank, Providence	
813	"	Bank of Commerce "	
546	"	American Bank, "	

Touro Jewish Synagogue

30	shares	Manufacturers Bank, Pro	
32	"	Merchants, "	
20	"	Weybosset, "	
10	"	Roger Williams "	
24	"	Commercial "	
200	"	Blackstone Canal "	
18	"	Lime Rock "	
24	"	Arcade "	
21	"	Newport "	New

The undersigned would further sta
 been drawn during the first half of
 year, viz: from the 30th of April, to
 ber, 1863, the sum of eighty-one tho
 dred and forty-nine dollars and elev
 orders have been issued under and c
 ferent heads of appropriation, in the f

Salaries, - - -
 Pay of Members of the General Asse
 Expenses of "

Judicial Expenses.

General,	-	\$724	00
-	-	6,175	00
in Higher Courts,	-	1,852	55
Courts,	-	216	23
in higher Courts,	-	2,060	96
expenses of Court,	-	202	51
of the Peace,	-	302	20
in Justices Courts,	-	262	39
for service in Criminal	-	1,891	62
			\$13,687 46
and board of persons in jail,	-	629	60
Governor,	-	67	18
printing,	-	4,637	72
of Courts Houses and Jails,	-	801	50
Commissioners,	-	593	34
Gas,	-	198	08
Public Offices,	-	701	50
schools,	-	15,000	00
school,	-	1,225	61
Reform School,	-	6,485	14
of Insane and other dependent	-		
ons,	-	6,456	12
and Military affairs,	-	11,957	63
at Bridge appropriation,	-	1,522	95
of Bank Returns,	-	448	09
aneous Expenses,	-	3,537	78
			\$81,859 11

Following are the items of the

**Miscellaneous Expenses.*

Thomas Bateman, for distributing civil	
commissions, Kent,	\$10 00
erman & Co., for binding, &c.,	43 66
on R. Bartlett, making index to the	
Schedules of thirty-six sessions,	
by order of the General Assembly,	200 00
superintending registration returns	
and indexing names,	150 00

- Paid John W. Davis, index for Court
 Common Pleas, Newport,
 do James Donnelly care of public office
 do Thos. Bateman, flag for Court House
 Kent, - - -
 do George A. Stanton, Indian Commissioner,
 - - -
 do Roger W. Potter, expense of Coroner's
 inquest, - - -
 do Gladding & Bro., stationery State
 ditors and School Commissioner's office
 do John McElroy, allowed by Assessor
 do Thos. Phillips, " "
 do Samuel A. Parker, incidental expenses
 of office, - - -
 do John M. Anthony, Inspector of ferries
 do Geo. H. Bates, work on water course
 at Court House, - - -
 do Cleveland & Bro's, articles furnished
 sheriff of Providence County
 do Owen McCanna, care of public office
 do Nath'l Wheaton, sundry official
 penses, - - -
 do N. B. Williams, envelopes for elections
 do Lorenzo D. Tallman, Ferry Commissioner
 do Joseph Eaton, " "
 do Philip Gibson, carrying ashes from
 Magistrates rooms, Providence
 do Jerome B. Kimball, - - -
 do Morris Turner, cleaning Court
 Magistrates, Providence,
 do J. B. Chapin, new maps of the State
 for School Commissioner's office
 do Newport Artillery Co., military
 elections, - - -
 do Wm. M. Bailey and Benj. F. Bailey,
 Bounty Commissioners,
 do Henry Staples & Co., articles furnished
 commissioners' office,
 do Alfred Anthony, printing R. R. Commissioners'
 notice, - - -
 do John A. Creyton, care of public office

H. Whitney, stationery for public offices, - - -	110 33
ns, Sampson & Co., directory for state Auditor's office, -	1 00
Hadden, New England Insurance Gazette for Ins. Com.	1 00
Douglas, chaplain state prison,	100 00
rwood & Arnold, painting, commissioners' office, - -	2 58
ges of Sec. of State, Treasurer, Com. of Schools and Auditor,	125 61
& Salsbury, coal for Ct. of Mag. and Sheriff's office, Providence,	287 96
ge M. Carron, cleaning Court house cellar, - -	6 00
Steam & Gas Pipe Co., fixing fixtures in Sheriff's office Prov.	18 04
Bartlett, deputy Secretary,	60 00
y S. Rider, paper for ballots and stationery for Sec. of State's office,	119 26
n G. Miner, Indian Com. allowed Assembly, - -	10 00
ne & Hail, furniture for School commissioner's office - -	4 59
Robertson, stationery for Auditor's office, - -	3 25
es Greene, care of public offices,	51 00
Kendall, - -	6 50
le Whitaker, articles furnished of Mag. and Ct. House, Prov.,	5 25
L. Gould, care of Court of Magistrates room, - -	18 00
W. Mooney, to Narragansett Tribe of Indian School fund,	150 00
er T. Swarts, burial of prisoner Providence County, -	8 00
Potter, holding inquest, Providence County Jail, -	12 45
ng & Brother, stationery Ct. Common Pleas, Kent, -	14 28
l Potter, charcoal, State House, Providence, - -	6 02

- Paid Wm. C. Thurston, cler
 House, Newport,
 do Henry Taggart, waiter
 Court, Newport,
 do Books and periodicals
 Library, -
 do Expresses; cartages, et
 and Secretary's office
 do John R. Bartlett, expens
 ington to obtain land
 ed by Congress for
 Colleges, -
 do H. D. Maxfield, flag for
 Bristol,
 do W. W. Congdon, attenc
 in Charlestown as De
 do Eames & Root, article
 House, Providence,
 do William Barstow, articl
 for the Governor and
 office, -
 do L. Bennet, fixing lock,
 do H. D. Maxfield, for distr
 commissions, -
 do Curry & Richards, loung
 Commissioners office,
 do J. B. Chapin, fuel for Co
 do James Hutchinson, signs
 office, -
 do Sylvester G. Shearman, a
 cases in the Court of
 do John Byrne, care of publ
 do Desmond Fitz Gerald, D
 do James B. Day, fixing g
 commissioner's office,
 do John H. Gould, for off
 Court of Magistrates,

In order that the Honorable
 eral Assembly may possess th
 formation in relation to the

far as the ordinary current expenses are have obtained from the General Treasurer of receipts and expenditures, from April to January 16th, 1864, which is as follows:

Receipts.

-	216,139 22
tax on capital	
-	69,211 66
tax on surplus	
-	758 15
tax on increase of	
-	2,890 00
tax of monthly	
-	1,051 09
for Savings,	14,554 13
Insurance Companies,	10,373 27
Insurance Companies,	2,209 21
-	713 34
the Peace, -	309 40
councils, - -	19,476 77
licenses, - -	2,600 00
court, - -	1,931 40
Common Pleas,	1,877 35
Magistrates, Prov.,	1,695 83
Justices, Newport,	124 31
Magistrates, Woon-	
-	289 45
on School Fund,	12,970 50
-	802 45
Commissioners, -	302 00
Statutes, - -	130 00
Wharves, - -	2 00
-	1,860 00
of State Prisons,	5,000 00
Members of General	
Assembly, - -	64 60
deposits, - -	2,267 98
records, - -	1 25
in Treasury, May	
1863, -	57,384 80
	<hr/> \$426,990 16

Paymen

Salaries,	-	-
Pay of the Members of the General Assembly,		
Expenses of the General As- sembly, including pay of officers,	-	-
Supreme Court,	-	-
Court of Common Pleas,		
Court of Magistrate, Prov.,		
Court of Justices, Newport,		
Court of Magistrates, Woon- socket,	-	-
Orders of the Governor,		
Printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assem- bly,	-	-
Public Schools,	-	-
For monthly return of Banks,		
School Fund,	-	-
Accounts allowed by Gen- eral Assembly,	-	-
Inspectors of State Prisons,		
State tax,*	-	-
Balance in Treasury,		

Payments, \$261

Balance, 158

\$420

All of which is respectfully s

JA

*Transferred to "Military Department," 1
hundred dollars of the State Valuation, to pa
law of the State.

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 Colonial Records, Resolution for the distribution of...
 Colored soldiers Resolution relative to pay of.....
 Commercial Steamboat Co., Act to incorporate, amend
 Commutation, Act providing for the payment of certain
 Compensation of certain officers, Act relative to.....
 Common Pleas, Resolution relating to the office of clerk
 Congregational Society, in Seekonk, Act relating to...
 Constitution of the State, Resolution providing for a p
 Convention to adopt Constitution of the U. S. proceeding
 Cook, Peter, authorized to adopt child.....
 Cook, Bennet and Catharine, authorized to adopt child
 Cook, William O., Resolution to pay.....
 Corporations in general, Act respecting.....
 Costs, double costs, etc., Act relative to.....
 Corliss, A. W., Resolution to pay.....
 Courts of Magistrates or Justices, Act relative to....
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 Court House, Bristol Co., Resolution providing for rep
 Criminal cases, Act relative to proceedings in, amend
 Crandall, Henry, Assistant Commissary General, Reso
 Curry, Richards & Co., Resolution to pay account of..

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 Disease among cattle, Act to prevent introduction of..
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 Dower, Action of dower, etc., Act in relation to.....
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 Elections, general provisions concerning; Act relative
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 Finance, Committee on, may send for persons and pap
 " " report of
 First Light Infantry, Resolution to pay.....
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 do. do. do. do. to pay certain
 Fisheries in the waters of the State, Act to protect...
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MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

JAMES Y. SMITH,

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 11, 1864.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1864.

THE

OF THE

Y. SMITH

OF THE

AL ASSEMBLY

QUARTER

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OF THE
OF THE

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11, 1864. }

of the Senate and House of Representatives :

As I had the pleasure of welcoming you to your
the Legislature, many events of unusual impor-
e transpired. A brief mention of some of these
be out of place. The condition of our country
any arduous duties upon you, as it has many try-
upon the Executive, since the last special session.
script act has been enforced, and though the
as favorable as it was in any other States, yet the
men raised by that method could hardly be call-
tory. I trust the draft will not again be resort-
this State. Indeed I think it will not, for our
ve all been filled, and Rhode Island stands to-day
nd position of having answered every call made
for troops since the war broke out, and of having
in her favor placed to her credit at Washington.
forcing of the draft in the city of New York pro-
isturbance and spirit of insubordination which
to one of the most serious riots. This spirit
read from town to town, and such manifestations
e in this city as to demand the presence of a mili-
d at the armories and arsenals, where weapons
nition were stored, and much credit is due to the
d men of the 2d Brigade for the promptness with
y responded to the call and the fidelity with
y performed their duty.

Thus it will be seen that the militia organized under the Militia Law passed by its special session in August, 1862, has proved to be efficient; yet, I think with some modification the law would be more acceptable to the people.

The number of men enrolled for duty under the law is too large to arm and equip. A system of rotation might be introduced by which those relieved from duty should pay a certain sum in advance, and the money so raised to be used in defraying the expenses of those performing duty. The sum would undoubtedly be raised by this plan, after paying all the expenses of the militia from the school fund.

At the time of the riots in New York City, I was telegram from Major General Wool, calling upon me to aid him in restoring quiet in that city. I have been answered had our organization been more advanced, and had we not needed the presence of the regiments here. Rhode Island may well be proud of being called upon to assist the larger States in time of the greatest danger.

The reviews of the several brigades were very satisfactory. The appearance and discipline of the militia won much credit upon the generals and their staffs.

Twelve thousand stand of arms are now in the possession of the State, and eight batteries of artillery, equipments and sabres for five companies of cavalry.

At the time the States of Maryland and Delaware were threatened with invasion, this State volunteered troops to serve for six months, but soon after the war could not be raised with promptness enough. In the emergency, the men then raised were sent to the three years organizations, thus making them available to the government.

On the 17th of June last, authority was given by the War Department to raise one company of militia.

composed of colored men." Succeeding beyond expectations in raising this company, authority was given for a battalion, and afterwards for a regiment of companies. Both were granted, and the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery is now filled up to maximum standard—about 1850 men—and will soon be in the field, where it will, I have no doubt, sustain the honored name Rhode Island has secured since the commencement of the war.

On the 27th of June I communicated with the President of the United States concerning the defenseless condition of the island, and authority was immediately given to "confer with the men and man" sufficient earthworks for the defense of the island. I at once ordered a light battery of six pieces, for infantry support, to the "Bonnet," on the west passage. An earthwork was thrown up and a camp established until the engineer, directed by the Secretary of War, should arrive. He made his appearance. Soon after the arrival of the late Major E. B. Hunt, the troops on the "Bonnet" were relieved from duty and the camp broken up. The island was then purchased by the Government and the steps taken by Major Hunt for its defense.

Work was commenced on the permanent battery and a permanent earthwork was planned. Finding it nearly impossible to get the work done as quickly as desired by the Government, the camp of the Fourteenth Regiment was established on the island, and they have now completed a fine work. It is now mounted eight heavy guns upon it. This leaves the Passage well protected, and much credit is due to the Fourteenth for their part in this work, and especially to Major Nelson Vial, who has had command of the regiment since its commencement,—most of the time, too, with but few assistants to aid him in his organization. I would state in addition that this regiment (the largest ever sent from Rhode Island) was raised mainly through the untiring efforts of Major S. P. Sanford, who has had the manage-

t.

Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, addressed a circular to the several States, requesting their co-operation ground for a national cemetery near the battle ground is to be surrounded by a substantial wall, and to allot to each State a portion adequate for all their fallen brave. A handsome monument erected and a keeper's lodge, the keeper to be supported at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania.

I replied promptly to this call, guaranteeing the same, which will be in accordance with our representation, and dispatched Major Munroe and Allotment Commissioners, to attend to the burial of the dead.

At the time of the consecration of this ground being impossible for me to leave the State, I have directed Hon. John R. Bartlett, Secretary of the State, to attend me on that occasion, and his report will give you information in regard to it.

Our soldiers in the various hospitals have received the attention of our agents and societies, and reports of their condition have been made and placed on file in the Adjutant General's office.

The matter of transfers has received my attention, and at my request many have been sent to the D. C. Hospital, where, nearer home, our sick and wounded can receive the care and attention of their friends.

The land script granted by the United States for the establishment of an Agricultural College, has been sold and been transferred to the Corporation of the University, which completes the arrangement agreed upon for its custody by that institution.

The elective franchise which has been extended to our soldiers of other States should receive your consideration, certainly a man should not be deprived of the right because he leaves his State to defend the brave who remain.

State Departments have gone on without change, excepting of the State Allotment Commissioners. On the resignation of Mr. Geo. B. Holmes, I appointed Mr. D. Smith, 3d, in his place, and his report will show the flourishing condition of that bureau.

In the payment of the bounties authorized by you at the last session, I have tried to protect the interests of the State as far as possible, and to attain this end have issued orders No. 47, which makes it impossible for the State to procure the money on their checks, as they are payable to the order of the State Allotment Commissioner. He will not endorse them unless he has evidence that they are presented that the man is on duty with the regiment. Much money has been previously lost by the officers, as well as the State, for the want of some such system, and I am confident that this system will be of great advantage to both.

The duties of the Paymaster General have been unusually numerous and have been performed with the most credit, promptness and precision. The duties of this officer are so constant and so onerous that it would seem no more in justice to increase his salary \$—— at least for the next year, on account of this extra labor, much of which is performed during the night.

I would recommend that authority be given the Executive to continue enlisting for regiments from this State in anticipation of a future call which may be made in the future. By this course we should obviate the necessity of waiting and be certain to fill our quota by volunteering.

In the exercise of the authority given by you at the June session of the Quartermaster General's Department has been referred to the Fall River Iron Company's store, and the same has added much to the convenience and efficiency of the Department, the business of which has largely increased of late on account of the demand for war materials. A large number of beneficiaries have been admitted to various institutions under the patronage of the State, a

report on the condition of whom w
early day.

Receiving information a short
the Washington County Bank to
resided in other States, I felt it my
sioners to examine into its affairs.
and Messrs. Stephen K. Rathbone
appointed. After their examination
bank were summoned before the S
President, Mr. Bannister, being si
poned for two weeks.

During this time information
were being made to push into circ
of bills than was authorized by law
vate secretary, Colonel C. E. Baile
him to receive from the American
plates, printed bills, &c., in their
this bank; all of which were prom
his arrival in New York by the sec
Mr. W. R. Bliss, who throughout
showed a most commendable zeal in
of those attempting to defraud the

The \$2,000,000 loan of twenty y
and 1862, has all been disposed o
I fixed the time at thirty years
authorized in June, 1863, and \$4
sold 5 3-100 premium.

For particulars of the condition
ments I would refer you to their se
give you all the details of their bu

And now, upon you, gentlemen o
of Representatives, will devolve th
ing earnest support to the Nation
measures for crushing the infamo
long distracted our country. We
every assistance in our power, and
sustain the President in his most ar

We have given the lives of ma
the cause of our government, thus
our devotion to Freedom and Lib
withhold any aid in our power t
which we have already sacrificed so
surely triumph.

REPORT

ON THE

TE BENEFICIARIES ;

ING THE DEAF AND DUMB, THE BLIND, THE IDIOTIC,
AND THE INSANE.

SENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Of Rhode Island,

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1864,

BY JOHN R. BARTLETT,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

PROVIDENCE:

FRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1864.



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ON THE

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

PROVIDENCE, JANUARY 11TH, 1864.

Cellency James Y. Smith, Governor, etc. :

I have the honor to present to you the following report on
beneficiaries of the State at the several institutions where they
resided in this and the adjoining New England States.

Ever last soon after the commencement of the term when
beneficiaries are admitted, I visited the American Asylum at
Connecticut, where the Deaf and Dumb children of the
State are educated. Here by the kindness of the principal, the Rev.
Mr. [unclear], I was permitted to examine and attend the recitation
class in the institution, thereby noticing the several steps by
which the unfortunate class is raised from a low intellectual state,
to one equal to that enjoyed by the graduates of our High
Schools and Colleges. With the education here acquired, the pupils
are enabled to embark in all the avocations of life, where speech is
not necessary, and by the means of which they are enabled to earn
their living. Without this education, the larger proportion of our
beneficiaries would be a burden to society and required to be support-
ed by the State to which they belong. But it is not in this alone
that the community and the pupil are benefitted. To the Deaf and
Dumb, which the world of mind was hitherto a blank, it is now

of intense interest. Before they were taught to know of the existence of a Supreme Being, no conception of the doctrine of immortality.

There are now thirteen pupils in the American School, by the State of Rhode Island, and several who are supported by friends, or at the expense of the towns to which they belong. M. Smyth, and Anna I. West, whose period of tuition in the State expired at the close of the last term, have returned to school, the former being supported by the citizens of Providence, the latter by her friends. Agnes McLaughlin, of Providence, and Alphens H. Rider, of Coventry, left at the close of the last term. The former had been but two years at the school. Eugenia J. Peckham, of Westerly, who was admitted in 1862, has not returned the present session. The cause, which may probably be on account of the death of C. Pick and Sarah C. Marks, of Providence, who were admitted as new pupils, at the commencement of the present term. The number of beneficiaries of the State now in the school, above mentioned, thirteen.

In consequence of the recent material advance in the prices of articles of living, amounting in some cases to one hundred per cent., the Directors of the American School are compelled to advance the annual charge for tuition of the pupils, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. For the last ten or fifteen years, the actual cost of tuition of each pupil has been about one hundred dollars, while the Institution has charged but one hundred dollars, the deficiency being made up from the income of its fund, created by the sale of lands given to the Institution for the advancement of deaf-mute education. This fund is a sacred trust, placed in their hands for the benefit of the State of New England, and of the country, for all time. At the present cost of living, however, if the former expenditures will exceed the income, and they are compelled to touch the principal, as well as the interest of the fund, they are reluctant to do. As the children from all the States are supported from the income of the fund, all have a common interest in the Institution. The Directors express the confident hope that the school will cheerfully meet the small advance in tuition to keep this fund from being diminished or expended.

State of Rhode Island has, for many years, offered to every deaf and dumb speaking child within its borders, the priceless boon of a complete education. This she considers, not only a sacred duty, but also a demand of self-interest, and self preservation. If the education of children were necessarily to be excluded from the benefits of a complete provision, it certainly should not be the deaf-mutes. No such pressing need of the blessings conferred by education—none are so helpless without them, and none make a better use of the advantages afforded them. It is doubtless the wish of the State to relieve, as far as education will do so, the sad misfortune of every deaf mute in the State. To do this, however, as the deaf cannot be educated in the common schools of the State, a special provision is necessary. No demand upon the Treasury will be more successfully met than this.

A deaf mute can be found either in a savage or a civilized community, as pitiable as the uneducated mute. Even when a member of a pious christian family, the object of tender affection, and every day nurtured and anticipated with the most careful attention; still, without education, he is in a sad condition. He is ignorant not only of the elements of knowledge, but of the subjects which are familiar to the most neglected hearing child, but he is ignorant of God, of a future state, of his own immortal soul. He is simply a being of brute instincts and passions, without any control of reason or moral principle. Education works upon the deaf mute a wonderful and marvellous change. It enlightens his mind, and restores him to himself as a rational agent, and to society as an intelligent citizen. The change is so great, that it seems to himself and to his friends like a new creation.

Thousands of education are demanded to effectually relieve the deaf mute of his misfortune;—intellectual and mechanical, both of which are provided for at the American Asylum. The first, of course, is to remove the darkness from his mind, to open to him the treasures of knowledge contained in books, and to enable him to communicate freely with society around him. The second is scarcely less important, to enable him to earn his own living, and take his place in the community as an industrious and productive citizen. Three departments are taught in this Institution; cabinet making; tailoring and shoemaking; and great care is taken that the pupils shall be thoroughly instructed. Hundreds of deaf mute graduates can be found in the States of New England who are supporting themselves and

their families creditably by the trade acquired when

The work of educating deaf mutes is one of peculiar difficulty, on account of the fact that instruction must be addressed to the eye, and no aid can be afforded by the ear. Idioms and pronunciation must be acquired in this way, and the ear given up when they are violated. The structure of the English language, its idioms and peculiar orthography, make it specially difficult for the deaf mute.

As might be supposed from the character of the work, only men of ability and experience can prosecute it to any satisfactory degree of success. Seven hearing and speaking men are employed by the Institution; all of them being married, and most of them having had many years experience.

The results of deaf mute education which have been realized in this country are of the most satisfactory kind. Deaf mutes who have enjoyed the advantages of this, and who, with rare exceptions, act well their part in life. They are not often found in our almshouses, nor in the charities of the frugal and industrious; nor in the prisons atone for their crimes against society; nor miserable beggars, or others or being corrupted by them. In place of the ignorant, unhappy beings, they are made intelligent, independent and happy citizens of the State.

The following are the names of the State Beneficiaries of the American Asylum, for the the education of the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, with the towns to which they belong:

	Names.	Residence.
1	Charles Campbell	Warwick.....
2	Patrick Sullivan	North Providence.....
3	Geo. O. Sunderland	East Greenwich.....
4	William H. Butts	Barrington.....
5	William F. Crandall	Newport
6	Frank C. Tasker	Providence
7	George Miller	Providence
8	James Conley	Newport
9	Mary McKay	River Point.....
10	Sylvia B. Rounds	Coventry
11	Hugh McElroy	Providence
12	William C. Pick	Providence
13	Sarah C. Marks	Providence

At the Perkins Institution for the Indigent Blind at Boston, the State has three beneficiaries. They are

Stafford Penno.....	Providence.....	Aged 9.....	March, 1860.
Edith Sullivan.....	Providence.....	" 20.....	Nov. 1859.
Jane Whitehead....	East Greenwich..	" 16.....	Feb. 1863.

and conversed with each of these beneficiaries. They were happy, and were making rapid improvement in their studies. The Superintendent of the Institution spoke in high terms of the intelligence and good deportment of these children.

Massachusetts school for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Youth, Boston, the State has four beneficiaries. They are as

J. Hopkins.....	Scituate,.....	admitted June, 1859.
Albro.....	Middletown,.....	" June, 1860.
F. Day.....	Providence.....	" May, 1863.
Waterman.....	Olneyville.....	" Sept. 1856.

One of the most useful of the charitable Institutions of the State has an average of about seventy pupils in attendance. It is stated that the health of the inmates has been remarkably improved, considering the small vital force which they possess. The persistent life in the idiotic child is very much less than in healthy children. At the Institution they have plain, but abundant food; are kept clean and have frequent systematic baths. Their daily habits are carefully regulated, so that they are in a state of health which is possible to persons with their disordered organizations.

As improved bodily condition come other advantages. There is a soundness of intellect, less disturbance of the moral nature; the pupils are more teachable, more docile, more quiet and more happy. The Superintendent of the school, in this respect, says the Trustees, is very much gratified. In many cases, children who at home were noisy, filthy and gluttonous, passionate and perverse, and whose families were unhappy about them, are now quiet, docile and

showing the great improvement in their condition while in school, affording a remarkable relief to their parents and friends, who generally have no knowledge nor the means of treating their unfortunate children as they should be treated, in order to lessen, as far as may be, the burden of their lives.

Efforts to introduce simple handicraft to the pupils has been attended with considerable success.

In the month of August I paid a visit to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro', where the State has twenty-seven bene-

ficiaries. Soon after my visit to this institution a portion of it was destroyed by fire. Many of the consequence, sent to their previous places of abode from this State were permitted to remain, and were treated in the same manner as those from Vermont. At my last visit, the rebuilding of the main edifice had so far advanced, that, I have no doubt, the whole is completed, and the beneficiaries are in comfortable quarters once more. The beneficiaries, all of whom were as comfortable as could be under the circumstances. The buildings at the Vermont Asylum are large, and the grounds extensive. The inmates are permitted to ride or walk where they are quite secluded from the public gaze.

The following are the names of the present beneficiaries in the Vermont Asylum:

Names.	Residence.
Margaret McMullen.....	Warren.....
Margaret McGwin.....	Scituate.....
Manton W. Mowry.....	Smithfield.....
James Wild.....	".....
Hugh Gallagher.....	Providence.....
Thomas Morrissey.....	".....
George Mathews.....	".....
Charlotte B. Jenckes.....	".....
Jane Kendrick.....	North Kingstown.....
John Grimes.....	Providence.....
Mary Hannegan.....	".....
Maria Dempsey.....	".....
George Charnley.....	".....
Thomas Peterson.....	".....
George W. Darling.....	Gloicester.....
Catherine Sabin.....	Providence.....
Mary Fanning.....	".....
Edward D. Leveck.....	Providence.....
John Patten.....	".....
Timothy Riley.....	".....
Catharine Kavanah.....	".....
Mary Bowen.....	".....
William F. Mason.....	".....
Samuel Taylor.....	".....
Sarah Hefferning.....	".....
Mary Kennedy.....	Burrillville.....
Cynthia Gardner.....	".....

During the last year five of our beneficiaries have died, and two have been removed. The names of those who died:

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

9

Tillinghast A. Place.....of Gloucester.
 William Butterfield.....of Smithfield.
 William H. Martin.....of Providence.
 Seth Luther.....of Smithfield.
 Albert H. Hewitt.....of Providence.
 Catharine Drake and Mary Hayes, have been discharged.

At the State Lunatic Hospital in Worcester, Massachusetts, are the following beneficiaries from this State :

Catharine Madden..... of Smithfield.....admitted September 10, 1861.
 Julia Murray..... " " February 28, 1863.
 Michael Corley.....North Providence. " December 8, 1863.

At the State Lunatic Asylum, Taunton, Massachusetts, are the following from this State :

Catherine Finn.....of Pawtucket....admitted January 26, 1863.
 Catherine Cullen..... " " January 26, 1863.
 Truman B. Fuller..... " " April 1, 1863.
 Margaret Wafer..... " " December 21, 1863.

In reply to the question which may be asked why the State sends its pauper lunatics to other states when it has the Butler Hospital for the same unfortunate class, I will state, that the latter is a curative hospital, and besides has accommodations but for about one hundred and seventy-five patients, a large proportion of which are supported by their families or friends. The Butler Hospital receives the State Beneficiaries whenever it has room for them—when full, they are sent by the overseers of the poor of the towns to which they belong, to the Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, at Brattleboro', Worcester and Taunton. The institution at Brattleboro' has arrangements for over five hundred persons. It possesses valuable lands adjacent, and being in an agricultural country, where provisions and labor are cheaper than in Providence, is able to support the insane at a less expense. The towns, therefore, are quite willing to send their insane paupers to Vermont when they cannot be received at the Butler Hospital.

The insane at the various institutions named, for the support of which the State pays one hundred dollars a year for each, are placed at them upon the certificates of the overseers of the poor of their respective towns, made under oath, that their families or friends are unable to support them.

At the Butler Hospital for the Insane, eighty-two persons receive assistance from the State, at the rate of one hundred dollars a year; of these, ten receive aid from their friends. This class is the first

named in the list; the remainder are warrants of the Governor, after the order to which they belong, have taken the oath. It is unnecessary to dwell on the excellent reputation is among the first in the State, visited weekly by a Board of Visitors, who visit and thoroughly inspect every portion of the institution, having, on several occasions attended in the weekly examinations. During the past year changes have taken place among these boards.

Recovered—Raymond Brayton, of Cranston; of Newport.

Removed by the overseers of the poor—Shields, of East Providence; Mary Keegan, of Hurley, of Newport; John C. Sullivan, of Sprague, of Cranston. And John Conger, of Providence.

The following have died:—Benjamin Hail Child, of Providence; Anson Thurston, of L. Holbrook.

The following list embraces the names of those who support the State contributes, on the 1st of

Names.	From
Mary B. Tefft	
Susan B. Wyatt.....	
Polly Darling.....	
Mary Eagleston	
Emma Stuart.....	Newport
S. K. Whipple.....	
Sarah Atkinson.....	Newport
Sophia Williams.....	Cranston
Sarah Tewell.....	Warren
Charles H. Briggs.....	Providence
Samuel Burr.....	
Bridget Devine.....	
Daniel Gilbert.....	
Rebecca Gladding.....	
Minerva Greene.....	
Mary Hayes.....	
Charles Humphreys.....	
Asel Horton.....	
Thomas McKenna.....	
Maria Neubauer.....	
George T. Olney.....	
Mary Pendergrast.....	
Edward R. Potter.....	
Caroline Price.....	
Benjamin Searle.....	
David B. Slack.....	

Names.	From what Town.	When admitted.
Williams	Providence	
Johnson	Newport	
Johnson	"	February 7, 1860.
Johnson	"	March 25, 1861.
Gowan	"	October 1, 1861.
Johnson	"	November 27, 1860.
Johnson	"	
Johnson	"	January 26, 1860.
Johnson	Burrillville	June 8, 1861.
Johnson	"	
Johnson	"	
Johnson	Cranston	August 12, 1862.
Johnson	"	
Johnson	"	January 1, 1863.
Johnson	Westerly	
Johnson	"	
Johnson	Warwick	Previous to 1859.
Johnson	"	Previous to 1859.
Johnson	Coventry	July 18, 1861.
Johnson	"	Previous to 1859.
Johnson	"	Previous to 1859.
Johnson	Warren	Previous to 1859.
Johnson	Smithfield	
Johnson	"	November 15, 1862.
Bassett	"	August 26, 1863.
Johnson	"	March 1, 1863.
Johnson	"	December 17, 1863.
Johnson	Cumberland	June 10, 1863.
Johnson	"	
Johnson	"	June 10, 1861.
Johnson	"	
Johnson	Johnston	
Johnson	"	
Johnson	Little Compton	
Johnson	Jamestown	
Nichols	West Greenwich	
Johnson	Scituate	Sept. 21, 1861.
Johnson	"	Previous to 1859.
Johnson	"	August 26, 1863.
Johnson	North Providence	January 1, 1861.
Johnson	"	Previous to 1859.
Johnson	Bristol	October 11, 1860.
Johnson	"	June 5, 1861.
Johnson	Barrington	
Johnson	"	
Johnson	"	March 6, 1863.
Johnson	North Kingstown	October 4, 1861.
Johnson	"	December, 1863.
Johnson	Portsmouth	February 16, 1860.
Johnson	East Providence	April 1, 1863.
Johnson	North Kingstown	September 2, 1861.
Johnson	Pawtucket	January 1, 1863.
Johnson	Hopkinton	March 24, 1863.
Johnson	Cumberland	April 1, 1863.
Johnson	Cranston	August 7, 1862.

The total number of insane in the State census, was in 1860, 288.

Of these, partially supported by the State

In the Butler Hospital.....	.....
In the Vermont Asylum, Brattleboro'.....	.....
In the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester.....	.....
In the State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton.....	.....
Provided for in towns where they belong.....	.....

Total receiving the State's bounty.....

The whole number receiving the State's bounty, increase the last year, eight.

JOHN

REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster General,

GEORGE LEWIS COOKE,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1864.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE,
1864.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

IN

1841

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, January 25th, 1864. }

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

I have the honor herewith to present my report for this department, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

Having been appointed to this office by His Excellency William Sprague, I entered upon its duties on the first day of January, 1863, and was subsequently elected to the office in Grand Committee on the 19th day of February ensuing.

CASH ACCOUNT.

In presenting my cash account, I have entered each bill paid, separately, with its appropriate number. It will be seen that the whole amount of receipts have been. \$414,014 51
Payments, 406,769 44

Balance on hand, 7,245 07

The sum of \$121,543 66 paid to the General Treasurer, should not be considered an expenditure. The amount thus paid was received from the United States Government in the settlement of accounts.

I would respectfully solicit an early examination of this account by the proper committee, as the bills and vouchers are now in proper shape for reference.

The sum of \$11,000 and interest is due to the Globe Bank for funds advanced in 1862, for the purchase of horses for the 2d Regiment R. I. Cavalry. This sum has been received of the United States in Certificates of Indebtedness, dated March 30, 1863, payable in one year, with interest at six per cent. These certificates were deposited with the Globe Bank when received, to meet said advances. The transaction does not appear in my cash account.

SPECIAL BOUNTIES.

Under the authority granted to His Excellency the Governor, at the special session, in August, 1862, a special bounty has been paid to recruiting officers of ten dollars per head for each man enlisted by them, with a few exceptions, occurring

previous to June last. This duty has been performed and has formed no small share of its labors. Great care has been taken in the preparation of these papers, so as to avoid payment for the same. Each name has been registered in an alphabetical list, and a proper receipt has been required in each instance after a surgical examination and has been received. By this means instances have been discovered, and payment, of course, denied. The amount which this bounty has been paid, is as follows,

First Regiment Light Artillery, 173 men, . . .	
Third Regiment Heavy Artillery, 1 man, . . .	
Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery, 11 men, . . .	
Fourteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, 1,431 men, . . .	
First Regiment Cavalry, 1 man,	
Second Regiment Cavalry, 11 men,	
Third Regiment Cavalry, 582 men,	
Second Regiment Infantry, 1 man,	
Seventh Regiment Infantry, 12 men,	
*Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, 73 men,	
*Eleventh Battery, 3 men,	

This account is credited with this amount refunded.

Total actually expended,

*These organizations were not completed.

STORE HOUSE.

The premises which had been formerly occupied by the State, being inadequate for the purpose, on account of the difficulty of access to its various departments, the General Assembly at its special session in 1887, procured commodious accommodations. A lease has been obtained, dated July 1st, 1887, from the Iron Works Company, with the approval of His Honor the Mayor, for the first and second floors (fronting on South Main street) of a proof warehouse, extending from South Main street to the river, 145 feet, and fronting on either street, say 72 feet. It was leased for a term of five years from July 1st, 1887, to the State, at any time during said term, to surrender the floors, upon giving thirty days notice to the lessor, for the sum of fourteen hundred dollars per annum. It is believed that this is the best in this city, for similar accommodations and safe

CLERK HIRE AND LABOR.

my own office I have been able to keep within the sum allowed by resolution of the General Assembly. The amount allowed was \$1000; the amount actually expended is \$826 70. I could not, however, have done this, if the amount of labor performed in the first six months of the year had been equal to that of the last six months. The amount of labor performed in the storehouse and clothing department has been very heavy since the middle of June. This has been particularly the case in the former department. I have endeavored to practice as much economy as circumstances would permit. When the order of His Excellency, the Governor was issued for the three regiments of six months men in June, I had at one clerk in my office, one military storekeeper, (F. N. Sheldon,) one clerk in the clothing department, (E. N. Taft) and two persons cleaning and repairing muskets. The Adjutant General's office, adjoining my own, we employed, jointly, one porter, who also acted as messenger. Quite a number of persons were now necessarily employed, but the number will soon be reduced, as the amount of labor required is being lessened. Herewith will be found a list of all persons employed at this date. viz:

Quartermaster General's Office—James W. Farrar, book-keeper, at a salary of \$700 per annum.

Robert Wheaton, clerk, at \$1 50 per day.

A. McCloy, clerk, at \$300 per annum.

Clothing Department—Edward A. Taft, in charge, at a salary of \$730 per annum.

Charles T. Congdon, assistant, at \$1 75 per day.

George C. Harkness, assistant, at \$1 50 per day.

Charles Angell, assistant, at \$1 25 per day.

Store House—Edward H. Adams, military store keeper, at a salary of \$730 per annum.

N. Foster, assistant, at \$1 50 per day.

M. Latham, assistant, at \$1 50 per day.

Charles W. Anthony, armorer, at \$1 50 per day.

J. Anthony, messenger, at \$1 00 per day.

S. Romes, porter, &c., at \$1 50 per day.

That M. Burgess is also employed as night watchman at \$1 50 per night.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

On the first of June, I have delivered to the State Militia over ten thousand muskets and sets of equipments, upon proper requisition. I regret to say that in a number of instances they were not in as good condition as could have been desired, but the fault, if any, does not rest with this department. The time would have been required to clean them properly, before being delivered, and have prevented their being of service to the militia for the autumn parades. At this time a number of requisitions for arms and equipments which

have not been filled, owing to the fact that the supply of the General Assembly is awaited in reference to the cavalry sabres, the cost of transportation and labor thus far attended the delivery of arms to the militia. I have, at some future day, a complete abstract of the arms delivered by me to the State Militia. I am prevented from presenting the present report, as I am unable to designate, in an explicit manner, the designation of each company, owing to the fact that the arms were signed when the deliveries were made, and others were made to other regiments. Cavalry equipments have been supplied. The Woonsocket Light Artillery has been supplied with guns, and two 12-pounder brass howitzers, with a wagon and forge. The Tower Light Battery, supplied with two 6-pounder brass guns, carriages and caissons, are completed, (which I look for daily,) they have also caissons for two 12-pounder brass howitzers now in

UNIFORMS.

7,125 blouses of best materials, costing two dollars each, and 7,500 indigo blue caps, made in the best manner, and than eighty-two cents each, have been procured for the militia. Of these have been made as follows: One thousand for the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th brigades, and the balance (nearly 6,000) for the other regiments.

Further purchases and deliveries have been made by the General Assembly.

BARRACKS.

Commodious barracks have been erected at Cranston, for the accommodation of 1200 men, with quarters for field and staff, a bake-house, hospital, guard-house, &c. Also on Cranston, for the use of the regiments of cavalry with two stables, say 26 feet by 30 feet, granaries, &c.

Two large and substantial barracks, a kitchen and a store-house, have been erected in Cranston, near Mashapaug Pond.

ARMORIES, &c.

Many of the towns have failed to send in their annual returns, as required by law, of armories hired by the towns for the militia; and in several instances those received a late return. I would respectfully recommend that the law requiring returns (for 1863) be extended. No provision

incurred in providing suitable gun-racks for the arms delivered to companies; inasmuch as this was a necessity, I would respectfully request that authority be given to pay such bills which are reasonable in properly certified and vouched for.

Necessary expenses attending the transportation of military stores from the several armories, and a reasonable compensation for putting the same in order, should be allowed, and authority given to

the State for supplies, &c., furnished the troops raised in the past year, is now being made up and will be presented as soon as possible. The amount will constitute the larger part of my disbursements. The amount collected of the United States since I assumed the duties of this office is \$3,004 12, principally in settlement of accounts presented. Every dollar paid directly, has been paid over to the General Treasurer.

I respectfully recommend that authority be granted to the Governor under section 14, chapter 423, of the Militia Laws, to sell sundry military stores in my possession, which are either unserviceable or out of use. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that I have endeavored to administer the department with the best ability that I possess, my whole time being devoted to its duties.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. LEWIS COOKE, BRIG. GEN.

Quartermaster General, State of R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

GEORGE LEWIS COOKE,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Smith, rep'ng locks. . . No.	13	1 25
Army expenses at and f'm Wilmington with Col. Sayles'		
.....	18	13 50
Telegraph Co. for Dec. '62	21	36 84
Dow, rep'g flags, signs, &c	22	20 23
Swarts, storing cannon..	32	10 25
Little, keys and repairs	36	4 49
Bowers, lettering flags..	38	10 00
Dow, rep'g flags loaned		
State, 1862.....	45	11 75
Burnham, setting glass at writing office.....	55	2 50.
Church, for making cylin- 1862.....	66	6 38
Wm Morton, services as Commissioner visiting R. I.		
..... in field and hospital..	70	300 00
Telegraph Co. for Jan. . .	87	21 55
Smith, services for 1861	98	75 00
Ch & Cliff, painting bat- for M. A. by contract..	103.	150 00
Anford, services in settling claims against U. S.	107	300 00
Law, paints, etc	113	2 76
Anford, in settling claims at U. S.	125	220 29

Paid Am. Telegraph Co. for Feb. . . . No. 1

Mrs. C. S. Dailey, visiting hosp'tl

J. W. & J. F. Starr, storage and
expenses on army cooking
wagon 14 months.

Wheeler & Elsbree, carriage, re-
ception Gen. Wool.

L. H. Humphrey & Co., colla-
tion on steamer Perry, recep-
tion Gen. Wool.

W. Whitcomb & Son, board and
rooms for Gen. Wool and staff

Sc'h Geo. Fales, freight on ar-
my cooking wagon from Phila

Am. Telegraph Co., for March

Col. J. H. Almy, services and
expenses in N. Y., per orders

General Assembly.

F. N. Sheldon, labor and rep's
on army cooking wagon

Geo. M. Grant, rep'g gun car-
riages for Prov. Artillery. . . .

S. P. Sanford, expenses settling
claims against U. S.

Ames M'g Co. rebushing vents
6-pd'r guns for Prov. Artillery

and freight on same.

W. Coleman & Son, tumblers for
repairing muskets.

Prov. and Wor'r R. R. Co, fg't
and exp'e on two guns from

Chicopee, Mass.

F. N. Sheldon's labor and cart-
ages on M. A. Battery.

F. N. Sheldon, labor on Prov.
Artillery guns.

Underwood & Arnold, painting
Pro. Art'ry armory by con't

Underwood & Arnold, painting
gun carriage Prov. Artillery

Underwood & Arnold, painting
army cooking wagon.

Carpenter & Childs, carpenter's
work Prov. Artillery armory

by contract.

Pierce, Dyer & Stead, storage of gun carriage, six months	No 216	70 00
Dexter Gorton, rep's at M. A. armory.	229	250 00
Am. Brass Band, reception Sec- retary Chace.	231	88 00
Anthony Stewart, carriage hire at Newport reception, Secretary Chace	243	76 00
W. Whitcomb & Son, rooms and board recp'n Secr'y Chace. . .	244	113 50
Steamer, Perry reception Sec'y Chace	245	75 00
Philip Rider, Aquidneck House Newport, reception Secretary Chace	246	333 00
Chas. H. Childs, carriage hire reception Secretary Chace. . .	248	58 00
Wm. Stevens, sundries at New- port rec'pn Secr'y Chace. . . .	250	19 75
T. & W. Breck, traveling bag for S. P. Sanford state agent	251	8 25
Am. Telegraph Co. for May. . .	262	7 38
S. P. Sanford, state agent, ex- penses settling claims against U. S.	273	188 38
W. H. Fenner & Co., repairs at M. A. armory.	274	14 15
J. S. Otis, watching camp 13th regiment.	299	4 50
F. P. Little, treas, rent Roger Williams Hall two evenings for call for volunteers.	323	35 00
A. Anthony, blanks 1862, and advertising for 1862 and '63	330	17 00
Am. Telegraph Co. for June. .	351	111 68
Am. Brass B'd recp'n 11th reg.	366	101 00
E. A. Taft, expenses, intercept- ing Steamer John Price, 11th regiment.	380	11 25
W. W. Paine, for musicians, re- ception 11th reg.	396	60 00
Am. Brass B'd, services recep- 12th reg.	421	69 00

Paid Geo. A. Howard, rent of Howard	
Hall for en'ging volunteering No.	42
Wheeler & Elsbree, carriage	
hire furnished Capt. J. Aborn,	
superintending camp.....	42
Jas. Aborn, services superintend-	
ing camp, &c.....	42
T. A. Doyle, musicians, reception	
12th reg.....	42
Moulton & Remington, work on	
M. A. Battery, 1862.....	42
Am. Telegraph Co. for July...	42
Narragansett Brick Co., use of	
steamer Sylph, towage &c....	5
R. Manchester, Jr., expenses at	
and from Fortress Monroe and	
Washington after delivering	
cargo Elizabeth and Ellen...	50
Sloop Olive, storage ammunition	
thirty three days at 12 50..	51
Tug Am. Union, for towing	
sloop "Olive" with am'tion..	51
E. F. Miller, iron doors, locks,	
vault at M. A. armory.....	51
Sloop "Hector" trans'n ammu-	
nition &c. to sloop "Olive"..	51
Sloop Hector trans'n rations for	
twenty nine days, and men to	
and from sloop "Olive"...	51
Am. Telegraph Co., for Aug...	51
Geo. B. Day, for gas used at	
Franklin Hall for guard duty	
Baker & French, repairs Prov.	
Artillery armory (partially	
destroyed by fire,) 883 06	
less am't rec'd of	
P. W. & R. R. Co. 441 53	51
Oakley Towson, stationary in	
Executive department.....	51
C. D. Greene, lessee, gas for	
guard duty.	6
C. J. Congdon, repairing flag at	
Headquarters.....	6
S. D. Church, cylinders.....	6

F. N. Sheldon, expenses to and from camps ..	No. 623	2 89
S. P. Sanford, state agent, expenses settling account against U. S. etc.....	659	419 00
J. W. Noyce, expenses traveling to and from Chicopee.....	671	5 20
Geo. M. Carr, gas fixtures at M. Artillery armory.....	688	2 95
Gas for Prov. Artillery g'd duty	693	10 80
Am. Telegraph Co. for Septem'r	697	27 43
Wheeler & Elsbree, carriage hire for Major E. B. Hunt, U. S. A	719	3 00
Chas. E. Lincoln, services at State arsenal....	742	61 25
Taylor, Symonds & Co., flannel for cylinders.....	746	19 00
Knowles & Sholze, coffin and services in burying Wm. Bush, private 14th H. Heavy Artillery.....	753	13 80
Geo. M. Johnson, for roding M. Artillery armory....	774	25 00
O. A. Read, stove and pipe Prov. Artillery armory.....	777	33 70
Wheeler & Elsbree, carriage and horse hire for Brig. Gen. Balch in July.....	788	14 00
W. H. Fenner & Co., repairs at M. A. armory.....	803	51 00
Am. Telegraph Co., for Oct...	817	51 22
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson for advertising.....	851	12 73
Am. Brass Band, review at D. Island.....	870	105 00
Wm. M. Hale, traveling ex's of self and Thos. Hart to and from Gettysburg.....	875	98 50
Chas. W. Jencks & Br, rosettes (Gettysburg).....	893	15 00
Prov. Tool Co., filling bedsacks	911	11 00
Am. Telegraph Co., for Nov.	912	45 12
G. M. Carr, gas piping at old store house.....	921	6 05

Paid Eli Pond Jr., painting Woonsocket battery..... No.
 Steamer Montpelier, review at D. Island
 Pardon Mason, repairs &c, on Tower Light Battery.....

Expenses

Paid H. Almy, rent to Dec. 31, '62, No.
 Labor at store house
 C. E. Jackson, for rent of offices, to Dec. 31, 1862 10 &
 Providence Ice Co., for 1862.
 F. N. Sheldon, labor at store house.....
 Thos. Pearce, coal, Nov. 7 '62
 F. N. Sheldon, labor at store house.....
 Equitable Ins. Co., for pre'm on policy \$5000 at 3-4 pr. c...
 Luke S. Chase, services at store house.....
 Etna Ins. Co. pre'm on policy for \$5000 at 3-4 pr. cent...
 Am. Ins. Co. pre'm on policy for \$5000 at 3-4 per cent...
 Home Ins. Co. pre'm on policy for \$10,000 at 3-4 per cent..
 Silver Spring Blea'y, for use lock box 63, and extra postage to Jan. 1, 1863.....
 F. W. Sheldon, labor at store house, &c.....
 Hill & Pierce, coal, Nov., Dec. and January.....
 J. A. Aborn, rent from Oct. 21, 1862, to Jan. 9, 1863.....
 Cooke, Jackson & Co., blanks.
 J. R. Johnson, porter Q. M. G. & Adj. Gen. office for Jan..
 S. W. Anthony, cleaning guns, for self and son, Jan.....
 F. N. Sheldon, M. S. K., Jan.

se.....	No. 94	16 90
Taft, labor, clothing dep't		
ices and labor, and sund'y		
enses.....	95	137 10
Metcalf, services as book		
per, for Jan.....	100	41 67
Sheldon, labor at store house	102	13 12
Sheldon, labor at store		
se.....	108	7 25
ggeshall, stove pipe &c. '62	114	13 55
Gas Co., office for quarter		
ing Dec. 31, 1862.....	120	18 27
Sheldon, labor at store		
se &c.	124	8 86
Sheldon, services for Feb.	128	56 00
labor at store house, &c.	129	6 62
Taft and C. Congdon, for		
ices in cloth'g department		
urary.....	130	86 00
Johnson, services for Feb.	132	30 00
Sheldon, labor at store		
se.....	139	6 00
Sheldon, labor at store		
se.....	140	7 40
Sheldon, labor at store		
se.....	153	3 80
Noyes, services.....	157	10 00
Sheldon, labor at store		
se, &c.....	162	4 70
Sheldon, services for Mar.	168	62 00
Taft, services for self and		
Congdon, and for labor in		
hing department, Mar...	169	87 25
my, rent for quarter end-		
March 31.....	170	189 50
Pearce, for coal.....	173	24 75
Jackson, rent for offices for		
arter ending Mar. 31.....	174	52 00
Johnson, services for Mar.	177	32 50
W. Noyes, services from		
o. 9 to April 1.....	178	85 00
Anthony, labor of self		
son, cleaning guns.....	200	39 00

Paid S. W. Anthony, labor of self and son, cleaning guns.....	No. 21
J. R. Johnson, services, Apr. .	22
F. N. Sheldon, services, April.	22
Cooke, Jackson & Co., blanks	22
E. A. Taft, services clothing department for April.....	23
Hill & Pierce, for coal at store house.....	23
Prov. Gas Co., gas at office ending Mar. 31..	23
F. N. Sheldon, labor at store house, &c.....	24
S. W. Anthony, cleaning guns.	24
Self, for salary, for quarter end- ing March 31.....	25
F. N. Sheldon, services for May	25
Jas. R. Johnson, services for May	25
John W. Noyes, services from April 1, to May 31... ..	25
Wm. Spencer, soap and candles for store house.....	26
E. A. Taft, services in clothing department, for May.....	26
F. N. Sheldon, labor at store house	26
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't do. do.	27
F. N. Sheldon, labor in store house	28
Gardiner & Tiffany, sundries, for store house	28
Thomas Pearce, coal.....	30
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	31
J. W. Noyes, services, for June	33
Jas. R. Johnson, do	33
C. E. Jackson, rent of offices quar. ending June 30.....	34
H. Almy, rent quar. ending June 30.....	34
Cooke, Jackson & Co., blanks and advertising	35
Wm. Spencer, candles.....	37
E. A. Taft, services in clothing department, for June.	38

E. A. Taft, labor, in clothing department, for June	No. 382	89 83
F. N. Sheldon, labor at store house, cleaning offices, &c., . . .	383	135 21
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	401	52 07
W. C. Davenport & Co., carpenter work in store house. . .	402	8 07
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	425	24 19
Self, 1 quar. salary, ending June 30	430	300 00
C. N. Harrington, materials and labor at store house.	447	22 32
J. R. Johnson, services, for June	451	33 75
J. R. Wheaton, services at office, from June 26 to date.	455	46 50
E. A. Taft, services, for July and labor in cloth'g depart't	456	82 37
S. W. Anthony, services in store house for self and son, from May 1, to July 31. . . .	459	160 50
P. Grinnell & Sons, nails, &c., for store house	475	2 98
Prov. Gas Co., for quarter ending June 30, at office.	496	1 20
Ditto at store house.	495	60
J. R. Wheaton, services twelve days, at \$1 50.	499	18 00
F. N. Sheldon, services from June 1, to July 31.	500	122 00
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	532	65 80
J. W. Noyes, services from July 1, to Aug. 31.	551	100 00
E. A. Taft, services in clothing department for Aug.	552	62 00
Ditto bill of labor in Aug. . . .	553	28 48
Cooke, Jackson & Co., blanks	556	25 90
Capt. Nath'l Wheaton, A. Q. M. G., labor at store house for Aug.	557	213 38
F. N. Sheldon, services for . . Aug.	565	62 00
S. W. Anthony, services for self and son, for Aug.	573	56 25
W. E. Bowers, metallic sign. .	579	3 50

Paid E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't No.	
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	6
F. N. Sheldon, labor at store house in July and Aug....	6
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	6
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	6
J. W. Noyes, services from Sept. 1, to date.....	6
F. N. Sheldon, services from Sept. 1, to date....	6
D. A. Holmes, services from Sept. 3, to Sept. 30....	6
Geo. M. Carr, labor and gas fixtures, at store house and office.....	6
Geo. M. Carr, labor and gas fixtures, at store house and office.....	6
E. A. Taft, services for Sept.	6
H. Almy, rent.....	6
E. A. Taft, labor, clothing de- partment.....	6
Capt. Nath'l Wheaton, A. Q. M. G., labor in store house for Sept.....	6
E. H. Adams, from Feb. 9, to June 4....	7
S. W. Anthony, services for self and son, for Sept.....	7
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	7
P. Grinnell & Sons, sundries at store house.....	7
Jos. Hodges & Co., fuel for offices.....	7
Cooke, Jackson & Co., blanks &c.	7
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	7
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	7
Newhall & Ormsbee, coal for store house.....	7
E. A. Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	7
David A. Holmes, services at office, for Oct.....	7
E. A. Taft, services in clothing department, for Oct.....	7

Jackson & Co., blanks & No.	792	6 00
N. Wheaton, labor in store		
se, for Oct.	814	207 59
Gas Co., quar. end'g Oct.		
at store house and office..	815	29 76
River Iron Works, 1 quar.		
, to Oct. 1.	829	350 00
Holmes, services to date	832	7 77
Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	833	27 00
Steere, blacking.	839	2 25
Anthony, services of self		
son, at store house, for Oct.	840	45 00
Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	850	27 00
Hodges & Co.. kindlings		
office	860	1 00
Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	871	27 00
nnell & Sons, sundries...	876	2 26
Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	882	27 00
Taft, services in clothing		
artment for Nov.	895	60 00
Anthony, services of self		
son, for Nov.	896	46 50
, Jackson & Co., blanks	897	26 00
Adams, labor in store		
se, for Nov.	909	237 37
Adams, services from Oct		
o Nov. 30.	910	106 00
Davenport & Co., mate-		
s and labor at store house	918	2 91
N. Wheaton, A. Q. M. G.,		
ices from Aug. 1, to Nov. 9	919	200 00
Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	926	27 00
do. do.	950	27 00
all & Ormsbee, coal for		
e house.	951	27 00
Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	971	27 00
Davenport, work in office	984	4 24
all & Ormsbee. kindlings	989	2 00
Taft, labor, cloth'g dep't	992	27 00
Jencks & Bro., paper		
es.	998	6 00
Spencer, candles.	1003	67
of self, from July 1, to		
e. 31.	1006	600 00

Paid J. R. Wheaton, services, from Dec. 21, to Dec. 31.....	No. 10
J. A. McCloy, services from Nov 3, to Dec. 31.....	10
Jas. W. Farrar, services, from Sept. 11, to Dec. 31.....	10
E. A. Taft, services, in clothing department to date.....	10
E. A. Taft, services in clothing department for Dec.....	10
E. H. Adams, services for Dec.	10
S. W. Anthony, services for self and son, for Dec.....	10
S. W. Anthony, oil and emery paper for store house	10
E. H. Adams, labor in store house, for Dec.....	10
Sundry expenses as per petty cash memorandum	10

Samuel A. Parker, G

Paid him this day, as per receipt for funds rec'd from U. S. ...	15
do. including \$9,000 in Certificates of indebtedness	20
him this day, as per receipt for funds rec'd from U. S. ...	20
do. do.	27
do. do.	68
do. do.	68

Special Bounty

Paid Geo. H. Getchell, enlisting eight men for 2d cavalry.....	No. 1
H. Stanrough, do three men...	1
S. P. Sanford, do six men....	1
Jas. C. Engley, do five men...	2
J. C. Engley, do eight men...	2
J. C. Engley, do eight men...	2
H. Sheldon, do nine men.....	2
J. M. Addeman, do four men...	2
J. C. Engley, do fifteen men...	2

J. J. Huddlerton, enlist'g 1 man, No.	285	10 00
C. H. Morse, do four men . . .	287	40 00
C. H. Morse, do one man . . .	290	10 00
J. C. Engley, do ten men . . .	291	100 00
Ditto ditto four men . . .	292	40 00
G. H. Wilcox, do three men . .	293	30 00
C. L. Stafford, do five men . . .	294	50 00
H. H. Sheldon, do five men . .	298	50 00
J. C. Engley, do twelve men . .	300	120 00
Levi Burden, do two men	302	20 00
Chas. H. Morse, do four men . .	304	40 00
C. L. Stafford, do two men . . .	305	20 00
T. F. Neville, do two men	307	20 00
J. M. Addeman, do two men . .	308	20 00
C. H. Morse, do three men . . .	309	30 00
F. A. O. Grabner, do two men	311	20 00
G. J. Haddlerton, do one man . .	313	10 00
C. C. Crocker, do three men . .	314	30 00
J. C. Engley, do sixteen men . .	316	160 00
C. H. Morse, do three men	319	30 00
Moses O. Darling, do two men .	320	20 00
C. H. Morse, do one man	322	10 00
U. Gleason, do two men	324	20 00
J. C. Engley, do seventeen men	327	170 00
G. H. Wilcox, do three men . .	332	30 00
J. M. Addeman, do five men . .	335	50 00
John B. Peirce, do two men . . .	336	20 00
R. Hazard, do two men	337	20 00
C. L. Stafford, do two men	338	20 00
C. H. Morse, do two men	339	20 00
J. C. Engley, do five men . .	343	50 00
J. C. Engley, do twenty men . .	344	200 00
H. A. Richardson, do one man .	345	10 00
Geo. H. Wilcox, do one man . .	347	10 00
Geo. B. Slocum, do one man . .	348	10 00
R. Corscaden, do one man . . .	349	10 00
H. Simon, do three men	350	30 00
J. B. Barrus, do one man . . .	353	10 00
C. H. Mumford, do one man . .	355	10 00
C. H. Mumford, do two men . .	356	20 00
J. C. Engley, do eighteen men	359	180 00
H. H. Sheldon, do three men . .	363	30 00
C. L. Stafford, do two men	364	20 00
A. A. Ellis, do one man	365	10 00
J. M. Addeman, do one man . .	367	10 00

Paid C. H. Morse, enlisting two men	No. 3
J. C. Engley, do sixteen men...	5
Ditto ditto.....	5
G. B. Slocum, do one man...	3
J. A. Allen, do three men....	3
H. Simon, do seven men.....	7
G. H. Wilcox, do three men...	3
U. Gleason, do one man.....	1
G. B. Slocum, do one man....	1
C. H. Morse, do six men.....	6
C. A. Fuller, do one man.....	1
C. H. Morse, do ten men.....	10
C. H. Morse, do six men....	6
C. H. Morse, do eight men....	8
R. Corscaden, do two men	2
C. H. Morse, do seven men...	7
S. W. Pearce, do two men...	2
C. H. Morse, do nine men....	9
W. H. Helme, do twelve men..	12
C. H. Morse, do two men.....	2
C. H. Morse, do six men.....	6
C. H. Morse, do four men...	4
C. H. Morse, do eleven men...	11
C. H. Morse do ten men. . .	10
Wm. N. Brown, do two men..	2
C. H. Morse, do twenty men..	20
Wm. H. Helme, do ten men...	10
Wm. H. Helme, do twenty men	20
E. C. Burt, do four men.....	4
C. H. Morse, do four men....	4
F. A. O. Grabner, do twenty-seven men.....	27
Thos. W. Fry, do three men...	3
F. A. O. Grabner, do nineteen men	19
C. H. Morse, do eight men....	8
E. C. Burt, do seventeen men	17
C. H. Morse, do fourteen men..	14
F. A. O. Grabner, do fifteen men	15
E. C. Gallup, (for J. Walters) do one man	1
C. H. Morse, do five men....	5
John A. Allen, do one man...	1
W. H. Helme, do twenty-nine men	29

een men.....	No.	520	170 00
O. Grabner, do five men		528	50 00
Morse, do nine men.....		529	90 00
W. Fry, do six men.		530	60 00
Burt, do seven men.....		531	70 00
O. Grabner, do one man		540	10 00
. Helme, do fifty-three men		541	530 00
Morse, do nine men...		542	90 00
Morse, do nine men....		543	90 00
F. Bicknell, do seven men		544	70 00
. Downing, do five men..		546	50 00
Creighton, do one man..		555	10 00
Burt, do seven men.....		562	70 00
. Helme, do twenty-eight			
.....		564	280 00
Bushee, do five men....		570	50 00
ssenden, do six men.....		574	60 00
Janitzky, do one man...		575	10 00
Morse, do four men....		577	40 00
Glasey, do one man....		589	10 00
Morse, do fourteen men..		591	140 00
Morse, do two men.....		593	20 00
al, do one man.....		595	10 00
W. Fry, do eight men...		596	80 00
inn, do two men.....		597	20 00
. Helme, do two men ...		598	20 00
Engley, do one hundred			
eighty-two men.....		602	1820 00
Bushee, do five men....		613	50 00
Tompson, do five men.		614	50 00
Engley, thirty-five men..		616	350 00
Engley, do fourteen men		617	140 00
Whiting, do three men..		619	30 00
Morse, do three men....		620	30 00
. Helme, do seven men..		621	70 00
nn, do three men.....		624	30 00
rscaden, do two men. . .		626	20 00
al, do one man.....		627	10 00
Morse, do three men..		638	30 00
Morse, do one man.....		640	10 00
Starkey, do nine men...		641	90 00
. Helme, do ten men....		647	100 00
ason, do twenty men...		649	200 00

Paid E. C. Burt, do twelve men	No. 65
J. C. Engley, enlisting twenty-	
one men	65
Ditto ditto thirteen men	65
Ditto ditto one man	65
N. Vial, do five men	66
H. Simon, do seven men	66
J. Agnes, do one man	66
A. Clapp, do two men	67
E. K. Tompson, do one man	67
J. C. Engley, do sixty-nine men . .	68
J. C. Engley, do one man	68
Wm. H. Helme, do ten men	68
Jas. A. Bowen, do four men	68
A. T. Bushee, do four men	69
J. S. Bloomer, do two men	69
Thos. B. Briggs, do three men . . .	69
Joseph C. Whiting, do two men . . .	70
L. T. Starkey, do seven men	71
C. L. Stafford, do five men	71
P. W. Downing, do nineteen men . .	71
G. R. Davis, do eleven men	71
James McGill, do one man	71
J. McGuinness, do one man	72
W. H. Helme, do three men	72
Amos Kenney, do one man	72
O. S. Coggeshall, do seven men . . .	72
Jno. S. Bloomer, do one man	72
J. C. Engley, do ninety-eight	
men	72
A. T. Bushee, do two men	73
J. C. Whiting, Jr., do one man . . .	73
U. Gleason, do eleven men	73
G. F. Bicknell, do five men	73
A. T. Bushee, do one man	74
J. C. Engley, do sixty-six men . . .	74
Charles H. Gordon, do one man . . .	74
Theodore Winn, do one man	74
J. C. Engley, do fifteen men	75
Peter W. Downing, do six men . . .	75
J. C. Engley, do nine men	75
Ditto ditto eighteen men	75
James Irwin, do one man	76

Season, enlist'g fourteen men	No. 765	140 00
J. Whiting, do one man	766	10 00
Starkey, do four men....	769	40 00
Glover, do four men....	772	40 00
Coggeshall, do three men	773	30 00
S. Bloomer, do two men ..	775	20 00
W. Downing, do ten men	776	100 00
orscaden, do one man....	783	10 00
J. Engley, do twenty-nine		
men.....	784	290 00
N. Vial, do one man.....	786	10 00
James H. Gordon, do two men	787	20 00
J. Helme, do three men...	806	30 00
D. Brown, do one man....	812	10 00
Linnell, do one man ..	820	10 00
B. Wakefield, do three men.	821	30 00
M. Addeman do for N. Vial,		
one man.....	822	10 00
M. Addeman, do one man..	827	10 00
Winn, do one man	828	10 00
J. Engley, do one hundred		
and thirty eight men.....	836	1380 00
ox & Glover, do five men.	842	50 00
Starkey, do four men....	843	40 00
Bushee, do four men...	844	40 00
Bloomer, do four men....	848	40 00
N. Vial, do two men.....	849	20 00
Bushee, do six men....	853	60 00
James G. Thomas, do four men	858	40 00
N. Vial, do two men.....	861	20 00
Winn, do two men....	863	20 00
Starkey, do seven men..	865	70 00
W. Downing, do four men..	866	40 00
M. Pierce, do one man. .	869	10 00
James H. Gordon, do eleven men	878	110 00
Season, do eight men....	879	80 00
W. Franklin, do four men..	880	40 00
J. Helme, do one man. ..	883	10 00
James A. Bowen, do one man.	887	10 00
J. Engley, do one hundred		
and seventeen men....	898	1170 00
M. Bloomer, do two men..	899	20 00
H. Wilcox, do one man....	900	10 00
Wilcox & Glover, do two men.	901	20 00

Paid A. T. Bushee, enlist'g seven men No.	902
L. T. Starkey, do six men . . .	903
J. C. Engley, enlisting one hundred and fifteen men	925
C. H. Gordon, do seven men.	931
Amos G. Thomas, do three men	932
A. T. Bushee, do five men . . .	933
U. Gleason, do three men	940
T. W. Franklin, do four men.	941
L. T. Starkey, do seven men . . .	942
P. W. Downing, do five men .	943
J. C. Engley, do one hundred and eighteen men	957
G. H. Wilcox, do four men . . .	962
R. H. Perry, do thirteen men . .	963
C. H. Gordon, do ten men	977
U. Gleason, do seven men	978
G. H. Wilcox, do one man	979
R. Corsecaden, do one man . . .	980
L. T. Starkey, do ten men	981
T. F. Neville, do three men . . .	982
R. H. Perry, do three men	983
A. T. Bushee, do three men . . .	993
T. W. Franklin, do four men . .	995
M. W. Collins, do one man	996

Cove Barracks

Paid A. Dailey & Co., Jan. 3d, 1863, No. 5

Thirteenth Regiment

Paid P. Grinnell & Sons, sundry tools No.	476
J. B. Pierce, use of wagon, repairs, &c.	517
Hill & Pierce, wood	559

First Regiment R.

Paid Am. Horse Nail Co., for Feb. 3d, 1862 No.	54
John B. Ames, powder, March, 1862	104

aid H. Fenner, rent and damage to land, as per award (Jan'y 17)	No. 117	150 00	
Sanford Almy, sundry articles furnished, 1862.....	184	10 40	
J. W. Tingley, sundries furnished, 1862.....	186	6 10	
Harnden's express, freight on one box medicines to Aquia Creek	202	4 13	
Wm. E. Hamlin, horse medicines	215	145 50	
H. N. Wilkinson, stationery '61 '62.	225	10 01	
			\$330 44

Fifth Regiment R. I. Volunteers.

aid F. N. Sheldon, water casks... No.	6	72 99	
E. Ward & Co., stoves &c., at Fall River Co's. store.....	31	39 70	
W. H. Gibbs & Co., medicines for recruits at barracks.....	91	13 83	
Nichols & Crowell, filling water casks on "Sch R. A. Perry"	131	11 00	
Ira Pennell, nursing at barracks	133	12 00	
G. & C. P. Hutchins, gas fixtures at barracks, Fall River Iron Works building.....	189	38 53	
John B. Ames, percussion caps	203	3 00	
F. A. Paige & Co., candles, '61	204	3 60	
Ditto ditto.	205	3 60	
Elisha J. Allen, pipe, &c.....	217	6 39	
S. D. Andrews, straw.....	247	8 03	
Gardiner & Tiffany, four lanterns, Dec. 1862.....	288	2 00	
			\$214 67

Second Regiment R. I. Cavalry.

aid T. Doran, lettering chests..... No.	34	1 00	
F. N. Sheldon, water casks....	35	35 80	
Wm. E. Hamlin, horse medicines, Dec. 29th, 1862.....	41	24 25	
Nichols & Crowell, 1700 gallons water.....	57	8 50	
Sch "L. H. Endicott," on account of charter.....	62	50 00	

Paid Sch "L. H. Endicott," balance	
on account of charter..... No.	67
Thos. A. Howland, forage furnished in New York	89
Thos. A. Howland, branding horses, and shipping do.....	90
G. T. Swarts, rent of hall used for barracks.....	110
Capt. P. Brucker, rations, &c.	116
Bowen & Pabodie, letters, numbers, &c.....	123
Lewis P. Child, rent and damages to rooms for barracks, per award.....	127
T. A. Howland, forage in N. Y.	145
Jas. R. Johnson, for cleaning Prov. Artillery Co's armory, used for barracks.....	152
Globe Bank, for interest on funds advanced for purchase of horses	155
W. E. Hamlin, hospital supplies	165
Prov. Gas Co., gas at Prov. Artillery armory, used for barracks	239
S. D. Andrews, straw.....	247
Stonington Line, transportation	295

State Militia.

Paid J. C. Harrington, two musicians No.	306
Com'l Steamboat Co., freight and expenses on gun carriages, muskets, &c., from Washington to Providence.....	399
Ditto for transportation of 135 boxes muskets, &c.....	520
R. H. Cokely, services as trumpeter, and expenses for horse	780
Wm. Elsbree, Jr., horses, &c., for M. Artillery, Brigade muster	830
E. W. Sweet, Jr., sundries..	831
Wheeler & Elsbree, saddle horses for mounted police, 2d Brigade muster.....	834

Allotment Commission.

Geo. B. Holmes, State commis'r No.	20	180 00
Geo. B. Holmes, do	80	140 00
do do	126	500 00
do do	142	700 00
do do	167	250 00
do do	221	1500 00
do do	235	600 00
do do	252	800 00
do do	260	464 34
do do		
balance due as per ac't ren'd	271	400 00
Geo. B. Holmes, do	315	1500 00
do do	321	500 00
Amos D. Smith, 3d, do	449	800 00
do do	549	1000 00
do do	669	1000 00
do do	763	1000 00
do do	915	1500 00
		<hr/>
		\$12,834.34

Third Cavalry Recruiting Expedition.

J. B. Wade, shoeing horses, No.	754	18 75
Stephen Mathewson, forage and wood	760	50 37
J. F. Simmons, forage and wood	771	11 87
P. Matteson, " "	804	21 45
C. B. Tyler, " "	809	47 25
W. S. Ballou, " "	810	68 58
J. A. Harris, " "	823	51 46
William Tobey, " "	846	66 92
Stephen Eddy, Jr. " "	847	163 75
B. Matteson " "	855	20 72
C. Cooper " "	864	153 80
B. A. Andrews " "	886	153 87
W. M. Whitaker, wood, forage and rations	917	428 81
Nathan. Angell, forage and wood	930	130 92
Page & Phillips, horse shoeing &c	934	28 95
Luther Carpenter, rations	935	21 71
William Clapp, forage	948	119 70
F. P. Cummings, forage and wood	954	182 44
F. P. Cummings, rations	954	21 47
		<hr/>
		\$1762 79

Barracks at Dutch and Co.

Paid A. Dailey & Co., on ac't lumber, No.	86
Fall River Iron Works Co., nails	86
A. Dailey, on ac't lumber, &c.	96
do do	10

Horses for Third Regiment

Paid Wm. Elsbree, Jr., as per receipt No.	27
do do . . .	28
do do	30
do do	31
do do . . .	32
do do	34
do do	35
do do	35
D. Goodell, keeping horses . . .	36
do transp'tion do	36
do forty-five do	36
Wm. Elsbree Jr., per receipt . .	36
do do	37
do do	38
do do	39
do do	39
do do	39
do do	40
do do	40
do do	40
do do	41
do do	41
do do	42
do do	43
do do	44
do do	45
do do	45
do do	46
do do	46
do do	48
do do	53
do horse keeping, Aug.	
22d	54
S. J. P. Ladd, 126 horses for	
3d regiment	56

of horses for 3d Cavalry....	No. 862	11,000 00	
do do.....	908	3000 00	
Wm. Elsbree, Jr., do.	965	120 00	
			<hr/>
			\$67,147 95

Recruiting Service.

Maj. S. P. Sanford, per order of the Governor.....	No. 554	100 00	
Ditto ditto.....	609	150 00	
Ditto ditto.....	717	150 00	
J. C. Engley, subsistence 14th regiment, H. A.....	755	701 50	
Maj. S. P. Sanford, per order of the Governor.....	756	200 00	
T. F. Neville, per order of the Governor	802	100 00	
Colonel W. Sayles, per order of the Governor.....	816	200 00	
L. T. Starkey, recruiting office on bridge	835	13 65	
Maj. S. P. Sanford, per order of the Governor.....	838	300 00	
Thomas G. Glover, stove for re- cruiting office on bridge....	841	3 50	
G. H. Wilcox, windows and stove, recruit'g office on bridge	856	5 50	
U. Gleason, stove for office on bridge.....	857	6 75	
J. Hodges & Co., coal for Maj. S. P. Sanford's office.....	859	6 67	
Maj. S. P. Sanford, per order of the Governor....	874	1100 00	
P. Grinnell & Sons, nails for re- cruiting office on bridge....	876	1 74	
Col. W. Sayles, per order of the Governor	924	50 00	
Newhall & Ormsbee, coal and kindlings, barracks R. R. Hall	989	67	
T. F. Neville, per orders of the Governor.....	994	100 00	
			<hr/>
			\$3,189,98

United States

Paid R. Halliday, cleaning, altering and repairing clothing	No.	1
Richmond Brownell, labor at Portsmouth Grove		1
E. Blanchard, subsistence 12th regiment		2
G. & H. Work & Co., provisions furnished P. Grove Hospital, July, 1862		2
Thos. S. Holloway, for P. Grove hospital, Aug. 1862, (wood)		5
Eddy & Farnum, subsistence, town Gloucester, 12th reg. . .		7
J. Finnegan, altering one Infan- try dress coat		7
A. Dailey & Co., labor and ma- terial P. Grove hospital		7
Wm. H. Cranston, Mayor, &c., labor at P. Grove, July, '62		8
Steamer Perry, landing troops at P. Grove, July, 1862 . . .		8
Lewis B. Smith, subsistence, town Barrington, 12th regt		10
Prov. Gas Co., from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1862		11
C. N. Harrington, work at camp Mauran, for battery H. . . .		13
Richard U. Rhodes, rent of land for 4th and 5th regts, and dam- ages, per order of the General Assembly		14
B. W Coit, surveying at P. Grove		14
E. M. Aldrich & Co., two water casks for 7th regt. R. I V . .		15
Underwood & Arnold, glazing Fall River Iron Works build- ing, (barracks for 5th regt.) .		17
Providence Steam Laundry, washing and ironing 151 bed sacks		18

D. Pierce, grating windows on Canal street.....	No. 193	31 00
W. Elsbree, Jr. labor and cartage of dirt from M. A. Amory..	196	4 50
Col. Wm. A. Steadman, New- port Artillery, commutation of rations while on guard duty at P. Grove.....	197	61 30
Marker, Whitaker & Co., for P. Grove Hospital..	212	139 22
Anthony, Potter, & Denison's, P. Grove Hospital.....	213	1072 00
E. Borden, subsistence 12th regt., town Smithfield.....	214	104 80
Timmer J. Ballou, subsistence 12th regt, town Cumberland	218	140 40
Robert Halliday, repairing cloth- ing.....	220	10 50
D. Andrews, straw per order Capt. Silvey.....	247	7 24
D. Andrews, straw furnished guard P. Grove, Nov. 1862	267	11 42
Ice, Hayward & Co., rations for detachment 12th regt...	275	8 39
Prov. Warren & Bristol, R. R. trans. for 9th regt.	318	35 20
F. H. Pullen, repairs on re- cruiting flag.....	373	2 93
W. Coleman & Sons, tent pins	393	30 00
Geo. M. Grant, repairing army wagons.....	423	4 25
Geo. S. Dow, repairing tents..	434	107 97
athan Baxter, Jr., cook while at camp Stevens, 12th regt..	439	19 50
athan Baxter, Jr., cook while at camp Stevens, 11th regt..	440	30 00
Colts Patent Fire Arm Mfg. Co. police pistols and cartridges.	441	311 85
N. Harrington, labor on build- ings at Dexter training ground, by contract	445	234 73
Do for building and work at camp, 3d R. I. cavalry, by contract.....	446	1243 36

Paid Jos. Hodges, & Co., coal and wood for U. S. transport "Guide".....	No. 4
M. Murray, for keeping stray horse, and returning same to camp 3d Cavalry.....	4
Steamer Am. Union, transp'ing ammunition to Fort Adams..	4
Com'cial Steamboat Co., freight on 50 boxes equipments...	5
Prov. and Worcester R. R., freight on 35 gun boxes..	5
Chambers & Calder, sundries furnished P. Grove hospital, Sept., 1862.....	5
Sloop "Monitor," transportation lumber, hay &c., for 3d regiment, R. I. cavalry.....	5
C. T. Conglon, washing clothing Hope Iron Foundry, work at P. Grove hospital, 1862.....	5
Prov. Steam Laundry Co., cleaning and washing 152 bedsacks Do cleaning clothing....	6
Maj. Ed. Stanley, expenses, etc. 3d reg. Cavalry	6
Com'cial Steamboat Co., transportation.....	6
Geo. E. Cranston, repairing tents	6
C. N. Harrington, work and materials on buildings, Dexter training ground.....	6
Seth Keach, keeping horses, 3d cavalry.....	6
C. N. Harrington, moving stables, and erecting same at Canonicut Island, per contract, for 3d cavalry.....	6
J. Bullock, wharfage for 14th regiment.....	6
Discount on certificates of indebtedness, sold H. C. Cranston cashier, less accrued interest	6
W. Coleman & Son, tent pins, &c	7

Sloop Olive, transportation 14th		
H. A., and. 3d reg. cavalry..	No. 708	25 00
Geo. A. Gould, cartages, repairing wagon, 14th regiment, Dutch Island.....	711	8 26
Finch, Engs, & Co., lumber for stables for 3d R. I. cavalry..	736	144 83
Steam tug Am. Union, to and from Dutch Island, for 14th regiment and 3d cavalry.....	741	290 00
Com'cial Steamboat Co., transp'n	789	20 98
C. T. Congdon, washing 143 blouses.	801	14 80
Steamer "Montpelier," transportation 14th regiment.....	808	5 33
Do do 3d cavalry	808	10 08
Do do	927	250 00
Do do	927	175 00
N. Y., Prov. and Boston R. R., transportation... ..	929	2 40
Steamer Montpelier, transp'ion	937	450 00
Prov. and Worcester R. R., freight, 30 boxes muskets...	945	12 15
N. Y., Boston and Prov. R. R., transportation.....	961	13 86
Do do.....	968	5 65
Do do.....	973	7 34
Jno. Cooper, stalls, steamer "Cahawba" 14th regiment	974	10 00
Prov. and Worcester R. R., transportation.....	985	1 49
W. Coleman & Son, tent poles,	999	2 15
Steamer "Western Metropolis," board, 3d cavalry.	1001	90 00
		<hr/>
		\$14,938 91

Sundries.

J. B. Barnaby, making clothing	No. 7	4000 00
Manchester & Hopkins. wood and coal, Apr. 6, and July 14, 1862.. ..	14	12 50
S. L. Sherman, clothing and making do, 1861 and 1862	28	268 75
E. Ward & Co., sundries 1862	30	243 01

Paid Chambers & Calder, sundries furnished in 1861 and 1862...	No.
Gladding & Bro's, stationery..	
H. Thurber, horse shoeing 1862	
Gardner & Tiffany, sundries '62	
S. D. Andrews, forage for Nov. 1862.....	
S. D. Andrews, forage for Nov. and Dec. 1862.....	
D. L. Aldrich, blankets, March 14, 1862... .	
Taylor, Symonds & Co.....	
Anthony, Potter & Dennison, tables, chairs, &c., Aug. '62	
J Balch & Son, medicines... .	
J. B. Barnaby, making cloth'ng	
E. Burr, sundries '61 and '62..	
Lieut. Benj. Aborn, per order General Assembly.....	
D. Greene, powder and storage ditto for 1862.....	
Wm. Spencer, oil, candles, &c., 1862.....	
J. H. Eddy, sundries for various regts., &c.....	
W. Coleman & Son, 1862...	
Barker, Whitaker & Co., 1862	
W. Earle, sundries, '61 and '62	
Bowen & Pabodie, cap covers and caps, July 31, 1862...	
Geo. H. Whitney, Nov. Dec. and January	
Wm. E. Hamlin, Provost Marshal, to be refunded.. .	
Wm. E. Hamlin, Provost Marshal, to be refunded... .	
Eames & Root, sundries furnished R. I. Hospital, 1862... .	
Earl Carpenter & Son, ice for sundries, 1862.....	
W. H. Fenner & Co.....	
F. A. Paige & Co., one dozen sherry wine for R. I. Hospital July, 1862.....	2

Prov. and Stonington R. R. Co. due bill trans Nov. 14, '62. No.	230	7148 20
C. H. Child, sundries for '62..	232	664 83
Hope Iron Foundry, repairing pistols, etc.....	233	24 88
Balance interest on overdrawn account to Jan. 1, '63 (Globe Bank).....	237	201 30
Wm. Sanford, orders General Assembly	255	275 00
H. B. Cady, orders General As- sembly.....	256	289 80
Theodore Janitzky, orders Gen- eral Assembly....	258	50 00
Lycurgus Sayles, orders General Assembly.....	261	454 00
H. Davis, horse shoeing, R. I. Hospital, 1862.....	328	3 55
D. Witherells, repairing wagons R. I. Hospital, 1862.....	329	3 00
F. N. Sheldon, sundries pur- chased.....	384	37 02
Geo. H Whitney, stationery...	415	123 56
G. T. Swarts, rent of room for recruiting office, Mar. 1862.	533	5 33
Capt. H. Crandall, A. C. Gen., per order of the Governor, July 29.....	612	4000 00
C. H Childs, carriage hire, etc., 1861, 2d regt.....	630	105 50
C. H. Childs, carriage hire and horse keeping.....	633	33 50
C. H. Childs, carriage hire and horse keeping, 13th regt . . .	634	23 00
C. H. Childs, carriage hire '61 to Fall River, 1st regt	635	9 00
C. H. Childs, carriage hire. 5th regt.....	636	24 00
C. H. Childs, carriage hire, 3d regt. cavalry.....	637	12 50
Duty Green, powder etc. ..	734	551 00
Finch, Engs & Co., cartridges, &c	736	26 00
John H. Eddy & Co.....	757	87 36
Ditto ditto	757	14 75

W. H. Fenner & Co.
 J. K. Lester, for 3d cavalry...
 Prov. and Worcester R. R.
 trans'n of barracks in 1861..
 S. D. Andrews, forage
 Maj. S. P. Sanford, expenses of
 self and Col. Bailey, to and
 from Wash'n, order of the
 Governor.....
 H. W. Jackson, forage.....

Bay Defense

Paid E. A. Young, services five drum-
 mers, for volunteers for Ma-
 rine Artillery..... No.
 N. D. Copeland, for use six
 horses and three men.
 N. H. Bradford, feed baskets..
 J. S. Simmons, water casks...
 J. N. Taylor, transportation...
 Dr. W. H. Hazard, services at
 camp "James Y. Smith"....
 H. C. Edwards, services as cook
 at camp James Y. Smith...
 G. H. Fayerweather, services as
 blacksmith at do.....
 Biggs Butlers, do at do. .
 Hiram Huntington, services at do
 Patrick E. Elroy, services at do
 Michael Corbet, services at do
 Patrick Cushman, services at do
 Geo. O. Leg, hauling guns and
 carriages
 Geo. Campbell, carriage hire at
 night.
 Sam. Y. Weaver, services at
 camp James Y. Smith.....
 John A. W. Brown, do do
 Geo. M. Grant, repairs, and toe
 caulks
 Jos. Eaton, Jr., rent of buildings
 at South Ferry, and wharfage

P. J. Smith, carriage hire at night.....	No. 431	8 00
Capt. Lloyd S. Sutton, use of Steam tug Am. Union, 23 days, at \$75.....	435	1725 00
Benj. S. Hazard, for use of house, barn, wagons, etc., board of officers, oats, etc...	453	300 00
P. Grinnell & Sons, knives and forks.	471	7 05
Do oil, &c....	472	2 65
J. N. Taylor, transportation...	478	3 00
H. W. Jackson, grain.....	479	195 20
Jacob Hall, cleaning M. Artillery armory....	480	21 13
Elisha W. Browning, use of, and damage to land at S. Ferry..	482	100 00
Narragansett Brick Co., for use steamer "Sylph" and scows, to and from South Ferry.....	504	350 00
Wm. G. Caswell, use of land, S. Ferry.....	510	85 00
P. Sheldon, medicines.....	518	4 00
N. Y., Prov. and Boston R. R., transportation horses, camp and garrison equipage.....	524	20 90
G. Carmichal, transportation, &c., to South Ferry....	550	33 00
Thos. C. Campbell, labor, &c..	558	2 00
Hill & Pierce, wood and coal..	559	8 75
H. A. Brown, hay and straw..	572	120 78
C. H. Childs, carriage hire at night.....	631	3 00
T. Mereweather, candles.....	644	5 33
Col. Wm. A. Steadman, transportation Newport Artillery..	651	90 00
Cyrus A. Morse, transportation	748	14 00
Albert Weaver, use teams, &c., South Ferry.....	781	32 00
Lieut. Col. E. C. Gallup, for money expended at S. Ferry	826	48 35
Wm. Elsbree, Jr., sundries....	830	125 42

\$3786 93

Military Prop

Paid Pope and Little, cartridges and caps.....	No.
Geo. R. Sheldon, knives, forks &c.....	
Wylie & Kneval, 1000 Lambert's Field Tourniquets (Resolution of General Assembly	
E. F. Miller, one iron safe for office	1
S. W. Shaw, clock for office . .	2
Ed. Burr, 22 sets horse equipments, for P. M. C. A. . . .	2
Geo. R. Sheldon, knives, forks, &c.....	2
F. N. Sheldon, sundry articles	2
J. R. Brown, & Sharpe, one Vernier caliper.....	2
Jno. B. Ames, percussion caps and pistol cartridges.....	4
R. P. Parrot, fuses and friction primers.....	4
Amasa Sprague, one horse, 12th regiment.....	4
Wilkinson & Cummings, pole straps and bunters.....	4
Geo. C. Elliot, express wagon, harnesses, &c.....	4
Do for halters.....	4
Taylor, Symonds & Co., blue blouse flannels.....	5
Wm. Barstow & Co., matting for offices	5
Geo. R. Sheldon, knives, forks &c.....	5
Cook & Snedeker, agents, tin cups.....	5
J. H. Read & Co., blankets . .	5
C. W. Bowen, on account of caps for State militia.....	6
Providence Tool Co., repairing sabres, &c.....	6

Carr, gas fixtures in armory, Fall River Iron Works building....	No. 689	51 37	
Sherman, repairing 100 s cavalry equipments. . .	703	440 00	
W. Bowen, balance due 6000 military caps.....	704	1800 00	
Polleman & Son, books....	707	18 00	
W. Symonds & Co., towels	746	30 00	
Do blouse flannel	746	2600 62	
W. Sherman, repairing 75 s cavalry equipments, etc	790	504 25	
& Snedeker, agents, tin cups	794	90 00	
W. H. Norris, sundries for bat- teries.	811	296 41	
W. Tillinghast, & Co., blan- kets.....	819	608 00	
W. Bowen, for 1000 mili- tary caps.....	885	900 00	
R. Sheldon, knives, forks and pans.....	892	293 78	
B. Barnaby, making and trimming 7123 blouses, per contract.....	904	2861 30	
W. L. & Trow, stove and pipe, boiling department	920	28 10	
M. Carr, piping at armory, Fall River Iron Works Co's building.....	922	16 22	
Pardon Mason, whips....	952	3 90	
W. Longdon & Son, crowbars..	959	121 63	
& Snedeker, agents, tin cups	964	90 00	
Cummings, leg guards and bands.....	969	52 00	
W. H. Norris, sundries for bat- teries.	970	70 75	
W. Ames, pistol cartridges..	986	50 00	
W. H. Norris, lanyards.....	987	75	
W. Bowen, 500 military caps	1005	437 50	
		<hr/>	\$35,183 90

Transportation

Paid A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for Dec. 1862.....	No.
Steamer Perry.....	
Bay State Steamboat Co.....	
Camden and Amboy R. R., to Dec. 31st, inclusive....	
Prov. and Worcester R. R....	
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for January	
Bay State Steamboat Co., January 12th.....	
Steamer "Perry," transportation for January.....	
Boston and Prov. R. R., transportation for January.....	
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for February....	
Steamer Perry, reception Gen. Wool.....	
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for March.....	
Prov. and Worcester R. R. Co.	
Prov. Hartford, and Fishkill R. R....	
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for April.....	
Boston and Prov. R. R.....	
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for May.....	
Stonington Line, transportation Prov. and Stonington R. R., transportation..	
Albert Masikowskie, transp'tion	
Stonington Line, transportation	
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for June.....	
J. C. Engley, transportation of recruits ..	
Do do.....	
Prov. Hartford and Fishkill R. R., transportation.....	
Steamer Montpelier, transp'tion	

A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for July.....	No. 486	860 40
Steamer "Bradford Durfee, transportation.....	511	12 50
Steamer Montpelier, transp'tion	560	31 00
Do do....	561	12 43
Do City of Newport, do..	566	33 00
Do do do..	567	4 50
Do Montpelier, do..	568	4 00
E. A. Ward, general ticket ag't Camden and Amboy R. R., transportation.....	576	1042 87
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for August	582	295 42
Sloop "Oregon," freight on two barrels powder.....	584	10 00
Prov. and Stonington R. R....	594	25 43
Steam tug Am. Union, to Dutch Island, &c.....	603	50 00
Do do P. Grove, &c	604	75 00
Commercial Steamboat Co..	605	76 51
Prov. and Worcester R. R....	628	27 20
Do do...	629	26 78
C. K. Lewis, agent, transp'tion Boston and Prov. R. R., transportation....	639	14 00
Wm. H. Helme, do 14th reg..	642	88 13
Do do	648	20 00
Steamer "Charlotte Isabelle," to Dutch Island, 14th reg. H. A.	674	35 00
Steamer "Montpelier," transp'n	677	77 50
Do "City of Newport," do	678	117 00
Do do.....	678	29 02
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight for September.....	685	152 52
Prov., Hartford and Fishkill R. R., transportation....	692	80 11
W. H. Helme, transportation..	735	18 55
Narragansett Brick Co., transp'n	747	250 00
Prov. and Worcester R. R. Co	749	48 25
Boston, N. Y., and Prov. R. R. Co... ..	762	1 09
A. J. Sherman, cartages and freight....	793	163 61
Prov., Hartford and Fishkill R. R	795	35 78

Paid Steamer "Montpelier," transp'n No.

Do "City of Newport," do
 Prov. and Worcester R. R., do
 Steam tug Am. Union.....
 Capt. Pardon Mazon, transp'tion
 Prov. and Worcester R. R.,
 transportation recruits.....
 Prov., Hartford and Fishkill R.
 R., do do.....
 A. J. Sherman, cartages and
 freight.....
 Steamer "City of Newport," .
 Prov. and Worcester R. R. . .
 Steamer "Montpelier," transp'n
 A. J. Sherman, cartages and
 freight for December... .

Funeral Ex

Paid Harnden's Express for freight on
 body of Lieut. Col. Sayles.. No.

Wm. J. Miller, expenses incur-
 red in obtaining bodies of R. I.
 officers, killed at Frederick's
 G. T. Swarts, a coffin for, and
 bury'g T. Rowland, 5th regt.
 Walter Craddock, wreaths, &c.,
 funeral ceremonies of Lieut.
 Col. Sayles and Curtis.....

Taylor Symonds & Co., decora-
 tions for obsequies of General
 Rodman

G. T. Swarts, casket, &c., for
 Maj. Babbit, 7th R. I. V. . .

F. H. Peckham, one millitary
 dress coat for body of Lieut.
 Col. Sayles.....

Taylor, Simonds & Co., decora-
 tions for obsequies of Lieut. Col.
 Sayles and Curtis

Geo. F. Gladding & Co., decora-
 tions obsequies of Col. Slo-
 cum, Maj. Ballou and Capt.
 Tower.....

G. T. Swarts, casket for body of Lieut. Col. Sayles, not used. No.	166	50 00
Sheriff Wheaton, expenses at State House, obsequies Gen. Rodman, Lieut. Cols. Sayles and Curtis.....	183	71 50
Geo. H. Bates, services at State House, obsequies of General Rodman, Lieut. Cols. Sayles and Curtis.	201	33 50
D. Heaton, 2d, shoulder straps body Lieut Col. Sayles... ..	222	2 50
G. T. Swarts, casket for Lieut. Col. Sayles, preserving and laying out body, etc.	269	100 00
G. T. Swarts, attendance with harse at funerals of Lieut. Cols. Sayles and Curtis, Maj. Babbitt, Lieuts. Hopkins and Briggs.....	270	125 00
G. T. Swarts, carriage hire fun- eral Lieut. Col. Curtis.	485	18 00
C. H. Childs, carriage hire....	632	8 00
		<hr/>
		\$900 56

Third Regiment R. I. Cavalry.

Wm. Spencer, for 6lbs. candles No.	378	2 00
J. W. Pratt, watching camp 21 nights.....	395	31 50
P. Grinnell & Sons, sundries ..	474	29 34
H. W. Jackson, grain.....	479	712 57
J. O'Connel & D. Lynch, horse shoeing.....	538	156 50
Steamer Fanny, transportation..	547	6 00
Hill & Pearce, wood	559	15 00
H. A. Brown, hay.....	571	555 75
H. W. Jackson, grain.....	583	764 51
G. Congdon, & Co., horse shoes and nails.....	588	27 72
Thomas Stevens, oats.....	601	240 00
Swinburne & Howland, forage, and wood, per contrac.....	622	3583 26
William Elsbree, Jr., shoeing tools... ..	666	12 50

Paid Steamer Montpelier, trans. stores No.	
Swinburne & Howland, forage and wood, per contract.....	
E. J. Carr, trans. from Newport to Conanicut Island.....	
P. Grinnell & Sons	
David Sisson, hay.....	
Edward J. Carr, cartages, ferri- ages, &c.....	
Edward J. Carr, cartages, ferri- ages, &c.....	
Swinburne & Howland, forage and wood, per contract.....	
Geo. W. Carr, oats.....	
Jos. Hodges & Co., Blacksmiths coal.. ..	
P. Grinnell & Son, sundry tools	
Philip Caswell, ferriage.....	
Swinburn & Howland forage and wood as per contract	
Newhall & Ormsbee, wood....	
Peleg S. Sherman, water casks.	
Nicholas Ball, oats.....	
I. H. Day & Co., oats and bags	
Steamer City of Newport.....	
Steamer Montpelier	
Sloop Harriet, trans....	
Edward J. Carr, ferriage, ra- tions, &c.....	
Edward J. Carr, trans. officers and men... ..	
Edward J. Carr, rations, tran. &c	
Sanford & Cottle, wood.....	
D. S. Baker, wood.. ..	
J. O. Connell, horse shoeing..	
S. D. Andrews, hay and straw.	
B. S. Hazard, trans. horses, meal, &c.....	
William B. Blanding, medical stores.....	
H. A. Brown, hay.....	
Sanford & Cottle, wood.....	
Sloop Frederick Brown, trans.	
Wm. Spencer, candles.. ..	

Geo. R. Sheldon, forage, in N.

Y., put on board steamship

Western Matropolis. No. 1015

3625 50

\$28,568 12

Fourteenth Regiment H. A.

P. Grinnell & Sons, sundry

tools. No. 473 31 47

Newhall & Ormsbee, wood. . . . 519 7 00

J. B. Pierce, use of wagon two

weeks. 580 4 00

Newhall & Ormsbee, wood. . . . 599 14 00

H. W. Salisbury, wood. 658 35 00

F. Henry, do. 663 21 00

Steamer Montpelier, transporta-

3 Companies to Dutch Island 677 125 00

Do do sundry stores 679 26 20

H. W. Salisbury, wood. 701 52 50

P. Grinnell & Sons, 720 53 46

John Congdon, transportation. . A 750 13 15

Geo. W. Hamlin, do. B 750 1 47

Ed. J. Carr, do. C 750 5 97

Newhall & Ormsbee, wood. 767 40 00

Henry W. Salisbury, do. 768 175 00

Newhall & Ormsbee, do. 778 299 75

H. W. Salisbury, do. 779 88 00

Thos. C. Pearce, do. 796 149 62

J. W. Davis, do. 797 116 00

Peleg F. Pearce, do. 798 41 12

Elisha Smith, do. 837 146 72

Builders Iron Foundry, balls and

chains. 845 8 25

Wm. J. Swinburne, wood. 852 155 00

Thos. S. Holloway, wood and

straw. 873 827 23

P. Grinnell & Sons, 1 doz rakes 876 8 50

Gilbert Aldrich, wood. 877 207 00

Ezra D. Fogg, one boat for trans-

portation at Dutch Island. . . . 884 50 00

Elisha Smith, wood, 916 72 38

Steamer Montpelier, 927 2 92

Ed. J. Carr, transportation. . . . 936 3 10

Do ferriage, rations, &c 936 26 52

Paid Builders Iron Foundry, balls and

chains	No.	94
Thos. S. Holloway, wood		94
H. W. Salisbury, do		95
Geo. W. Hamlin, do		96
H. W. Salisbury, do		97
N. M. Chaffee, repairing pump and pipe		97
T. S. Holloway, wood and straw		98
Newhall & Ormsbee, wood		98
N. Vial, horse shoeing, &c		99
Wm. Spencer, candles		100

Total,

Balance on hand,

Cr.

Samuel A. Parker, Gen

1863.

Jan. 5.	Rec'd Cash on draft, No. 1
Jan. 28.	" " " " 2
Feb. 4.	" " " " 3
Mar. 21.	" " " " 4. Mar
May 1.	" " " " 5
May 27.	" Proceeds of Geo. Lewis C draft, for salary one quar
June 2.	" Cash on draft, No. 6
June 26.	" " " " 7
June 30.	" " " " 8
July 6.	" " " " 9
July 9.	" " " " 10
July 20.	" " " " 11
July 28.	" For draft for salary of Geo. Cooke, Q. M. Gen., for q ending June 30, 1863
July 28.	" For draft for salary of J. W. clerk, from Feb. 9 to Jun
July 28.	" Cash on draft No. 12
Aug. 1.	" " " " 13

Aug. 11,	Rec'd	Cash on draft, No. 14.....	10,000 00	
Aug. 17,	"	" " " " 15.....	10,000 00	
Aug. 19,	"	" " " " 16.....	10,000 00	
Sept. 5,	"	" " " " 17.....	10,000 00	
Sept. 18,	"	" " " " 18....	10,000 00	
Oct. 7,	"	" " " " 19.....	10,000 00	
Oct. 21,	"	Cash on draft, No. 20....	10,000 00	
Nov. 5,	"	Cash on draft, No. 21.....	10,000 00	
Nov. 12,	"	" " " " 22.....	10,000 00	
Nov. 16,	"	Cash on draft, No. 23....	10,000 00	
Nov. 24,	"	Cash on draft, No. 24.	10,000 00	
Dec. 2,	"	Cash on draft, No. 25.....	10,000 00	
Dec. 5,	"	Cash on draft, No. 26.....	10,000 00	
Dec. 15,	"	Cash on draft, No. 27.....	10,000 00	
Dec. 31,	"	Cash on draft, No. 28.....	10,000 00	
				<hr/>
				\$280,835 00

Funeral Expenses.

Mar. 24,	Rec'd	W. J. Miller, for sale of casket in Washington, taken on by him for body of Col. Sayles, and not used....	45 55	
				<hr/>
				\$45 55

Military Property.

Jan. 24,	Rec'd	B. Sprague, for boots,.....	7 50	
Jan. 28,	"	D. P. Dyer, for lumber, Oct. 22d....	15 00	
Jan. 31,	"	Capt. Silvey, for knives, forks, spoons, etc,.....	39 84	
Jan. 31,	"	L. B. Frieze, 1 pair boots...	7 50	
Feb. 2,	"	Capt. Hoppin, 1 do do	7 50	
Feb. 4,	"	For sales at clothing depart- ment, Jan. 2d, G. Thayer, 3 blankets.....	4 50	
		Jan. 4th, ladies, 2 blouses..	4 50	
		" 19th, J. R. Johnson, 1 pair boots.....	2 50	
		" 21st J. McCormick, 1 doz. large, and 1 doz. small State buttons.....	50	

March 10,	Rec'd	F. J. Sheldon, auctioneer sale of 40,174 musket 3,350 pistol cartridge
April 13,	"	For sale of buttons.....
April 16,	"	W. Irons, for two blouse
May 27,	"	G. F. Wilson, for am't co ed by H. Stockbridg Baltimore, value of ove army cooking wagon los road from Baltimore Washington.....
May 28,	"	Capt. H. Crandall, 1 horse blanket.....
June 1,	"	C. H. Bogman, for 1 ba jacket... ..
Aug. 4,	"	Capt. Wm. Silvey, for and spoons.....
Aug. 4,	"	Lieut. Col. Shaw, for 1 used in 12th reg. R. I. V
Aug. 8,	"	Do for 2 calico shirts..
Aug. 8,	"	Major Miner, for 120 ca ges, and 250 percussion
Aug. 19,	"	Capt. H. Crandall, for 2 blankets
Aug. 25,	"	Capt. Silvey, for 50 tin
Oct. 9,	"	For 2 under shirts, at 75.
Nov. 12,	"	Mr. Tripp, for 1 old army dle.....
Nov. 12,	"	Capt. Fry, for 1 battery coat.....
Nov. 23,	"	Mrs. Wylie, 2 blouses at
Nov. 24,	"	Pro. Marshal Chadsey knives, forks, etc....
Dec. 2,	"	J. B. Barnaby, 6 3-4 yds b flannell
Dec. 2,	"	Taylor, Symonds & Co. yards blouse flannel, at per yd., add 2 per cent commission.....
Dec. 9,	"	Surgeon Carpenter, 14th A., for 4 under shirts at
Dec. 12,	"	Mr. Cooke, for 1 under
Dec. 12,	"	Mr. Hoyt, for 4 under s

Dec. 31,	Rec'd	Pro. Marshal, Wm. E. Hamlin, for 800 knives at 8 1-2	68 00
Dec. 31,	"	800 forks "	68 00
Dec. 31,	"	800 spoons at 5 1-4..	52 00
Dec. 31,	"	800 tin cups at 6 1-4..	50 00
Dec. 31,	"	800 tin plates at 12 3-4..	102 00
Dec. 31,	"	E. H. Adams, for 6 under shirts at 1 25..	7 50
Dec. 31,	"	E. H. Adams, 1 old saddle..	1 00
Dec. 31,	"	A. Sprague, for 1 pair boots Feb. 28.....	7 50

\$1199 24

United States.

Jan. 29,	Rec'd,	S. P. Sanford, hospital account	293 52
Feb. 4,	"	For sales at clothing depart'nt Jan. 8th, Assistant Surgeon, 2 blankets...	6 00
Feb. 4,	"	1 rubber blanket.....	2 00
Feb. 4,	"	Jan. 17th, Dr. Sprague, 1 pair pants.....	3 03
Feb. 4,	"	Jan. 20th, Wm. Sherman, 2 pair pants.....	7 10
Feb. 6,	"	L. H. Metcalf, 4 pairs C. flannel drawers.....	3 80
Feb. 11,	"	1 McClellan saddle complete, sold Maj. Tobey, 7th regiment R. I. V.....	31 83
Feb. 11,	"	sale 3 pairs cotton flannel drawers, for Maj. Tobey, 7th regiment R. I. V.....	2 85
Feb. 14,	"	1 McClellan saddle complete, sold Col. Metcalf, 3d R. I. H. A. through A. D. Smith	31 83
Mar. 4,	"	F. A. Driscoll, 1 pair infantry pants.....	3 55
Mar. 4,	"	Fletcher & Bro., 51 empty boxes.....	25 50
Mar. 5,	"	E. B. Jencks, 1 infantry dress coat.....	7 21
Mar. 6,	"	J. Sherman, a lot of barrels, casks, &c.....	23 75
Mar. 16,	"	Capt. J. M. Potter, 1 cavalry over coat.....	11 50

Mar. 26,	Rec'd	Maj. S. P. Sanford, State agent, order for \$27,267 05, 1/2
		Mar. 4, in cash, 7,267 1/2
		Mar. 23, sale of certificates, 20,000
		Mar. 23, for ac- cumulated inter- est on do 80
Mar. 31,	"	Fletcher & Co., sale of empty boxes.....
April 10,	"	Maj. Sanford, State agent, 2d inst., the following order on F. E. Spinner, Treas. U. S., viz: Order No. drawn by R. S. Satter Surgeon U. S. A., for med- ical and hospital supplies amounting to 2,872 Order No. 838, drawn by Maj. S. Van Vliet for sup- plies 15,371
		Col'ted by Globe Bank, viz: Re- ceived in cash, April 9th, 9,243
		Certificates Indebted- ness, dated Apr 4th 1863, 9000
April 13,	"	Sale 1 canteen.....
April 20,	"	E. H. Adams, 1 packing
May 13,	"	J. Sherman, 1 pr infan'y pa
May 13,	"	C. Davy, 1 pair infantry pa
June. 1,	Maj. S. P. Sanford, State agent, collected of Lieut. Col. H. Vinton, deputy Q. G. U. S. A., for camp and garrison equipage, furnished by this state	
June 19,	"	Do amount collected by him Maj. S. Van Vliet, Q. U. S. A., for account tra
July 20,	"	2 empty boxes.....
July 25,	"	1 empty box.....

g. 14,	Rec'd	Q. M. J. L. Clark, 1 sack,	
		unlined	2 40
g. 21,	"	2 pair drawers	1 90
g. 26,	"	Lieut. Bucklin, 1 unlined sack	2 40
pt. 8,	"	Capt. B. G. Burlingame, 200 Enfield cartridges	5 00
pt. 17,	"	Lieut. Col. Shaw, Jr., 1 Mc Clellan saddle complete, and 1 blanket	33 50
pt. 23,	"	Lieut. Col. A. C. Eddy, do., less blanket	29 83
pt. 28,	"	Maj. Stanley, account cloth- ing 3 men discharged from 3d cavalry	29 73
et. 3,	"	1 pair pants	4 60
et. 3,	"	Capt. W. W. McKim, A. Q. M. for bills paid by Q. M. General, L. B. Frieze, for U.S. hospital P. Grove, viz:	
et. 3,	"	A. Dailey & Co	54,775 00
et. 3,	"	Steamer Am. Eagle	1,440 00
et. 3,	"	J. E. Hudson & Co	2,300 00
et. 3,	"	J. R. Brown	2,123 47
et. 3,	"	Following paid by Geo. Lewis Cooke, Q. M. G., viz:	
et. 3,	"	A. Dailey & Co	6,187 86
et. 3,	"	R. Brownell	157 00
et. 3,	"	T. S. Holloway	58 50
et. 3,	"	W. H. Cranston	277 50
et. 3,	"	Steamer Perry	90 00
et. 3,	"	B. W. Coit	50 00
et. 3,	"	Barker, Whitaker, & Co. .	139 22
et. 3,	"	Anthony, Dennison & Potter	1,072 00
et. 9,	"	E. H. Adams, for 1 pair boots	3 25
et. 17,	"	Gen. W. B. Chapin, 1 pair pants	3 55
et. 22,	"	C. F. Chace, 1 pair pants . .	3 55
et. 23,	"	D. A. Holmes, 1 blanket . . .	1 54
ov. 7,	"	C. F. Chace, 1 haversack . .	56
ov. 11,	"	Capt. Bucklin, 2 army blan- kets	7 20
ov. 20,	"	Lieut. and Q. M. Fessenden, 1 cavalry over coat	11 50

Nov. 25.	Rec'd	J. S. Bush, Co. "H"
		H. A. 1 pair pants..
Nov. 30,	"	Maj. Flagg, 1 saddle
		plete
Dec. 2.	"	Surgeon McKnight, 2
		knit drawers.....
Dec. 4,	"	Lieut. Col. A. C. E
		saddle (McClellan)
		plete, less blanket...
Dec. 15,	"	Surgeon Draper, 14th I
		1 great coat.....
Dec. 15,	"	Do do 1 bl
Dec. 17,	"	Assistant Surgeon Drap
		wool blanket.....
Dec. 23,	"	G. N. Potter, 5th reg.
		V. 1 blouse 2 25, 1
		socks 32
Dec. 23,	"	Do 1 pair drawers
		1 pair pants 2 50...
Dec. 31,	"	G. Humphrey, R. I. L
		1 pair pants.....
Dec. 31,	"	J. R. Brayton, do
Dec. 31,	"	June 1st, 1863, Maj.
		Sanford, of Maj. S.
		Vliet, Q. M. U. S
		for camp and garrison e
		age
Dec. 31,	"	E. H. Adams, 1 rubber
		ket

Transportat

Jan. 2,	Rec'd	sundry fares to Washingto
Jan. 2,	"	Fares to N. Y.....
Jan. 3,	"	One fare to N. Y.....
Jan. 5,	"	One fare to Washington..
Jan. 13,	"	Two fares to Wash., three
		return.. ..
Jan. 17,	"	One fare to N. Y.....
Jan. 22,	"	One fare from N. Y. to W
Feb. 9,	"	A Harris, to and from Wa
Feb. 17,	"	Lieut. Col. Goff, for trans
		Washington

b. 18,	Rec'd Trans. to N. Y. and return..	4 00
b. 23,	" G. D. Greene, for trans. to Baltimore.....	6 00
b. 24,	" Lieut. D. R. Ballou, for trans. Washington.....	7 50
b. 24,	" G. L. Gaskill, for trans. from N. Y. to Washington ...	5 50
b. 24,	" G. C. Manchester, for trans. to N. Y.....	2 00
b. 26,	" Wm. H. Carder, for trans. to Washington....	7 50
b. 26,	" J. D. Hopkins, for trans. to Wash. and return.....	15 00
b. 27,	" G. B. Holmes, State Comm'r, for trans. Feb. 9, '63, D. T. Lyman to and from Washington.....	15 00
ar. 1,	" Lieut. English, for trans. to Washington.....	7 50
ar. 1,	" Mrs. E. M. Whipple, trans. to and from Baltimore....	12 00
ar. 2,	" Wm. G. Coy, trans. to and from Baltimore	12 00
ar. 3,	" A. V. Chace, trans. to Wash.	7 50
ar. 3,	" Trans. of two to Wash....	15 00
ar. 5,	" Capt. J. P. Shaw, for trans. to Washington.....	7 50
ar. 5,	" Lieut. J. H. Tate, for trans. to Washington....	7 50
ar. 5,	" G. H. Miller, trans. to New York.....	2 00
ar. 6,	" J. C. Congdon, trans. of self and brother to Baltimore and return.....	24 00
ar. 6,	" E. Hazelhurst, for trans. to Washington.....	7 50
ar. 6,	" Wm. Farrel, for trans. to Washington.....	7 50
ar. 9,	" J. E. Chace, for trans. to N. York.....	2 00
ar. 9,	" H. Hyer, for transportation to Washington.....	7 50
ar. 11,	" N. V. Stanton, for trans. to Washington.....	7 50

Mar. 11,	Rec'd Wm. O. Stanton, for trans	Washington.....
Mar. 12,	" J. Kelley, for trans. to W	
Mar. 13,	" C. H. Green, for trans	Washington.....
Mar. 14,	" F. S. Shove, for trans	Washington.....
Mar. 16,	" C. G. Taft, for trans'n to	timore... ..
Mar. 16,	" A. C. Green, for trans	Washington.....
Mar. 16,	" J. F. Spink, for trans's to	timore and return...
Mar. 16,	" G. B. Holmes, trans'n to	from Washington.....
Mar. 16,	" J. R. Tillinghast, trans	and from Baltimore..
Mar. 16,	" J. A. Sweet, for trans	Washington.....
Mar. 17,	" S. Fessenden, for trans	Baltimore
Mar. 17,	" J. Conlin, for trans'n to W	
Mar. 20,	" I. T. Blako, for trans'n	Washington.....
Mar. 23,	" S. S. Oglesby, for trans	Baltimore... ..
Mar. 23,	" J. McGee, for trans'	Washington.....
Mar. 23,	" H. Nason, for trans'n	Washington.....
Mar. 23,	" A. H. Colvin, for trans	Washington....
Mar. 23,	" J. Fitzgerald, for trans'n to	from Washington....
Mar. 24,	" D. G. Carpenter, for tr	to Washington..
Mar. 24,	" W. B. Wescott, for trans	Washington.....
Mar. 21,	" R. Salisbury, for trans'n t	Y. and return... ..
Mar. 24,	" J. H. Martin, for trans	Washington.....
Mar. 25,	" Wm. A. Turner, for trans	Washington... ..

25,	Rec'd J. Kain, for trans'n to Wash-	
	ington.....	7 72
26,	" J. G. Bissell, for trans'n to	
	Washington....	7 72
27,	" E. Whipple, trans'n to Wash-	
	ington.....	7 72
28,	" P. Robbins, for trans'n to	
	Baltimore.....	6 18
28,	" H. D. T. Young, for trans'n	
	from N. Y. to Washington	5 66
28,	" N. Ghiridini, for trans'n from	
	N. Y. to Washington.....	5 66
30,	" M. L. Andrews, for trans'n to	
	Washington.....	7 72
31,	" J. N. Chester, for trans'n to	
	Washington....	7 72
6,	" Geo. Cushman, for trans'n to	
	Washington.....	7 72
7,	" Wm. Y. Potter, for trans'n to	
	Washington and return....	15 44
9,	" L. Anderson, for trans'n to	
	N. Y.....	2 06
10,	" One fare to Boston and return	1 76
10,	" A. Stalker, for trans'n to	
	Washington.....	7 72
10,	" F. McCaughey, for trans'n to	
	Washington.....	7 72
13,	" C. Green, Jr., for trans'n to	
	Washington....	7 72
13,	" C. D. Worthington, trans. Wash	7 72
13,	" C. A. Gorton, for trans'n to	
	Baltimore....	6 18
16,	" V. M. Palsey, for trans'n to	
	Washington.....	7 72
16,	" L. B. Bosworth, for trans'n to	
	Washington....	7 72
17,	" Four fares to Washington, E.	
	Briggs, G. I. Brown, E. C	
	Miller, N. L. Costello....	30 88
18,	" J. T. McGuinness, for fare to	
	Washington.....	7 72
23,	" W. H. Dunbar, for fare to	
	Washington....	7 72
23,	" G. E. Manchester, fare Wash.	7 72

Apr. 24,	Rec'd One fare from N. Y. Washington.....
Apr. 25,	" J. Glenwright, fare to V. ington
Apr. 27,	" Three fares to Washington
Apr. 27,	" One fare to N. Y.....
May, 5,	" Lieut. U. Gleason, fare York.....
May, 6,	" J. B. Peck, fare to Was ton and return.....
May 7,	" G. H. Miller, fare to N.
May 12,	" E. Ralph, fare to Washi
May 18,	" N. A. Jacobs, fare to
Apr. 18,	" G. Lawder, fare to Wash
May 18,	" Mr. Stanley, fare to Was ton
May 21,	" H. F. Mason, fare to V. ington.....
May 22,	" J. Frieze, fare to Boston return.....
May 22,	" S. M. Green, fare to Was
May 27,	" G. B. Holmes, State Com sioner, two fares to V. ington, and return.....
May 28,	" One fare to N. Y.....
June 1,	" One fare to Washington H. Bailey.....
June 1,	" Four fares to N. Y.
June 1,	" Two fares to N. Y. and r
June 2,	" One fare to Boston and r
June 2,	" One fare to Baltimore an to N. York.....
June 6,	" Two fares to Washington
June 10,	" J. Ferguson, fares of sel three children to Washi
June 11,	" Chaplain White, three far Boston and return. . .
June 19,	" One fare to N. Y. and r
June 20,	" W. F. Hendrick, fare to London,.....
June 22,	" G. Griswold, fare to W ington and return.....
June 23,	" J. H. Freeman, fare to E
July 6,	" H. A. Lewis, fare to N.

ly 8,	Rec'd Capt. C. R. Brayton, 3d R. I.	
	H. A., amount of trans'n	
	to N. Y. for three members	
	Co. "C", viz:	
	William Dounie.....	2 06
	James Carney.....	2 06
	W. R. Mitchell, two fares.	4 12
ly 10,	" O. J. Rathbun, two fares to	
	Woonsocket.....	73
ly 16,	" Mr. Roberts, one fare to New	
	London.....	1 25
ly 23,	" H. Kent, fare for self and	
	wife to Baltimore and return	28 84
g. 4,	" Mrs. Dougherty fare to Wash-	
	ington and return....	17 50
g. 7,	" T. Lavy, fare to N. Y.....	3 09
g. 7,	" M. Costello, fare to Washing-	
	ton and return.....	17 50
g. 15,	" Lieut. Bucklin, fare to Wash-	
	ington.....	8 75
g. 21,	" B. Ball, fare to N. Y.....	3 09
g. 31,	" H. H. Whitney, fare to Bos-	
	ton and return.....	1 80
g. 31,	" Wm. M. Bailey, from N. Y.	
	to Washington &c.....	11 33
pt. 14,	" Lieut. Col. Pitman, fare to	
	Washington and return...	17 50
pt. 18,	" M. D. Dresser, fare to Boston	
	and return.....	1 80
pt. 21,	" S. Stratton & Hill, fare to Bos-	
	ton and return.....	3 60
pt. 22,	" L. Smith, fare to Boston....	90
pt. 26,	" C. N. Cotton, fare to Wash-	
	ington and return.....	17 50
pt. 28,	" Lieut. Waterman, fare to Bal-	
	timore....	7 21
pt. 30,	" A. Stone, fare to Washington.	8 75
ct. 5,	" Col. Pitman, fare to N. York	
	and return.....	6 18
ct. 8,	" Lieut. Simmons, fare to Wash-	
	ington.....	8 75
ct. 12,	" C. Dewey.....	90
ct. 12,	" Pro. Mar. Hamlin.....	11 32
ct. 14,	" One fare to Wash. and return	17 50

Oct. 14,	Rec'd	One fare to N. Y.
Oct. 17,	"	J. C. and B. F. Drown.
Oct. 19,	"	Lieut. Pierce, fare to Balt.
Oct. 19,	"	Sergt. Cummings, fare to
Oct. 19,	"	Lieut. Morse, fare to N.
Oct. 26,	"	Mrs. Desmond, fare to ington and return....
Nov. 2,	"	H. A. Wood, fare to N.
Nov. 4,	"	Lt. Brownell, fare to N. Y.
Nov. 5,	"	Matron of Carver hospital to Washington.....
Nov. 9,	"	J. T. Hopkins, fare to more and return.....
Nov. 9,	"	Lieut. W. Abbot, fare to
Nov. 12,	"	Col. Corlis, fare to Washi and return... ..
Nov. 12,	"	Lieut. Pomeroy, fare to V ington and return....
Nov. 12,	"	Capt. Fitts, fare to Washi and return
Nov. 12,	"	J. R. Stevens, fare from to Washington... ..
Nov. 16,	"	J. Atwood, fare to Washi and return
Nov. 16,	"	A. Coolidge, fare to Bos
Nov. 16,	"	Col. Shaw and horse, fa Baltimore.....
Nov. 20,	"	J. Bradbury, fare to Bos
Nov. 27,	"	J. Gardiner, fare to Balt and return.....
Nov. 27,	"	H. D. Reynolds, fare to V ington and return....
Nov. 27,	"	D. Leach, fare to Baltim
Nov. 27,	"	J. Blake, fare to Baltimor
Dec 2,	"	W. R. Crocker, fare to M and return.....
Dec. 7,	"	Wm. M. Bailey, fare to V ington and return....
Dec. 9,	"	J. Brown, fare to Washi and return.....
Dec. 9,	"	Col. Goff, fare to Washi and return.....
Dec. 11,	"	M. D. Dresser, fare to B and return.....

ec. 12,	Rec'd	Col. H. H. Sheldon, fare to Washington and return....	17 50	
ec. 21,	"	B. F. Childs, fare to Washington	8 75	
ec. 23,	"	J. C. Dickerson, fare to Washington	8 75	
ec. 23,	"	L. Harriman, fare to Boston..	90	
ec. 28,	"	G. A. Kempton, fare to Washington	9 54	
ec. 31,	"	Wm. A. Crocker, fare to N. Y.	3 09	
ec. 31,	"	J. Nixon, agent Prov. and Stonington R. R., being difference in settlement of bill in 1862	309 11	
			<hr/>	\$1832 76

State Militia.

ec. 17,	Rec'd	S. B. Bullock, for oats.....	2 00	
			<hr/>	\$2 00

Horse Account.

uly 28,	Rec'd	Wm. Elsbree, Jr., 1 pair horses sold Samuel Foster	300 00	
Aug. 26,	"	Do amount paid to him by Capt. W. Silvey for 1 dark grey mare.....	90 00	
Sept. 22,	"	Col. Sayles, 3d cavalry, 1 grey mare	120 00	
ec. 31,	"	Maj. G. Davis, 1st battalion 3d cavalry, 1 bay horse.....	120 00	
			<hr/>	\$630 00

Special Bounty Account.

April 3,	Rec'd	Draft on Gen. Treas., State of R. I., for bills of Capt. Getchell and K. Stanbrough	110 00	
July 2,	"	Col. N. Vial, amount paid to C. L. Stafford for enlistment fees for Wm. G. Stone, it being evident to Col. Vial that said man was not of sane mind when enlisted.....	10 00	
July 15,	"	Col. Sayles, being for enlistment fees L. W. Leach, July 7th, 1863.....	10 00	

Sept. 17,	Rec'd	J. C. Engley, amount him for enlistment fee Fred. Hogan.....
Sept. 19,	"	C. H. Morse, head mone account of Wm. Weldon jected
Sept. 23,	"	Maj. Stanley, for 3d cavalry amount refunded on charged men.....

Expense.

Sept. 30,	Rec'd	W. W. Brown, rent off date.....
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Cove Barracks

Jan. 2,	Rec'd	W. Silvey, for use of depo barracks
Mar. 30,	"	Capt. Silvey, U. S. must officer, for rent of barrac April 1st, 1863, 90 da 2 00.....
June 30,	"	Do do from 1st to June 30th, 186 days, at 2 00.....
Sept. 29,	"	Do do from 1st to Oct. 1st, 92 day 2 00.....
Dec. 31,	"	Do do rent Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st, 18

State of Rhode Island

Jan. 1,	Rec'd	L. B. Frieze, Q. M. G..
Jan. 7,	"	Dr. L. Morton.....
Jan. 10,	"	Assistant Treas. U. S., B
Jan. 12,	"	Part proceeds of draft, Assi Treasurer.....
Feb. 17,	"	Geo. G. Thayer, for 1 sick diseased chestnut horse turned from 10th regim received 14th inst....

Feb. 23,	“	Balance from S. P. Sanford..	33 55	
Mar. 21,	“	Jackson & Butts, for Certificates		
		Indebtedness U.S., 1000 00		
		Interest,	12 00	
			<hr/>	
			1012 00	
		Less commission,	2 50	1009 50
July 31,	“	Dr. B. Carpenter, 1 McClellan		
		saddle furnished him Oct. '62,		
		\$30 50, less for 1 pair spurs		
		60 cts	29 90	
Sept. 22,	“	C. H. Childs, as per mem. bills	82 58	
			<hr/>	\$5246 84
				<hr/>
				\$414,014 51
				<hr/>
Dec. 31, Balance,				\$7245 07

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Transportation.....	1,832 76	
United States....	123,004 12	
Military Property.....	1,199 24	
Funeral Expenses.....	45 55	
Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer.....	280,835 00	
State of Rhode Island, old account.....	5,246 84	
Cove Barracks.....	974 00	
Expense.....	5 00	
Special Bounty Account..	240 00	
Horse Account.....	630 00	
State Militia.....	2 00	
Total,	<hr/>	\$414,014 51

EXPENDITURES.

Expense.....	9,901 18
Special Bounty Account	22,975 00
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	8,333 60
Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer....	121,543 66

Cove Barracks.....	
Thirteenth Regiment.....	
First Regiment Cavalry.....	
Fifth Regiment.....	
Second Cavalry.....	
State Militia.....	
Allotment Commission.....	
Third Cavalry Recruiting Expedition.....	
Barracks at Dutch and Conanicut Islands...	
Horses for 3d Cavalry.....	
Recruiting Service.....	
United States..	
Sundries	
Bay Defences.....	
Military Property..	
Transportation.....	
Funeral Expenses.....	
Third Cavalry.....	
Fourteenth H. A.....	
Total,	
Balance on hand,	

[E. and O. E.]

GEORGE LEWIS COOR

Quartermaster G

Providence, December 31, 1863.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

State of Rhode Island,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE,
1864.

State of Rhode Island and

ADJUTANT
PROVIDENCE

To the Honorable General Assembly of the

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith
the year 1863, and remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient

ED

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE year closes with Rhode Island still continuing in her patriotic line of duty. The First Battalion of the Second Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry having left for the field, recruiting for the Second commenced, and the same was rapidly filled up and organized. Troop E, with three officers and ninety-nine men, leaving the State on the 20th of January; Troop F, with three officers and one hundred men, on the 27th of January; Troop G, with three officers and one hundred men, on the 31st of January, and Troop H with 2 officers and sixty men, on the 28th of March.

Authority was received from the War Department, under date June 17th, for the raising of one Company of Heavy Artillery, to be composed of colored men. On the 29th of July orders were issued and the company was soon filled. Permission to raise a Battalion, which was extended to comprise a Regiment of twelve companies, was subsequently received. A camp was established on Dutch Island, near Newport, and the full number of companies have been raised and mustered.

The First Battalion, under the command of Major Joseph J. Comstock, Jr., embarked at Newport on the 20th of December, in the steamer Cahawba, with orders to report to Major General Banks at New Orleans. The Second and Third Battalions, now in camp, will soon be forwarded. The organization is known as the Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored).

An order was received from the War Department, under date May 27th, changing the Fifth Regiment of Infantry to one of Heavy Artillery, and increasing the same to twelve companies. Many recruits have been forwarded to the regiment, but it is still short of its complement of men.

On the 15th of June His Excellency the Governor received a telegram from the Secretary of War, calling for Six Months Volunteers, for immediate service. Under said call, orders were issued for the raising of three Regiments of Infantry, one Battery of Artillery, and one Regiment of Cavalry. The orders were subsequently modified, making the Regiment of Cavalry one for three years, to be known as the Third Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.

Recruits for six months coming forward which made the call necessary, the orders for Infantry and one Battery of Artillery were sent and recruits then in camp discharged.

Recruiting for the Third Cavalry has since been established on Canonicut Island. The First Major George R. Davis, having completed its tour for New Orleans on the 30th of December at Metropolis. The Second Battalion will join its companies are raised, its present strength compared for Troop F.

On the 6th of July the Eleventh Regiment was mustered out, their term of service having expired.

On the Eleventh of July the Second Regiment attached to the Department of the Gulf, having been reduced in strength to three hundred and sixty-one half the maximum strength of a regiment. General Banks, commanding said Department, has four companies; and such officers as were not were mustered out of the service.

On the 24th of August, Special Orders No. 1 (see Appendix) was issued, transferring the entire First Louisiana Cavalry, and mustering out the Governor at once communicated with the War Department, claiming if the regiment was to be transferred to the First Rhode Island Cavalry. Received from the War Department that such mustering &c., formerly belonging to the Second, will be upon the arrival of said regiment at New Orleans.

On the 30th of June the President of the United States, the Provost Marshal General, for a draft in the three years or the war. The quota assigned to the Western District 900 men. The intendency and direction of Captain William L. Eastern, and Captain Alfred B. Chadsey, Provost Marshal. The result of said draft, as taken from

EASTERN DISTRICT

Number of men drafted who entered the service			
" " " who procured commuted service			
" " " who procured commuted service			

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number of drafted men who entered the service, . . .	108
“ “ “ who procured substitutes, . .	348
“ “ “ commuted,	133 589
Total,	1296
Deficiency,	1584
	<hr/> 2880

On the 22d of July the Twelfth Regiment (nine months) returned, and was mustered out on the 29th. Their term of service expired on the 12th, but at the special request of General Burnside, they remained in Cincinnati some ten days, to assist in the defence of that place which was then seriously threatened.

On the 19th of October a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States (see General Orders No. 340, War Department, in Appendix), calling upon the several States for 300,000 volunteers. The quota assigned to Rhode Island was 2,034, being 1,339 for the Eastern, and 638 for the Western District. In case the quota should not be filled by volunteers previous to the 1st of January next, a draft is ordered to make up the deficiency, and it gives measure to state that no draft will be necessary, as we have received a sufficient number of volunteers to make up said quota, and all previous deficiencies.

The following exhibits the number of men who have been enlisted during the last year :

Forwarded to the Second Rhode Island Cavalry,—

Troop E, 3 officers and 99 men.	102
“ F, 3 “ “ 100 “	103
“ G, 3 “ “ 100 “	103
“ H, 2 “ “ 60 “	62
	<hr/> 370

Forwarded to the 1st Regiment R. I. Light Artillery. . 245

“ “ 1st “ “ Cavalry	24
“ “ 3d “ “ Heavy Artillery.	11
“ “ 5th “ “ “ “	43
“ “ 2d “ “ Volunteers.	14
“ “ 4th “ “ “ “	4
“ “ 7th “ “ “ “	9
“ “ Hospital Guards.	7

14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery.	1703*
3d “ “ Cavalry	446

Total 2876

*This number includes sixty conscripts from the State of Connecticut, and twenty from the State of Rhode Island.

The whole number of men (three years, &c.) have enlisted in Rhode Island from the commencement of the war, as follows.

Three years men (exclusive of drafted)
Nine months men.....
Three months men.....

In addition to the above, there has been recruited from other regiments out of the State, about 500, making a total of 2000.

During the past year the several regiments have gained distinction in the various battles and skirmishes, and in no instance has the reputation of the State been lowered by courage or judgment on the part of officers or men.

Reports of Commanding Officers may be found in the following

THE FOLLOWING IS THE STATUS OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES IN THE FIELD,
AS APPEARS BY THE LATEST RETURNS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

REGIMENTS.	PRESENT.		ABSENT.										Aggregate Present and Absent.	STATIONS.		
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.					ENLISTED MEN.								
			Total.	On Detached Service.				Total.	On Detached Service.	Without Leave.	Sick.	In Arrest or Confinement.			Prisoners of War.	Total.
				With Leave.	Without Leave.	Sick.	Prisoners of War.									
First Regiment R. I. Cavalry	21	395	416	10	1	3	5	19	67	130	1	103	301	786	Catlett's Station, Va., Army of the Potomac.	
First Reg't R. I. Light Artillery	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Army of the Potomac.
Field and Staff	4	160	164	1	1	..	..	1	..	24	..	..	26	187	"
Battery A....	3	157	160	1	1	..	..	1	7	31	2	..	42	158	"
" B....	4	111	115	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	20	147	"
" C....	3	123	126	1	1	..	..	1	10	1	2	7	19	132	Lenoir's Station, Tenn. Department of the Ohio.
" D....	4	108	112	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	17	1	10	136	Brandy Station, Va., Army of the Potomac.
" E....	3	93	96	2	1	..	..	2	4	1	5	..	3	133	Newport News, Va., Dep't of N. C. and Va.
" F....	4	128	132	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	15	142	Mine Run, Va., Army of the Potomac.
" G....	5	122	127	2	1	..	..	2	10	2	3	..	5	106	Camp Barry, D. C., Defences of Washington.
" H....	3	96	99	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	122	1084	Fort Pulaski, Ga., Department of the South.
Third Reg't R. I. Heavy Artillery ..	38	908	946	15	1	16	78	10	22	12	..	163	730	730	Newbern, N. C., Department of N. C. and Va.	
Fifth " " " "	30	530	560	4	..	3	7	32	7	79	38	..	741	741	Camp Sedgewick, Army of the Potomac.	
Second " " " "	28	512	540	7	..	..	7	97	2	4	83	8	120	567	Camp near Portsmouth, Va., Dep't N. C. and Va.
Fourth " " " "	24	413	437	6	1	3	10	53	16	1	41	9	2183	548	Camp near Lexington, Ky., Dep't of the Ohio.	
Seventh " " " "	20	333	353	8	..	2	12	76	5	..	96	4	2	84	Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	
Hospital Guards ..	3	79	82	..	5	1	6	4	21	9	10	..	44	1703	Dutch Island, R. I.	
Fourteenth Reg. R. I. H. Art., col'd	47	1606	1653	..	..	..	..	..	28	539	2	..	76	446	Canonicut Island, R. I.
Third Regiment R. I. Cavalry	19	351	370	..	..	..	..	..	28	539	2	..	76	446	

ENROLLED MILITIA

The act repealing Title XXXIV. of the better organization of the Militia of the State Session of the General Assembly in August of the entire Enrolled Militia, conformably to the act of the 11th of April, 1862. Said act provides that every able bodied man whose name is borne upon the lists of the Enrolled Militia, shall be organized into a military organization, and perform a specific service for one year. The preliminary orders for the organization of the Militia were issued on the 8th of April, as complete Returns from the several cities and towns were received until that date.

General Orders No. 8 was then issued by the Governor, calling upon all persons on the enrollment lists of the several cities and towns to appear on the 11th day of May, either by attaching themselves to some military company in their respective neighborhoods, or as companies of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, of more than eighty-three men each, according to the provisions before referred to; and in case they should not appear on the 11th day of May, of the privilege above given, to appear on the 1st day of June, or on the 1st day of July, at the discretion of the companies by the Commander in Chief. Major General Smith was charged with the general superintendence and execution of the act.

Elections for company officers were appointed for the 1st day of June, following. The organization, having been completed, Governor Smith, on the 29th of June, issued orders to all persons who had not attached themselves to some company on the 11th day of May, or the 1st day of June, to do so on the 1st day of July, and in case of failing so to do, to appear on the 1st day of July, and in case of failing so to do, to appear on the 1st day of July, thus virtually extending the time for organization to the 1st day of July.

The organization proceeded, and about two-thirds of the entire Enrolled Militia has been organized.

ONE DIVISION

Under the command of Major General Smith

First Brigade

Under the command of Brigadier General Smith

3 Regiments of Infantry

1 Company of Heavy Artillery

5 Companies of Infantry

Second Brigade.

Under the command of Brigadier General Joseph P. Balch, comprising

- 7 Regiments of Infantry,
- 1 Battalion of " and
- 1 Squadron of Cavalry.

Third Brigade.

Under the command of Brigadier General Walter B. Chapin, comprising

- 3 Regiments, and
- 3 Battalions of Infantry.

Fourth Brigade

Under the command of Brigadier General Olney Arnold, comprising

- 4 Regiments of Infantry,
- 2 Troops of Cavalry, and
- 1 Battery of Light Artillery.

Fifth Brigade.

Under the command of Brigadier General Lebbeus C. Tourtellott, comprising

- 3 Regiments of Infantry,
- 1 Battery of Light Artillery, and
- 4 Companies of Infantry, unassigned.

Making in the Aggregate:

- 20 Regiments of Infantry,
- 4 Battalions of Infantry,
- 1 Squadron of Cavalry,
- 2 Troops of Cavalry,
- 2 Batteries of Light Artillery,
- 1 Company of Heavy Artillery, and
- 9 Companies of Infantry, unassigned.

The following named Chartered Companies, still preserve their independent organizations, and have elected Officers as provided by their Charters.

- Newport Artillery,
- Providence M. C. of Artillery,
- Providence Artillery,
- Mechanics Rifles,
- 1st. Light Infantry, Providence,
- National Cadets, "
- Sarsfield Guards, "
- Woonsocket Guards,
- Pawtucket Light Guard,
- Scituate Rifles,
- Westerly Rifles,

Pettiquamscutt Infantry
 Kentish Artillery, Appo
 Kentish Guards, East G
 Redbank Light Infantry
 Warren Artillery,
 Bristol Artillery.

Most of the above named companies have a
 doing duty in some one of the Militia Regimen
 orders to report to the Brig. General of the
 The Chartered Company of Narragansett G
 quirements of Law, Special Orders No. 8 w
 abrogating their Charter.

To Major General Robbins, and Brigadie
 Arnold and Tourtellott, great credit is due, f
 in the organization, and it gives me great plea
 of their valuable services, which have contri
 carrying out of the provisions of the Law, an
 creditable to the State.

Armories have been provided for most of th
 received from the General Government hav
 viceable Uniform, consisting of a Blouse an
 about one half of the Companies. I would
 Uniforms be procured and distributed to suc
 supplied. The expense is small and the app
 certainly more consonant with their duties.

The Musters appointed by Law have taken
 avoid the great expense of transportation atte
 with the scarcity of Uniforms, it was deemed
 erals, to muster their Brigades by Regiments

Having been present at the Musters in Ph
 dence, Barrington, Pawtucket and other plac
 the appearance, drill, and discipline of the me
 pected of Troops which were then assembled f
 orderly, the men attentive, obeying the orde
 Officers and men were interested in their duti
 was necessary for the interest and reputation
 attached. Regimental movements were execu
 been creditable to much older Troops. No d
 citizens was witnessed by me, but everything
 with order and propriety.

The Law though proving a success, requir
 cations, and I would respectfully recommend
 Committee on the Militia confer with such C

may select, who from their experience during the past year, entitle them to judge of its defects and necessities. In conversing with those who have done duty under the Law, I find little complaint, but a general desire to have the system continued.

Portions of the Militia have been called out for special service during the past year. The seizing of a Revenue Cutter in Portland Harbor, by a Confederate Privateer, together with the destruction of several fishing vessels near our coast, made it necessary to look after the exposed and defenceless portions of our Bay. On the 27th of June, Major General Robbins was directed to detail for duty at Narragansett Ferry, the Marine Artillery with its full Battery. The day following, Brig. General Chapin was directed to detail from his command a Company of 50 men for duty at same place.

The orders were promptly obeyed; the Company and Battery reporting at the Ferry, within 24 hours after the promulgation of the same. A Camp was established and Earthworks at once thrown up.

On the 1st of July, Company I of the 1st Regiment reported at the Camp, and relieved from duty the Company from the 3d Brigade. The Troops remained until the arrival of an armed vessel which the Government of the United States had specially detailed to guard the West Passage, and other exposed points of the Bay, when orders were issued relieving them from further service at the Ferry. Company I returned to this City on the 13th, followed on the 20th by the Battery. A detachment of the Newport Artillery, who had volunteered to guard the East Passage, was relieved from duty on the 8th of July.

A spirit of uneasiness having been evinced in different sections of the State, incident to the Riots in New York and Boston, His Excellency the Governor deemed it prudent to have Guards established for the preservation of the peace and protection of the public property. Orders were issued directing the Major General to detail for special service from the 2nd Brigade, General Balch, such force as was necessary. Similar orders were subsequently issued to Brig. Generals Barton, Arnold, and Tourtellott. The Guard was kept up for a period of ten days and then discontinued.

The importance of having a well organized Militia was seen in the facility with which the Governor was able at any moment, to call out a large or small force of disciplined men, fully prepared to meet any emergency. Without the Militia, his reliance would have been upon the Chartered Companies; a call upon which would necessarily have elicited but a feeble response, from the fact that the strength of said Companies had been very much reduced by the absence of a great number of their men serving in the field.

The organization of the Militia has been effected with but little expense, compared to the great amount of labor performed, and I close with the hope that a system so successfully inaugurated may be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

The first of these is the *History of the County of York*, which was written by *John Gough*, and published in 1791. It is a very valuable work, and contains a great deal of interesting information.

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APPENDIX.

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ORDERS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, March 3d, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.

The Commander-in-Chief this day resigns his office as Governor of the State of Rhode Island, into the hands of his constitutional successor, Hon. W. C. Cozzens. He asks for him the hearty co-operation of the military of the State. He now takes formal leave of his companions in arms. He thanks them for their past devotion to the service, and wishes for them a glorious future. To the members of my personal staff, and to the general staff too much praise cannot be awarded. I part with them with regret; I commend them to the honorable mention of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and to the commendation of their fellow-citizens.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF RHODE ISLAND IN THE UNION ARMY:

My last official act, as Governor of the State which you are nobly representing in the armies of our country, is now being performed. I am about to retire from a position which, during the past two years, has especially endeared to me the brave men of my native State, who have been willing, for the honor of the State and the glory of their country, to sacrifice the comforts of home and peril their lives on distant battle fields.

At such a moment, the reflection that I am about to sever my official connection with you, weighs heavily upon me. It has devolved upon me to raise and organize the Rhode Island Regiments, and it has given me pleasure, in many instances, to accompany them to the field. I have endeavored to realize that I was bound to each one of you by the strongest of human ties. I have endeavored to watch over your interests, to appreciate your sacrifices, to lighten your burdens, to care for your wounded and sick, to bring home and bury your dead, and to make you feel and know that Rhode Island would not, and did not, forget you in your absence.

This interest in your behalf has been amply rewarded by your devotion to your labors, by your gallantry in the field and the honor you have reflected upon your State.

I part with you, though with many regrets, in the full confidence that you will hereafter, as you have heretofore, proved true to our country, our glorious flag and our beloved State. Stand manfully by your government as brave soldiers; and unfortunate as our cause may seem and be, while the clouds are rolling over us, the bright sunshine

which God will vouchsafe to us by and by, defenders of a noble cause.

In the spirit of a brother, who, whatever may never failed to desire the promotion of your high

I bid you an adieu

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Adjutant General

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.

Whereas, The act passed by the General Assembly in 1862, entitled, "An Act to repeal title XXXIV. of the Revised Statutes, for the better organization of the militia of the State," shall be made on or before the third Monday of the month of May, within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to perform military duty;—and that the exposure to view for the service of the rolls of names of persons so liable, shall be deemed to be a duty named therein, of the fact of their enrollment for military duty.

And whereas, It is further provided by said act, that the names shall be arranged in one division, composed of companies, battalions and companies, conformably to the provisions of the act, that each person, not already enrolled in one of the divisions, after he has been for the first time enrolled, shall be required to attach himself to any one of the divisions, and associate himself with others in the formation of the militia, or Infantry or Riflemen of not less than the regular companies, effectually organizing the militia of the State.

It is ORDERED,—

I. That the several brigades, shall be constituted as follows:

The First Brigade—Of all persons liable to military duty in the cities of Newport and Bristol, and the town of East Greenwich.

The Second Brigade—Of all persons liable to military duty in the city of Providence.

The Third Brigade—Of all persons liable to military duty in the cities of Kent and Washington.

The Fourth Brigade—Of all persons liable to military duty in the towns of North Providence, Pawtucket, Cumberland, and Smithfield, and the voting Districts of the town of Smithfield.

The Fifth Brigade—Of all persons liable to military duty in the towns of Cranston, Johnston, Scituate, Foster, Glocester, and the Fourth voting Districts in the town of Smithfield.

II. All persons whose names shall appear upon the rolls of the militia, in the towns and cities, to be completed on the third day of May next, required, before the eleventh day of May next,

performance of military duty, by attaching themselves to some one of the chartered military companies in their respective neighborhoods; or by forming new military organizations, as companies of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry or Riflemen of not less than eighty-three men each, according to Section 8, Chapter 421, of the act before referred to.

III. And whereas, It is made by said act, obligatory upon the Commander-in-Chief to sign all enrolled persons, who shall not so organize themselves, to such companies and such arm of the service as he may deem most expedient, it is especially enjoined on all good citizens to avail themselves, before the eleventh day of May next, of the privilege above given; and, as proficiency in military training can more readily be acquired by associating with those who have heretofore cultivated this branch of knowledge, it is particularly recommended that those who come within the operation of the act, should attach themselves, as far as practicable, to the various chartered military companies already organized within the State.

IV. Major General Charles T. Robbins is charged with the general superintendence and direction of the organization of the militia herein directed. He will detail such number of persons as may be necessary to act as recruiting officers in the several regiments, for the purpose of arranging the militia according to their choice, into companies, and from time to time issue such orders, and make such regulations as shall become necessary for the purpose of fully organizing the system established by said act.

V. The first election for the choice of Company Officers, to consist of one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant and one 2d Lieutenant, will be holden by each company on the second Monday of May next.

Such other superior officers as shall become necessary to complete the organization of the companies into regiments, will be hereafter appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to hold their offices until an election can be had.

VI. The Commander-in-Chief solicits the hearty co-operation of all loyal citizens in the effort to place the State in a condition to make a voluntary response to all future calls of the President of the United States, upon her patriotism, by encouraging the general diffusion of military knowledge, and by aiding with voice and example in the successful establishment of a system which will tend to awaken and develop the martial spirit of our people.

By order of

WM. C. COZZENS,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, April 24th, 1868. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

The organization of Regiments, Battalions and Companies, to be raised under the Militia Law, will be as follows:

Election for Company Officers to be holden on the second Monday of May.

1 Colonel,
 1 Lieut. Colonel,
 1 Major,
 1 Adjutant, (an extra Lieutenant,)
 1 Quartermaster, (an extra Lieutenant,)
 1 Surgeon,

2 Assistant Surgeons,
 1 Chaplain,
 1 Sergeant Major,
 1 Quartermaster Sergeant,
 1 Commissary Sergeant,
 1 Hospital Steward,

BATTALION OF INFANTRY—FIVE COMPANIES.

1 Major,
 1 Adjutant, (an extra Lieutenant,)
 1 Quartermaster, (an extra Lieutenant,)
 1 Assistant Surgeon,
 1 Chaplain,

1 Sergeant Major,
 1 Quartermaster Sergeant,
 1 Commissary Sergeant,
 1 Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

1 Captain,
 1 First Lieutenant,
 1 Second Lieutenant,
 1 First Sergeant,

4 Sergeants,
 8 Corporals,
 2 Musicians,
 1 Wagoner, and

64 Privates, minimum—62 Privates, maximum

COMPANY OR TROOP OF CAVALRY.

1 Captain,
 1 First Lieutenant,
 1 Second Lieutenant,
 1 First Sergeant,
 1 Quartermaster Sergeant,
 1 Commissary Sergeant,
 6 Sergeants,

8 Corporals,
 2 Teamsters,
 2 Farriers or Blacksmiths,
 1 Saddler,
 1 Wagoner,
 78 Privates.

BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

1 Captain,
 2 First Lieutenants,
 2 Second Lieutenants,
 1 First Sergeant,
 1 Quartermaster Sergeant,
 6 Sergeants,

12 Corporals,
 2 Musicians,
 2 Artificers,
 1 Wagoner, and
 122 Privates.

By order of

WM. C. COZZENS,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 PROVIDENCE, June 11th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 14.

The uniform for Field, Staff and Line Officers, of the R. I. Militia, will conform (in accordance with the rank and arm of service) to that of the army of the United States, except that shoulder straps and forage caps will be worn instead of epaulettes and hat.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, June 12th, 1868. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 15.

The annual inspection of companies of the Rhode Island Militia, which by law is directed to take place during the month of June, is postponed for this year to the month of July.

Brigadier Generals commanding Brigades, will issue their orders accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, June 23d, 1868. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 18.

The Staff of the Major General, commanding Division, R. I. Militia, and that of Brigadier Generals, commanding Brigades, will be organized as follows :

FOR THE MAJOR GENERAL.

- One Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
- One Division Inspector with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
- One Division Quartermaster with the rank of Major.
- One Division Commissary with the rank of Major.
- Two Aides-de-Camp with the rank of Major.

FOR A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

- One Brigade Adjutant with the rank of Major.
- One Brigade Inspector with the rank of Major.
- One Brigade Quartermaster with the rank of Captain.
- One Brigade Commissary with the rank of Captain.
- Two Aides-de-Camp with the rank of Captain.

By order of the Commander-in Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, June 28d, 1868. }

GENERAL ORDERS, } "EXTRACT."
NO. 19.

* * * * *
II.—The bounty of three hundred dollars, to men enlisting in the three years' Regiments, will be paid as follows :

Seventy-five dollars, after being mustered into the service of the United States, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars when they have reported at the headquarters of

their regiment, or in monthly orders upon the Paymaster General, if the recruit should so prefer.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, July 1st, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 21.

General Orders, No. 16, current series, is so far modified as to organize a Regiment of Cavalry, to serve for a period of (8) years, instead of one for six months, to be known as the 8d Regiment R. I. Cavalry.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Sept. 18, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 34.

General Orders, No. 14, current series from this office, is so far modified that officers may, at their option, wear as a uniform, a blue blouse, shoulder straps, dark pants, forage cap, sword and belt, in place of that prescribed in said orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Oct. 31st, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 43.

General Orders, No. 36, is hereby countermanded.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to tender his thanks to the officers and men of the militia for the promptness with which they have organized.

To the Division and Brigade Commanders, especially, are his thanks due for the interest they have manifested in this duty, and the cordial support they have extended to the Commander-in-Chief, in his efforts to make our militia efficient and an honor to the State.

Until further orders, the troops of the State are urgently recommended to keep up their efficiency, by frequent voluntary drills.

Regimental and Battalion Commanders will see that each company in their commands has an armorer, who shall take charge of the State property in the hands of

id company, and the commanders above mentioned will be held responsible to the
Quartermaster General for the safe keeping of the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
19TH ARMY CORPS, PORT HUDSON, July 11th, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, } "EXTRACT."
NO. 167.

XIV.—In accordance with the 19th and 20th Sections of the Enrollment Act, of
March 3d, 1863, and with General Orders, 86, current series from the War Depart-
ment, Adjutant General's Office, the Second Regiment of Rhode Island Cavalry, being
reduced in strength to 365 enlisted men, will be consolidated into one battalion of four
companies, as follows:

Companies A and C will constitute Company A.

Companies B and D will constitute Company B.

Companies E and G will constitute Company C.

Companies F and H will constitute Company D.

The Company Officers to be retained will be announced in future orders.

By command of Major General Banks.

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Governor of Rhode Island.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
19TH ARMY CORPS, PORT HUDSON, LA., 12th July, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, } "EXTRACT."
NO. 168.

II.—The following named Company Officers, of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry,
will be retained in the service as Officers of the Consolidated Battalion, and will be
mustered accordingly.

COMPANY A.

Captain, W. J. MCCALL.

First Lieutenant, J. N. WHITNEY.

COMPANY B.

Captain, GEORGE W. BEACH.

First Lieutenant, C. W. TURNER.

Second Lieutenant, FRANK HAYES.

COMPANY C.

Captain, E. A. HARDY.

First Lieutenant, J. D. HANNING.

COMPANY D.

Captain, H. C. FITTS.

First Lieutenant, W. M. JACKSON.

All other Company Officers, being supernumerary, will be mustered out of the
service of the United States, from this date, by Captain William Scheffler, Commissary
of Musters for the 19th Army, Corps at New Orleans.

By command of Major General Banks.

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Governor of Rhode Island.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, 24th August, 1863. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
NO. 209. } "EXTRACT."

* * * * *
VIII.—The enlisted men of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry are transferred to the First Louisiana Cavalry, and will be assigned to companies by the Commanding officer of the latter regiment. The officers of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry are hereby mustered out of the service. Such of them as desire to remain in the service, may, upon proving themselves fitted for, and deserving of Commissions in the First Louisiana Cavalry, before a Board to be appointed by its Regimental Commander, be appointed to fill vacancies.

Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, First Louisiana Cavalry, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major General Banks.

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Governor of Rhode Island.

REPORTS.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, {
March 23d, 1863. }

Adjutant General E. C. Mauran, Rhode Island:

SIR:—Exceedingly proud may you be of the "New England Cavalry." They have fully justified every high hope, every noble impulse with which you sent them, and with which they came to the field of war,—to share either its glories or its honorable graves. In the last great Cavalry Battle, at Kelley's Ford, on the 17th inst., by the most brilliant in execution, and momentuous in its results, ever fought on this continent, they showed themselves heroes, every man of them,—and in their terrific charges, meeting the enemy on that great plain, proved, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the boasted supremacy of Virginia courage and fighting qualities, was a falsehood, their rivalry a myth; and that the prestige of success which they had obtained from blood and cannonades, stonewalls and fences, the cover of woods and darkness, in the open field and in the broad light of God's sun, was taken from them in a moment, and forfeited, by Yankee valor, indomitable courage, and the inspiration of a great and holy cause. The effect has been electrical in the whole Army of the Potomac. All view us as the harbinger of good tidings of great joy when this great army shall move. Rest assured, that no blush of shame shall ever mantle your cheek for the deeds of your men, but that you shall embrace them heart to heart and lip to lip, murmuring, God bless you my brave and noble boys.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIE,

Acting Brig. General, commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade, 2d Division.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY F, 1ST REG. R. I. LIGHT ARTILLERY, {
NEWBERNE, N. C., April 11th, 1863. }

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the service of Battery F, 1st Regiment, R. I. Light Artillery, on the recent expedition in this department:

The battery left Newberne, N. C., April 8th, 1863, crossed the Neuse river, and proceeded towards Washington, N. C.

On the 9th inst, at 3 1-2 P. M., the battery was ordered to take position, and open fire on the enemy at Blount's Creek. Continued firing for over an hour, having silenced their guns ere we ceased.

Returned to Newberne, N. C., arriving at 4 P. M., April 10th, 1863.

The following is a report of the casualties:—Captain James Belger, wounded severely in leg. Two horses killed.

The Captain's horse was killed under him at the same time he was wounded.

Expended three hundred and two (302) rounds of ammunition during the action, principally case shot and shell.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. SIMPSON,

1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Light Artillery, commanding Battery F.

To Brig. General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, N. C.,
April 19th, 1863. }

Colonel Henry T. Sisson, commanding 5th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.

COLONEL:—By direction of Major General Foster I have to regret that, in the hurry of his departure from Washington, he was unable to formally acknowledge the valuable aid you brought to Washington, N. C., during its siege.

The many things he had to attend to allowed him only time to say "good bye" to the old garrison, and not to welcome the new.

He directs me to thank you and the brave officers and men under you for the energy, perseverance and courage displayed in running the gauntlet of the enemy's batteries, in a large and scantily protected steamer, and bringing to your comrades in Washington the much needed supplies of men, ammunition and commissary stores.

The doing what you did, reflects equal honor on yourself, your officers, your men, and the State from which you are proud to come.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT, R. I. VOLUNTEERS,
RODMAN'S POINT, N. C., April 20th, 1863. }

His Excellency W. C. Cozzens, Governor, State of Rhode Island:

Before this reaches you I have no doubt you will have heard of our recent exploit in running the blockade to Washington, N. C., to reinforce our brave general and his gallant little garrison, and, if possible, loosen the firm grasp the enemy had upon them. As you will see by the official report, General Foster had but two or three days rations, and a scanty supply of ammunition. He was encompassed on three sides by the enemy, 80,000 strong, led by a veteran general, and a few miles down the river the guns of three powerful batteries shewed their grim mouths, ready to hurl death and destruction at any vessel, whose commander had the courage to attempt to pass. Hundreds of sharpshooters lined the banks of the river, making it almost certain death for any brave man to undertake to pilot a vessel through the narrow and uncertain channel. Day after day had our gunboats attempted the perilous task, but in vain. Twice had well appointed expeditions, led by gallant officers, attempted to reach the brave Foster, by the overland route, and each time had they been repulsed with loss. Our commandant offered to run past with his regiment, and one of our generals started to lead us through. After making one attempt, supported by three gunboats, and being driven back by the fierce storm of lead and iron hail, he left us to do as our own judgment should dictate—either to return to Newberne, or to again attempt the perilous task alone. He did not wish

After taking it again, and he would not send others where he would not go. What is now to be done, was the question? Six miles above us was the brave Foster and his starving garrison, struggling to hold out until their comrades could reach them. They knew, as they afterwards told us, that the 5th Rhode Island was below, and could never desert them.

After waiting one day, Colonel Sisson called a council of the Field Officers, to determine the best plan to enable us to reach our general. It was an undertaking that required great coolness and judgment. After two or three hours careful deliberation he decided to attempt it alone, and made preparations accordingly. Just as we were about to start, an order came from General Palmer, who was on board the gunboat "Southfield," not to make the attempt that night, as it was too dark. Much as we were surprised at, and regretted the order being issued, we had nothing to do but obey.

The next evening Colonel Sisson determined to start and risk everything. Start we did, and with what success we accomplished our object, you and our country well know. While calmly considering the danger that would environ us during our attempt to pass the fiery ordeal, the memories of Greene and Perry rose before us, from the buried past, followed by the recollection of Slocum, Ballou, Rodman, Pierce, and other gallant spirits who have shed their hearts' blood in the defence of our beloved country; and the bright record they have written on the pages of Rhode Island history, only served to stimulate us to go forward, and add another page to the record, or like them, fall gloriously in the endeavor.

In conclusion, Governor, I do not hesitate to say, that in my opinion, and also in that of other officers in this department, this was one of the boldest and most daring exploits of the war; and troops, both officers and men in this army corps, think that it could be acknowledged in some suitable manner by the President and his Cabinet at Washington, D. C. For myself and my particular friends, I ask nothing; I am satisfied with the position I now hold, and am not the man to ask anything unjust or unreasonable. But in justice to our regiment and the gallant little State we represent, I think the President should acknowledge our victory by promoting Colonel Sisson to Brigadier General. Rhode Island should demand this. He is well fitted for the position; and it would open to him a larger field of action in which to do honor to his State and country. Receive my kindest wishes for yourself and the government you so ably represent.

Trusting I shall soon have the pleasure of meeting you in Rhode Island,
I remain,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. TEW,

Lieut. Colonel 5th R. I. Volunteers.

{ COPY. }

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT R. I. VOLUNTEERS, }
WASHINGTON, N. C., April 20th, 1863. }

GENERAL:—I have the honor to transmit to you a letter of thanks from the Commanding General of this department, to the soldiers from our State who compose my command.

In connection with the enclosed, I beg to submit the following report of the movements of the 5th R. I. Volunteers, therein referred to:

A few days previous to April 10th, information reached Newberne, that Major General Foster, commanding this department, who had gone to Washington, N. C., to inspect the garrison and defences there, was closely besieged by the enemy.

He had with him for the defence of the city, the 27th and 44th Regiments, Massachusetts Volunteers, one company of the 3d New York Cavalry, and the gunboats Louisiana, Ceres and Commodore Hull.

An expedition, under the command of Brigadier General Spinola, was immediately sent to his relief, but returned unsuccessful. Another under the same officer penetrated to Blunt's Creek, but meeting the enemy strongly fortified, likewise returned without effecting its purpose.

On Friday, 10th inst., I received orders from Brigadier General Palmer, to proceed with my command to Washington by water. General Palmer signified his intention to take command of the expedition, and Lieutenant Colonel Southard Hoffman, Assistant

Adjutant General to General Foster, determined to accompany us. Accordingly, at about 1 o'clock, P. M., we embarked on board the transport steamer *Escort*, Captain Wall, and started from Newberne. The next morning we arrived in Pamlico River, and anchored a short distance from Manly Point, ten miles below the city of Washington. Here we found a fleet of five gunboats and some transports, loaded with provisions, ammunition and forage, being prevented from ascending the river by a blockade which the enemy had established at Hill's Point, and three formidable batteries,—one at that Point and another at Swan's Point, nearly opposite, and another at Rodman's Point, commanding the river and the city.

The blockade, consisting of a triple row of piles extending across the river, with the exception of a passage about one hundred feet wide, and four hundred feet from the shore, and directly under the guns of the battery. To increase the difficulty in finding the crooked channel, the enemy had removed all the buoys in the river.

Saturday was passed in loading with provisions and ammunition from off the transports, and in piling bales of hay on deck, so as to protect the engine and boilers from shot and shell.

On Sunday morning, in accordance with orders from General Palmer, we got under way and slowly approached the opening in the blockade and the Hill's Point Battery. A fog had arisen about daybreak and soon became so dense as to prevent our further progress, and we were ordered to return to our anchorage. When the fog lifted the gunboats commenced bombarding the battery at long range, but with no visible effect.

Monday morning fifty volunteers from the regiment were sent on shore under command of Captain W. W. Douglass and Lieutenant Dutée Jelinson. Their landing was covered by the gunboat Valley City, and was effected a short distance below Blunt's Creek.

The reconnaissance was conducted with success and credit to the commanding officers and the men who were engaged in it. They discovered three batteries on the west bank of the creek, commanding its passage and preventing our approach to Washington by land.

In consideration of the previous attempts to reach Washington, and of the situation of our noble commander, and the brave men from our sister State, who composed his garrison, I considered it my duty to offer the services of my command to attempt the passage of the blockade. Accordingly I despatched Major Jameson to General Palmer, who was on board the *Southfield*, to volunteer ourselves for such an expedition. He reported to General Palmer—he did not feel warranted in ordering us upon an enterprise of this nature, as it was not possible for him to accompany us, and as the attempt of Sunday morning assured him of the extreme peril with which it would be attended, but allowed me to make the trial, if in my judgment it were practicable, and offered me the assistance of the gunboats if I determined to go.

After further deliberation, and a consultation with my Lieutenant Colonel and Major, I decided that the object of the expedition was of sufficient importance to demand the risk I proposed to assume. At 8 o'clock, therefore, on Monday eve, we again weighed anchor and started for Washington. The officers and men not on duty were placed below by peremptory orders, so as to insure their safety as far as possible. Lieutenant Colonel Tew and Major Jameson remained on deck with me, together with the Officer of the day, Captain H. B. Landers. The Officer of the Guard, Lieutenant Thomas Allen, and a company of sharpshooters who volunteered for that purpose, under command of Captain J. M. Potter.

Our pilot steered us safely through the passage in the blockade, grazing only once on the piles. Just as we cleared the obstructions the battery opened upon us a terrific fire from a distance of some four hundred yards. Our progress was very slow, owing to the shallowness of the water and the extreme crookedness of the channel. The gunboats engaged the battery and distracted their attention somewhat, but did not pass above the blockade. The shots from the enemy, as I had anticipated, were thrown very much at random, on account of the darkness, and we passed by unhurt. The battery on the opposite shore at Swan's Point attempted to make their respects to us, but succeeded in paying us only an empty compliment.

As the channel became wider and deeper we crowded on all steam and soon passed over the six or eight miles separating us from Rodman's Point. Here the navigation became more intricate, and we were twice obliged to stop completely in order to be certain of our situation. The enemy at Fort Rodman were prepared to greet us warmly, as the previous firing below had warned them of our approach. The channel lay close to the bank, and their guns opened on us at about three hundred yards distance; although they were better aimed than before, the shots passing harmlessly over us, only a few striking the boat and lodging in the hay. The shore was lined with sharp-

boats who fired upon the steamer with no effect, except to provoke a few answering shots from our men.

Another mile passed at full speed brought us to the wharf at Washington, without injury to any one on board. Our passage of the blockade with a large unarmed steamer, convinced the enemy of its inefficiency; and despairing of their attempt to drive out the garrison, they evacuated their works Tuesday night, 14th inst., and left in undisputed possession of the post.

I cannot close before mentioning the gallant conduct of my officers and men during a period of suspense through which we passed. Their self-possession and ready obedience was extremely gratifying to me and justifying a confidence that they will never prove recreant in the hour of danger.

I would speak particularly of Lieutenant Colonel Tew and Major Jameson, whose advice and support materially aided me in the conception and undertaking of our expedition. Of Captain William W. Douglass, who, during the reconnoissance of Monday morning, displayed great coolness and bravery in proceeding in company with Sergeant Major J. J. Hatlinger, in advance of his men, directly under the enemy's guns to prepare an accurate sketch of their position. Captains H. B. Landers and Isaac M. Carter, Lieutenant Thomas Allen, and Sergeants Mott and Conger were at their posts all day during the night, and ably performed their respective duties.

I beg leave to enclose herewith a plan of the position and defenses of Washington, and the lines of the besieging forces executed by Lieutenant E. Menlen, of Company E.

I am Sir,

With respect,

HENRY T. SISSON,

Colonel commanding 5th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.

Brigadier General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT R. I. VOLUNTEERS, {
NEWBERNE, N. C., April 25th, 1863. }

GENERAL :—In completion of my report of our expedition to Washington, I beg to submit the following report of the movements of the 5th Regiment after our arrival there:

Almost immediately after landing, we were assigned positions in the trenches and on the right of the line of defence, where we remained until the enemy evacuated. On Thursday afternoon, April 16th, five companies (D, E, G, H and I) were sent under command of Lieutenant Colonel Tew, to take possession of Rodman's point. A boat's crew from the gunboat Ceres had been repulsed in an attempt to land there two hours before, and the Assistant Engineer was killed. It became evident that severe rain of the previous night had made transportation so difficult as to retard the movements of the artillery and baggage trains of the enemy, and to require a strong rear guard for their protection.

Lieutenant Colonel Tew therefore made preparations to meet a considerable force sent by skillful manœuvring accomplished the landing without loss. Captain Robinson's Company (G) was put in advance, and proceeding along the road came in sight of a company of the enemy about three-fourths of a mile from the landing.

Deploying his company, he advanced cautiously, and immediately attacked them. After a sharp skirmish, in which he displayed great coolness and bravery, he succeeded in dislodging them, killing one man and taking three prisoners—a captain, lieutenant and drum major. Having set fire to the building in which the enemy had quarters, Captain Robinson fell back about one-fourth of a mile, and under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Tew posted his pickets so as to command every approach to our position. The enemy's pickets were posted about two hundred yards from ours and exchanged shots with them repeatedly during the night. The whole detachment moved promptly in line at each alarm, but no attack was made; and in the morning scouts could not discover the enemy within five miles of the Point.

Lieutenant Colonel Tew throughout the whole movement was ever at the post of greatest danger, displaying the utmost self-possession and skill in disposing of his small force to the greatest advantage.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., the remaining companies of the regiment were ordered

to Rodman's Point, with the exception of Company C, which was stationed at Grice's House, about a mile from Washington, on the road to Newberne. During the night the breast-works of the enemy were destroyed and one was thrown up by our men, defending the point from a land attack. On Sunday, 19th inst., an expedition from Newberne, under the command of Generals Foster, Wessells, Negley and Hickman, came through without meeting any force, and ascertained that the enemy had definitely abandoned their designs upon Washington.

On Wednesday morning (22d) we received orders to embark for Newberne, leaving three companies at Rodman's Point, and starting at about 10 o'clock, A. M., on the steamer Thomas Collyer, we arrived in Newberne the same night at 12 o'clock.

The other companies were relieved April 24th, and joined the regiment in Newberne this morning. We are thus again united at Camp Anthony, ready for other conflicts in the defence of our glorious Union, when circumstances shall demand action and our gallant commander shall invite us to new victories.

I am, General,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY T. SISSON,

Colonel commanding 5th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.

To Brigadier General E. C. Mauraan, Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island.

[COPY.]

CAMP STEVENSON, HEADQUARTERS 44TH REG. M. V. M.,
NEWBERNE, April 26th, 1863.

Col. Henry T. Sisson, commanding 5th Regiment, R. I. Volunteers:

COLONEL:—At a meeting of the Field, Staff and Line Officers, held at Washington, N. C., on Tuesday evening, April 21st, Colonel F. L. Lee presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, During the late siege of Washington, N. C., when the town had been bombarded, and all its communications cut off for fifteen days, after several ineffectual attempts had been made to relieve the garrison, and the enterprise had been virtually pronounced impracticable, Colonel Sisson volunteered the services of his regiment, and succeeded, against every obstacle and discouragement, in running the blockade with the steamer Escort; thus bringing to the besieged forces the much needed reinforcements, ammunition and supplies.

Resolved, That, in this achievement, Colonel Sisson with his brave regiment has performed one of the most heroic acts of the war; and that this act, by so disheartening the enemy, that within ten days he was led to retire, was the immediate cause of the raising of the siege.

Resolved, That the members of the 44th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, feel that thanks are peculiarly due from them to their comrades in arms, who so generously volunteered their services and met so great risks in carrying succor to a brother regiment.

Resolved, That, as an expression of their gratitude and admiration, if it meet the wishes of the 5th Rhode Island Regiment, a set of colors be presented to them, bearing a device commemorative of their act of gallantry.

(Signed)

FRANCIS L. LEE,

Colonel commanding 44th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 4TH REGIMENT, R. I. VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR SUFFOLK, VA., May 4th, 1863.

To Brig. Gen. E. C. Mauraan, Adjutant General of Rhode Island:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to forward the following report of the late engagement of the 4th Rhode Island on the opposite bank of the Nansemond River.

On the evening of May 2d, orders were received for the regiment to be in readiness to march in light marching order, with two days cooked rations. I received further orders from Brigadier General Getty, commanding division, to this effect: I was to launch a number of boats which I would find near the dwelling of Dr. Consal, about three-fourths of a mile from this camp,) and embark as many men as the boats could carry; pass down the river and land on the opposite bank of the Nansemond at Hill's Point; the boats to return a sufficient number of times to transport the whole regiment to that place. The regiment was to be over by daybreak, and to push forward the Providence Church Road, and hold that road from the point of entrance to Lead's Ferry, a distance of about a mile, and to await further orders.

This movement was to be in co-operation with an advance from above by General Getty with about five thousand men, crossing at Suffolk; while at the same time, the 1st Connecticut, with a troop of Cavalry and a section of artillery, crossed below Hill's Point and occupied the north bank of the west branch from the Nansemond to Lead's Ferry.

I landed at Hill's Point with the first boat loads, and before sunrise had the remainder of the regiment with me.

We drove the pickets of the enemy from the bank of the river, and occupied the rifle-pits and earthworks. It was supposed that no large force of the enemy would be encountered at this point, and that a way could be readily forced to the Providence Church Road. Before the whole regiment had crossed, our skirmishers had occupied position across an open field beyond the rifle pits,—first, along a rail fence, skirting the orchard, and afterwards, in the edge of a narrow belt of tangled woods, the ground rising slightly in front with a large open field beyond, to the pine woods in front and to the right, and the orchard before referred to on the left.

Both the orchard and the pine woods were occupied by the skirmishers and sharpshooters of the enemy, whose fire was continuous and heavy. When I had been joined by the whole regiment an attempt was made to advance in the direction desired, skirmishers being thrown out through the woods at the right, and the regiment advancing to the open field to the brow of the little hill in front. The fire from the enemy was now very severe, being poured in upon us from three sides, and betraying the presence of the enemy in considerable numbers. Our skirmishers, too, were able to force their way but a short distance to the right, when they encountered the skirmishers of the enemy in such force as to effectually bar their further progress, and to excite their utmost vigilance to prevent being flanked.

Colonel Dutton, commanding our brigade, had joined us with the last boat loads, and by his orders the regiment was withdrawn along the edge of the woods and partially covered by the rise of the ground to the earthworks.

In the afternoon we renewed the attack, taking with us a light 12-pound Howitzer on the gunboat Comodore Barney, worked by a crew from the gunboat, and leaving the rifle-pits one hundred and thirty men of the 117th New York who had crossed with our assistance.

With this assistance we were making fair progress when the enemy opened upon us with artillery from the woods beyond.

Exposed as we must be in crossing the field before us, to the fire of artillery in front and sharpshooters upon three sides, covering a line of over a mile, it would have been an warrantable rashness to proceed. By order of Colonel Dutton we again withdrew to the earthworks. From the extended line of the enemy's fire, and from the severity with which it came from the different points, I am satisfied that the enemy outnumbered us considerably. I judge that the enemy opposed to us must have numbered as many as one thousand; and believe they were prevented from more directly assuming the offensive only by the presence of the two gunboats which supported us from the river. I might observe that the banks of the river being quite high at this place, the gunboats could fire upon the enemy where they lay with but little certainty, but could not make an approach to the river with great efficiency.

After sunset on the evening of the 2d, we vacated the place, in obedience to orders, crossed the Nansemond and returned to this camp, which we reached late at night, the men being much fatigued by the constant wakefulness, excitement and toil of the previous thirty-six hours.

Our loss was as follows:

KILLED.

Corporal James Grinrod, Company E.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

WOUNDED.

Second Lieutenant George F. Waterman, Company C, flesh wound left thigh.
 Corporal George W. Allen, Company G, contusion of thigh, (slight.)
 Private George Erwin, Company B, left leg, (severely.)
 Private Joseph A. Griffith, Company K, flesh wound, left thigh.

MISSING.

Private Luther R. Randall,—probably deserted.

Private John P. Freeborn,—probably deserted.

Commissioned Officers,	wounded, 1		
Enlisted men, killed, 1	do	8	missing, 2
Total,	1	4	2

The wounded are all doing well,

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. P. BUFFUM,

Lieutenant Colonel commanding 4th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.

[COPY.]

BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
 HEADQUARTERS 2D R. I. VOLS., 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., 6TH CORPS.,
 May 10th, 1863. }

GENERAL:—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the part taken in the last eleven days' campaign, by the regiment under my command:

Tuesday, April 28th, the regiment broke camp, and about 3 p. m. marched with the brigade nearly to the bank of the Rappahannock, bivouacking for the night in a ravine concealed from the view of the enemy. Wednesday morning, soon after daylight, the regiment accompanying the brigade wound down to the road nearest the river, a little above and opposite the ruins of the Bernard House. We lay here Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and a part of Saturday. Saturday morning we were detailed on picket duty below the lower Pontoon Bridge,—the 62d New York and the 82d Pennsylvania being also under my command. Just before dusk of that day, (the rebel pickets across the river having been withdrawn in the most hasty and precipitate manner,) by order of General Wheaton, then commanding division, our pickets were withdrawn and the regiments joined their brigades, this regiment crossing the bridge about 9:15 p. m., May 2d. Resting on the banks of the river till near midnight, we marched to Fredericksburg, halting for some time on the outskirts of the town. Resting in the streets of the town till about 11 a. m. Sunday, May 3d, General Newton sent for me and ordered me to report to General Gibbon on the extreme right, where the regiment was assigned the duty of supporting Battery B, 1st R. I. L. A., which was playing on the heights above the town. Battery G, same regiment, soon came into battery on the left of Battery B, and we supported that also.

The heights having been carried, we were ordered to join in the pursuit,—and we supported a regiment of General Gibbon's Division in carrying a height on the extreme right. When the rebels fled from that hill we were ordered by Captain Smith, of General Newton's Staff, to join our brigade, which we reached about 1 p. m. In this affair, which is known as the second battle of Fredericksburg, we had two men slightly wounded, but as it did not take them off duty, they have not been reported. Halting on the right of the Plank Road, leading to Chancellorsville, the rest of the brigade being on the left, we rested here till about 3 p. m., when we advanced three or four miles up the road, frequently halting, and being shelled much of the way. Resting on the right of the road, some fifteen minutes after the fight had become general, we were ordered to form line of battle on both sides of the road, facing toward the enemy. Before this order could be executed, General Newton rode down the road and enquired what regiment we were; answering him, he said—"Colonel, form here and go to the right of that house, close to the woods," pointing to the one used as a hospital, and by which we lay Monday night, on the extreme right, "we are being badly driven:

urry up and help them." Advancing across the wide open field, at an angle so as to clear the house, we came up just behind it in good order, on the right of the 10th Massachusetts. At this point a regiment broke through us, utterly panic stricken, throwing our line into slight disorder,—the three left companies swinging up to the left of the house and opening fire toward the left; the seven right companies advanced down the hill at angles with the line,—so that the left rested on the right of the house, and the right on obliquely down the hill. As my right could not see the rebels, owing to the low ground, and seeing some of our uniforms on the hill to the right of the house and in front of it, I pushed the regiment over a brook and up on to the next hill, forming on the left of a part of the 15th New Jersey, the regiment on their left having broken and run. Opening fire here, I sent back for the three left companies, and also caution all to fire to the left, and not to the right. At our advance the enemy retreated obliquely down the hill to the left, having been flanked by us, as the portion of the 15th New Jersey were too few to hold them in check. Just after we had opened briskly, American colors were spied on the other side of the field in front of us,—the rebels having been sandwiched in between them and us, and at the edge of the wood. An officer came running across the open field, the enemy having retreated to our left, and said that those colors belonged to a New Jersey regiment—the regiment reporting it having retreated and left them in the woods—begging us to advance across the field or they would be cut off. We advanced firmly, taking the part of the regiment on our right, the men not firing until after we had entered the woods, where we found New Jersey regiment (the number I can't recall) hotly pressed and just getting out of ammunition. Forming directly behind them, we let them fall through our ranks, opening fire as they passed. As the rebels retired from our right, we formed toward the left, the fire from that direction being very severe, and I sent the Lieut. Colonel back for our three left companies and for support. The rebels were behind a wicker fence, and their fire was galling in the extreme. Maintaining this position for some time, losing heavily, till I thought support must have arrived, I ordered the regiment back to the edge of the woods, forming there, the men cheering as they cleared the wood. Here we found our three left companies and the 10th Massachusetts.

When we well out of the woods, Col. Eustis, commanding brigade, Col. Brown having been wounded, ordered us to fall back to the other side of the field, where were the 7th Massachusetts and the 139th New York,—the 15th New Jersey being still on our right. Halting here a few moments, we were all ordered across the brook on to the next hill by the house, where we rested for the night and the next day in the front line of battle, ammunition being served to us there. Monday at dusk we started on our retreat to Banks' Ford, which we reached in good order,—the enemy shelling us the last part of the way. We recrossed the Rappahannock there about 2 A. M. Tuesday, May 5th. We performed picket duty at the ford, and guarding the pontoon train till Friday, May 8th, when we marched to our old camp, or rather to the neighborhood of it,—the army having preceded us. In eleven days' campaigning the regiment did 4 1-2 days picket duty, and fought two battles. The battle of Sunday afternoon, May 3d, is known as that of Salem Heights. The list of casualties I transmit herewith. The regiment did splendidly. Nothing could have surpassed the determination with which they advanced to the extreme front, when a regiment was flying panic stricken through their ranks; the gallantry with which they drove back the rebels; the pertinacity with which they held their ground until support could come up; and the excellent order and spirits with which they retired when ordered back.

This regiment as much, or more than any other, contributed towards checking the enemy, when our forces were being driven on the right. It saved the New Jersey regiment in the woods from annihilation and probable capture.

Where all did so well, both officers and men, it is impossible to particularize; but I cannot fail to acknowledge the gallantry of Lieutenant Colonel S. B. M. Read and Major H. C. Jenckes who rendered most efficient service. The regiment—what there is left of it—is now in fine health and spirits.

I am, General,

Yours, very respectfully,

H. ROGERS, JR.

Colonel 2d R. I. Volunteers.

To General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General of Rhode Island.

SIR:—I have the honor to report, that on the morning of the 17th inst., I received from the Headquarters of the 2d Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division, the following order:

"Colonel A. N. Duffie, 1st R. I. Cavalry:

You will proceed with your regiment from Manassas Junction, by way of Thoroughfare Gap, to Middleburg. There you will camp for the night, and communicate with the Headquarters of the 2d Cavalry Brigade.

From Middleburg you will proceed to Union, thence to Snickersville—from Snickersville to Percyville, thence to Wheatland, and passing through Waterford to Nolan's Ferry, where you will join your brigade."

In accordance with this order I left camp on the morning of the 17th inst., with my regiment, 230 strong, and proceeded to Thoroughfare Gap. At this place the enemy was met in force, and being much stronger than my command, I was obliged, in order to pass my regiment on to the Middleburg Road unseen, to make a demonstration on my left flank. This manoeuvre was successful;—the enemy retired, and I was enabled to gain the Middleburg Road. Nevertheless, they followed in my rear, but at a considerable distance, causing me no uneasiness. It was then 9 1-2 o'clock A. M. At 11 o'clock their skirmishers disappeared, and I proceeded unmolested until 4 o'clock P. M., when approaching Middleburg, my skirmishers again met and engaged the enemy, capturing his first picket in the road. I ordered Captain Allen, commanding the advanced squadron, to charge through the town. By this movement the rear guard of General Stewart was cut off, and then a brisk cavalry fight ensued between his rear and my advance guard. This engagement lasted half an hour, when the enemy was completely routed, and forced to retreat in the greatest disorder and confusion, scattering in every direction.

Learning that Stewart, with two thousand cavalry and four pieces of artillery, had left town but half an hour before my arrival, and proceeded towards Aldie, I ordered that the different roads leading into the town be barricaded and strongly picketed, and instructed the officers commanding the outposts to hold the place at all hazards, hoping that after effecting communication with the brigade, which I supposed to be at Aldie, I should receive reinforcements. Captain Allen was selected to carry a dispatch to General Kilpatrick, and directed to avoid as much as possible all main roads.

The town was held by my command from 4 1-2 to 7 o'clock P. M., during which time the skirmishers had been constantly engaged. At 7 I learned that the enemy was approaching in force from Union, Aldie and Upperville, determined to hold the place if possible; I dismounted one-half of the regiment, placing them behind stone walls and barricades. The enemy surrounded the town, and stormed the barricades, but were gallantly repulsed by my men, with great slaughter.

They did not desist, but confident of success, again advanced to the attack, and made three successive charges. I was compelled to retire on the road by which I came, that being the only one open to retreat, and with all that was left of my command, I crossed Little River, northeast of Middleburg, and bivouacked for the night, establishing strong pickets on the river.

At 10 P. M., having heard nothing from the dispatch sent to General Kilpatrick at Aldie, I sent twenty men under an officer, to carry a second dispatch. I have since learned that Captain Allen succeeded in making his way through the enemy's lines to Aldie; the party bearing the second dispatch was probably captured.

At 8 1-2 o'clock the next morning, the 18th inst., I was informed by scouts whom I had previously sent out, that the roads in every direction was full of the enemy's cavalry, and that the road to Aldie was held by a brigade with four pieces of artillery. Under these circumstances I abandoned the project of going to Union, but made up my mind not to surrender in any event. I directed the head of my column on the road to Aldie, when an engagement commenced at once, the enemy opening on both flanks with heavy volleys, yelling to us to surrender. I at once directed Captain Bixby, the officer commanding the advance guard, to charge any force in his front, and follow the Aldie Road to that point where it connects with the road to White Plains. This order was executed most admirably. Captain Bixby's horse was shot and he himself wounded.

We were then in an extremely hazardous position, the enemy being in front, rear, and on both flanks, and were intermixed with us for more than an hour, till we reached

road leading to Hopeville Gap. I must freely praise the gallant conduct of the officers and men who were fighting side by side with overwhelming numbers of the enemy, with the most determined valor, preferring rather to die than to surrender. I returned here exhausted, at 1 1-2 P. M. to-day, with gallant debris of my much loved regiment—four officers and twenty-seven men. My colors did not fall into the hands of the enemy, but were destroyed when they could not be saved—the color bearer being captured.

I can praise no one more than another; but I desire to call your attention to the gallant conduct of all the officers and men of the First Rhode Island Cavalry.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIE,

Colonel commanding Regiment.

[COPY.]

CAMP 1ST R. I. CAVALRY, }
ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 22d, 1863. }

Colonel A. N. Duffie:

SIR:—I have the honor to report, that about 5 o'clock P. M., on the evening of the 21st inst., I was sent from Middleburg, where the regiment was then engaged with the enemy, to carry a dispatch to General Kilpatrick at Aldie, accompanied by two men. I first attempted to proceed by the main road, but was halted and fired upon by a body of the enemy, who said they were the 4th Virginia Cavalry. I then returned towards Middleburg, and leaving the road attempted to make my way across the country. I found the fields and woods in every direction full of bodies of the enemy; by exercising the greatest care I succeeded in making my way through them to Little River. Here I encountered five of the enemy and forced them to give me passage. Following the river down, I struck the main road about one mile from Aldie, and by enquiry ascertained that our pickets were on that road.

I reached Aldie and delivered my dispatch to General Kilpatrick at 9 P. M. General Kilpatrick informed me that his brigade was so worn out that he could not send any reinforcements to Middleburg, but that he would report the situation of our regiment to General Gregg. Returning, he said that General Gregg had gone to state the facts to General Pleasanton, and directed me to remain at Aldie until he heard from General Pleasanton. I remained but received no further orders,

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK ALLEN,

Captain 1st R. I. Cavalry.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 1ST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY, }
ALEXANDRIA, June 24th, 1863. }

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose a copy of the report which I sent to Gen. Halleck; also, the report of Captain Allen which will show, that by the neglect of the general commanding cavalry, who was duly informed of my situation, forgetful of his duties as a general, he has sacrificed my much loved regiment.

My duty calls upon me to appeal to the State for an investigation of such a gross mistake.

I could certainly have saved my regiment in the night, but my duty as a soldier and as a colonel obliged me to be faithful to my orders. During those moments of reflection, and knowing that my regiment was being sacrificed, contemplating all this through more than five hours, my heart was bleeding in seeing the lives of those men who I had led so many times, sacrificed through the neglect and utter forgetfulness of my superior officers; but in the midst of my grief I found some consolation, beholding the manner in which the Rhode Island boys fought.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

You will see by Captain Allen's report, that he was at the Headquarters of the Cavalry Corps at 9 o'clock P. M.; was waiting for an answer; and that no answer was given. Had reinforcements been sent to me during the night, as I requested, Stewart's Cavalry would have been destroyed.

Hoping, Sir, that you will send a deputation here to investigate this matter, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIE,
Colonel commanding Regiment.

To Edward C. Mauran, Adjutant General.

[COPY.]

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, LA., {
June 21st, 1863. }

Adjutant General E. C. Mauran:

SIR:—I have to report to you that yesterday this regiment was part of a force sent out to protect a forage train between Clinton and Jackson, La. The force consisted of 250 men of the 52d Massachusetts Infantry, under Colonel Greenleaf, who commanded the expedition, one section of artillery, 122 men of my regiment, and about 250 men of the 6th and 7th Illinois Cavalry. We were attacked by the 11th and 17th Arkansas Infantry and a heavy cavalry force, with two pieces of light artillery. My regiment were in advance and held the enemy in check, until I sent three times for the artillery to come to our support. They would not come; and I went and took command of it myself, and got the pieces into position, and sighting them, fired about twenty rounds of spherical case shot, wounding seven and killing one of the enemy;—we also took four prisoners. My loss was David Goodman and Alexander Brenno, of Company A, taken prisoners—Brenno probably wounded. Lieutenant E. C. Pomroy, Company A, severely but not dangerously wounded in the neck and mouth. Frank Brucker, Company A, wounded in shoulder slightly.

Returning to Port Hudson, we were again attacked in front, (my regiment having charge of the rear,) and the enemy captured about sixty wagons.

Yours, respectfully,

A. W. CORLISS,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding 2d Regiment R. I. Cavalry.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 2D R. I. VOLUNTEERS, {
NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 10th, 1863. }

GENERAL:—I have the honor to respectfully report the regiment which I have the honor to command, has been constantly moving since June 6th. The demonstration on the south side of the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg to keep the enemy's troops in that neighborhood, consumed little more than a week, as we recrossed to the north side of the river on the night of June 18th.

We at once began our march northward with the rest of the 6th Corps, via Dumfries, Fairfax Court House, Centreville, Drainsville, Edward's Ferry, Poolesville, Newmarket and Westminster, halting here and there a day or two. Passing through Maryland we pushed into Pennsylvania, and arrived in the vicinity of Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 2d, where we found a battle then going on. We were at once put into position on the extreme left, and lay on our arms all night on the field of battle.

The next day, July 3d, was the hottest of the battle, and this was the severest engagement of the war. The brigade to which we are attached was constantly in posts of danger, but being used as a reserve, it was always sent to the points most pressed, and though much exposed, was not directly engaged, but lay seeing the fight progress until our services were more actively needed, but we were not called on to fire a shot.

never have I seen or heard of severer fighting. The field was bloody in the
reme. Our loss in this battle was one killed and fire wounded.

KILLED.

Private Charles Powers, Company C.

WOUNDED.

Corporal John Leavitt, face, Company B.
Private William McWilliams, hand, Company E.
Private George Young, hand and arm, Company F.
Private R. Barnett, knee and face, Company H.
Private Wm. Thomas, back, Company H.

Though the regiment has marched hundreds of miles in the last month, and performed
such arduous duty, it is, I am happy to state, in excellent health and spirits.

I am, General,

Yours, very respectfully,

H ROGERS, JR.,

Colonel 2d R. I. Volunteers.

General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General of Rhode Island.

P. S.—As I have not time to send a list of casualties to a newspaper,—writing this
you on a drum-head, while heavy skirmishing is going on close by us, and expecting
be very soon engaged,—will you, if you deem it proper, let this report be published
the *Journal*? as if you do not I shall be inundated with letters of anxious inquiry,—
to relatives; and I desire to save myself all unnecessary correspondence, as I have
no time and no conveniences for writing. We have been so busy that no Monthly
returns for June has been made out; not even have the Muster and Pay Rolls for the
six months, ending June 30th, been made out, owing to the constant jump that we
have been on.

H. R. JR.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 4TH REGIMENT R. I. VOLUNTEERS, }
NEAR PORTSMOUTH, VA., July 14th, 1863. }

To Brig. Gen. E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the
4th Rhode Island in the recent expedition:

On the afternoon of June 21st, orders were received to march on the following
morning at 1 o'clock, in light marching order. At the designated hour the regiment
marched, and at Portsmouth took transport to Yorktown where it bivouacked.

By order of General Getty, commanding division, Colonel Steere remained at camp,
in command of the line of defences at that point. Early on the morning of June 26th,
the regiment again embarked and landed at White House the same day, where it
bivouacked until the morning of July 1st, when it again marched, reaching King Wil-
liam Court House that day.

July 2d, marched to near Brandywine; July 3d, marched to Taylorsville; July 4th,
marched to the bridge crossing the Pamunky River, near Hanover Court House, where
we halted until all the troops passing beyond that point had crossed, when we crossed
and occupied a position just on the other side of the bridge.

Three companies under command of Major Bucklin, picketed the road from the
bridge to Hanover Court House.

Our brigade guarded the bridge. Pursuant to orders, a detail from the 4th R. I.
assisted by a detail from the 10th New Hampshire, prepared the bridge for burning.
The regiment slept on its arms that night. On the following morning, (July 5th,) we
recrossed the bridge, and holding the position until all the troops had recrossed, fired the
bridge;—in this early part of the return march our brigade acted as rear guard. The
bridge was consumed. That night we bivouacked at Agletts. July 6th, we marched
to King William Court House, and on the 7th returned to White House.

From White House several officers and a number of men who were unfit for marching, on account of badly blistered feet and other causes, took transport down the river.

July 8th, we again took up the line of March, by the way of New Kent Court House and "Burnt Ordinary," and arrived at Yorktown on the 10th. July 12th, resumed the march—encamped that night at Big Bethel; on the 13th, arrived at Hampton and took transport to Portsmouth.

At about 9 o'clock p. m., of July 13th, arrived at this camp. But a small portion of the forces comprising the expedition engaged the enemy. The 4th R. I. was not engaged; and I am happy to report suffered no loss. The march, however, was a severe one—over at times, dusty, and at others very muddy, and almost impossible roads, under a burning July sun, and tested to the utmost the endurance of both officers and men. All are foot sore and weary, but a few days of rest and quiet in camp, will, undoubtedly, restore the command to its former efficiency.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. P. BUFFUM.

Lieutenant Colonel commanding 4th R. I. Volunteers.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT R. I. VOLUNTEERS, }
CAMP NEAR MILLDALE, MISS., July 23th, 1863. }

GENERAL—I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the 7th Regiment since leaving Kentucky:

The regiment left Crab Orchard, June 4th; arrived at Nicholasville, June 5th, and proceeded by railroad to Cairo, Ill., and thence, by steamboat to Sherman's Landing, near Young's Point, La.; arrived June 14th.

The 9th Corps was ordered to take position on the left of our line, investing Vicksburg, but while the corps was crossing the river at Warrenton, the order was countermanded, and we returned to the landing. June 16th, embarked and were transported to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, and remained in camp near there till July 4th. June 24th, proceeded to the junction of the roads to Mechanicsville and Birdsong's Ferry, and held that point to prevent the enemy cutting off a detachment that had been sent to the Big Black; returned to camp the same night, felling trees and obstructing the road as we returned. July 4th, started on the expedition to Jackson; July 5th arrived at the Big Black.

The river at this point was deep and rapid, and was much swollen by the rain which fell during the evening. The temporary bridge was accidentally destroyed in crossing our artillery, and this brigade crossed during the night on a small raft, capable of taking but six men at a time. We arrived near Jackson, July 10. On the 11th I was ordered in command of the 6th N. H. and 7th R. I. to proceed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and destroy as much of it as possible. We destroyed about five hundred yards of the road, burning the ties and bending rails, rendering them unfit for use; the telegraph was also cut and the wire burned. We worked till dark without interruption, though the enemy showed themselves in small parties several times in our front. We returned to camp at 9 p. m. On the 12th we were ordered to the front; and this regiment was doing duty during the day and night as a support to the 35th Massachusetts on picket. At daylight on the 13th, the 7th relieved the 35th, and we took post as pickets in their stead.

The fire during the day was severe, the enemy kept an almost continuous fire of musketry from their entrenchments, and our position was frequently raked by grape-shot and shell from their batteries opposed to us. At half-past 2 p. m., the enemy made a sortie from their works and attempted to drive our line from the position we held, but were gallantly repulsed with a large number killed and wounded.

About 11 p. m., a company was called for to reinforce a part of the line occupied by the 7th. I sent Lieutenant Sullivan, Regimental Adjutant, and Lieutenant Dingley with a company of the 29th Massachusetts. They posted the company as directed, and started to return to headquarters. They probably lost their way in the darkness, and walked into the enemy's lines and were captured. We learned from rebel

prisoners that two lieutenants were taken prisoners opposite our position in the line and immediately to Richmond.

The regiment was relieved on the morning of the 14th. During the night of the 13th, Jackson was evacuated, and we were not again on duty there. Our position during the siege was the left of the federal lines. The corps left Jackson, July 20th, and arrived at our present camp July 24th. The conduct of the regiment during the expedition has been praiseworthy, and credit is due them for their gallantry in repelling the sortie of the enemy, and for the soldier-like manner in which they have submitted to the many privations and fatigues they have been obliged to undergo. Several nights in succession they were turned out, and remained in readiness to repel the attacks of the enemy. They have suffered severely from the intense heat and debilitating effects of the climate. Some of the marches were long, with but little water, and many of the men were barefooted and without proper clothing,—and at times all were on less than half rations.

The loss on the 13th was one 1st sergeant and one private killed; ten privates wounded and two lieutenants prisoners.

I have the honor to enclose herewith orders from the commander-in-chief, commander of the expedition and commander of the 9th Army Corps.

I am General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Z. R. BLISS,

Colonel commanding 7th Regiment R. I. Volunteers.

General E. Mauran, Adj. Gen. State of Rhode Island, Providence.

[COPY.]

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA., }
November 11th, 1863. }

SIR:—I have the honor respectfully to submit to you the following report of the operations of my battery at the crossing of Kelley's Ford, on Saturday, November 7th, 1863:

At daylight, Saturday morning, the corps broke camp at Bealton Station and marched to Kelley's Ford. The 1st Division, to which I reported, led the advance. About noon we reached the ford,—surprised the enemy and drove him across the river. By direction of Captain Randolph, I took position about three hundred yards from the ford, and opened vigorously upon the enemy, who was drawn up in line of battle on the opposite bank. I also fought a rebel battery for a short time, until it withdrew. I threw several rounds of canister into Kelleysville to drive out the enemy's sharpshooters. We captured several hundred prisoners, and the infantry say, that Randolph's Battery fought to have the credit of this capture.

My officers and men did their duty promptly—obeying orders with a coolness that it was pleasing to witness.

I lost private Albert N. Colwell—killed.

Corporal Edward Chandler—wounded slightly.

Private Martin Harvey—wounded in the hand.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. BUCKLYN,

First Lieutenant commanding Battery E., 1st R. I. Light Artillery.

Brigadier General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General, Rhode Island.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY C, 1ST R. I. ARTILLERY, }
November 11th, 1863. }

Brig. Gen. E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the part taken by the battery in the action of the 7th inst., as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The battery left camp at Warrenton, at daylight, and marched to Rappahannock Station, arriving about 8 p. m. As soon as the lines were formed, reported, by order, to Brigadier General Howe, commanding 2d Division. By his command the battery was placed in position on the right of the road leading to the station, and about fifteen hundred yards from the river. At about a quarter before four opened fire on the enemy's works, which replied with precision. A fire was slowly kept up, with intervals of rest, for about two hours, the practice seeming to have good effect.

The ammunition, including fuses, worked to entire satisfaction. The conduct of officers and men was entirely good.

Amount of ammunition was mostly shrapnel; fired one hundred and sixty rounds.

Casualties—Two men wounded, (both by splinters of iron and wood from a wheel which was destroyed,)—viz:

Corporal Jenkins, in neck, severely.

Private Seamens, in hand, slightly.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. WATERMAN,

Captain 1st R. I. Artillery, commanding Battery C.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS, BATTERY E, 1st R. I. ARTILLERY, }
CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, December 4th, 1863. }

SIR:—I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of my battery in the recent movements across the Rapid Ann:

Thursday, November 26th, I broke camp at daylight, and reported to General Birney, commanding 1st Division. I marched with the 1st Division to Jacob's Mills on the Rapid Ann, but this ford being deemed impracticable for artillery, Captain Randolph ordered me to move down the river to Germannia Ford, and move up on the other side and rejoin the division. This gave me a long, tedious march; and I did not come up with the division until reveille. The other batteries of the corps did not come up until several hours after.

Friday morning I reported to General Prince, commanding 2d Division, and marched near the head of his column to a place called Locust Grove. Here I took position, and fired slowly at the enemy massed in front of me. About 4 o'clock the enemy charged our lines with such impetuosity that he quickly drove our infantry from the woods.

With the peculiar rebel yell they came on until they reached the edge of the woods, about thirty yards in my front, when I gave them canister shot, spherical cases and shell, as fast as I could load and fire. Those that escaped fell back in confusion, and our troops immediately occupied the field.

Early yesterday morning I reported to General Birney, and marched past Robinson Tavern to a position near Mill Run; here I remained, watching the enemy and firing occasionally, until Tuesday. I reported to Captain Robinson, early Tuesday morning, and marched with the artillery reserve across Culpepper Gold Mine Ford, and returned to my old camp near Brandy Station, December 8d.

My casualties are—Corporal Alfred Tanner, wounded in the breast.

Private Richard Alexander, wounded in the foot.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. BUCKLYN,

1st Lieutenant commanding Battery.

To Brigadier General E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General, Rhode Island.

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY C, 1st R. I. ARTILLERY, }
CAMP NEAR HAZLE RIVER, VA., December 6th, 1863. }

Brig. Gen. E. C. Mauran, Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the operations of the battery since the 26th of November, as follows:

November 26th, battery marched at 6 A. M.; moved fifteen miles and halted in the
d, 1 1-2 miles from Germannia Ford; remained until daylight next morning. The
section, under Lieutenant McMillan, being detached to bring up the rear of the
Corps column, with the 2d Brigade, 1st Division.

November 27th, marched at daylight; crossed the Rapid Ann at the Pontoon Bridge;
marched ten miles, and parked near Locust Grove at dark.

November 28th, marched at 4 A. M. eight miles, and parked one and one-half miles
from Robertson's Tavern; the left section joining the battery at this point.

November 29th, marched to the right of the line at 2 P. M., and parked: a position
the battery for the next morning, having been indicated by Major Tompkins, Chief
Staff.

November 30th, took position at about 7 A. M., and opened upon the enemy's bat-
teries and field works with shells and shrapnel. The fire had apparently good effect,
enemy's fire ceasing a few minutes before the firing from this battery was discon-
tinued by command of Colonel Tompkins. The fire of this battery continued about
one hour, one hundred and fifty rounds being expended in proportions about as follows,
:-Pere shell, 40; Fuse shell, 70; Shrapnel shell, 40.

Casualties—Henry Nason, private, severely wounded by solid shot, causing ampu-
tation of both legs. Two horses killed; one wheel and one splinter bar destroyed.
Battery remained in position until dark, they withdrew into park near Robertson's
Tavern.

December 1st, marched at 5 A. M., reporting, by order of Colonel Tompkins, to Brig-
adier General Tyler, commanding Artillery Brigade, and by his order marched to the
Rapid Ann, ten miles, crossing at Culpepper Ford, and encamping on the bank at 2 P. M.

December 2d, marched at 2 P. M., ten miles, and encamped at dark with the artillery
Trove.

December 3d, marched at daylight about eight miles; encamped at present camp,
near Hazle River.

Respectfully submitted,

R. WATERMAN,
Captain 1st R. I. Artillery, commanding Battery C.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

Number of men enrolled in the several Cities and Towns for the year 1863, as shown by the Returns received from the several Town Clerks.

First Brigade.....	City of Newport.....	1926
" ".....	Town of East Providence.....	265
" ".....	" of Warren.....	302
" ".....	" of Barrington.....	126
" ".....	" of Bristol.....	691
" ".....	" of Portsmouth.....	333
" ".....	" of Middletown.....	160
" ".....	" of Tiverton.....	354
" ".....	" of Little Compton.....	185
" ".....	" of New Shoreham.....	150
Second Brigade.....	City of Providence.....	7924
Third Brigade.....	Town of North Kingstown.....	554
" ".....	" of South Kingstown.....	702
" ".....	" of Hopkinton.....	316
" ".....	" of Richmond.....	362
" ".....	" of Charlestown.....	187
" ".....	" of Westerly.....	510
" ".....	" of Exeter.....	283
" ".....	" of Warwick.....	910
" ".....	" of Coventry.....	465
" ".....	" of East Greenwich.....	227
" ".....	" of West Greenwich.....	152
Fourth Brigade.....	" of North Providence.....	1308
" ".....	" of Pawtucket.....	782
" ".....	" of Cumberland.....	777
" ".....	Second and Third Districts, Smithfield.....	543
Fifth Brigade.....	Town of Burrillville.....	512
" ".....	First and Fourth Districts, Smithfield.....	794
" ".....	Town of Cranston.....	743
" ".....	" of Foster.....	283
" ".....	" of Glocester.....	294
" ".....	" of Scituate.....	612
" ".....	" of Johnston.....	379
Total.....		20,761

ROSTER

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND MILITIA.

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
James Y. Smith,	Governor,	Inaugurated,	May 26, 1863.
Jacob Dunnell,	Aid to Commander-in-Chief,	May 26, 1863,	Pawtucket.
George W. Hallett,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	Providence.
William Goddard,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	"
Albert S. Gallup,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	Elmwood.
Lowland R. Hazard, Jr.,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	Newport.
Robert Manton,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	Providence.
Edward A. Greene,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	"
Charles E. Bailey,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	"
Eliza Dyer, Jr.,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	"
Amos D. Smith, 3d,	" " "	" 26, 1863,	"
John H. Almy,	" " "	June 2, 1863,	New York.
Edward C. Mauran,	Adjutant General,	Feb. 19, 1863,	Providence.
Augustus Hoppin,	Assistant Adjutant General,	" 19, 1863,	"
David Duncan,	" " "	" 19, 1863,	"
John F. Chapin,	" " "	" 19, 1863,	"
George Lewis Cooke,	Quartermaster General,	" 19, 1863,	Warren.
Joseph H. Bourn,	Asst. Quartermaster Gen.,	" 19, 1863,	Providence.
Frank A. Rhodes,	" " "	" 19, 1863,	"
Nathaniel Wheaton,	" " "	July 6, 1863,	"
John N. Francis,	Paymaster General,	Feb. 19, 1863,	"
Theodore P. Bogert, Jr.,	Asst. Paymaster General,	May 8, 1863,	"
John A. Francis,	" " "	" 8, 1863,	"
William Gilpin,	Commissary General,	Feb. 19, 1863,	Newport.
Henrie Crandall,	Asst. Commissary General,	" 19, 1863,	Providence.
Benj. Augustus Mason,	" " "	Apr. 22, 1863,	Newport.
Nathaniel Miller,	Surgeon General,	Feb. 19, 1863,	Providence.
Benjamin F. Thurston,	Judge Advocate General,	" 19, 1863,	"
James H. Parsons,	Asst. Judge Advocate Gen.	" 19, 1863,	"
John A. Gardner,	" " "	July 15, 1863,	"

DIVISION OFFICERS.

Charles T. Robbins,	Major General,	Feb. 19, 1863,	Providence.
William Whitcomb,	Div. Asst. Adjutant Gen.,	June 23, 1863,	"
Albert C. Eddy,	Division Inspector,	" 23, 1863,	"
Arthur F. Dexter,	Division Quartermaster,	" 23, 1863,	"
Addison H. White,	Division Commissary,	" 23, 1863,	"
Edward S. Bradford,	Aid-de-Camp,	" 23, 1863,	"
Daniel W. Lyman,	"	Nov. 18, 1863,	"

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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FIRST BRIGADE.

William T. Barton,	Brigadier General,	May 28, 1863,	Warren.
Alfred B. Gardner,	Brigade Adjutant,	June 8, 1863,	"
Howard Smith,	Brigade Quartermaster,	Oct. 27, 1863,	Newport.
John S. Engs	Aid-de-Camp,	July 1, 1863,	"

SECOND REGIMENT.

.....	Colonel,		
Henry Bedlow,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Oct. 17, 1863,	Newport.
William J. Swinburne,	Major,	" 17, 1863,	"
Henry H. Fay,	Adjutant,	Nov. 2, 1863,	"
William S. N. Allen,	Quartermaster,	" 2, 1863,	"
.....	Surgeon,		
.....	Assistant Surgeon,		
.....	"		
.....	Chaplain,		
Company A.			
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	"
James C. Powell,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
John D. Dennis,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company B.			
Ray B. Tayer,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
Albert N. Burdick,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
William H. Harrington,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company C.			
Silas D. Deblois,	Captain,	Aug. 26, 1863,	"
John K. Kaul,	1st Lieutenant,	" 26, 1863,	"
Benj. T. Easterbrooks, Jr.,	2d Lieutenant,	" 26, 1863,	"
Company D.			
.....	Captain,		
John F. Easton,	1st Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"
John Vicars,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"
Company E.			
Frank Morgan,	Captain,	" 28, 1863,	"
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Joseph Sherman, Jr.,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"
Company F.			
Edward L. Williams,	Captain,	" 29, 1863,	"
Samuel Powell,	1st Lieutenant,	" 29, 1863,	"
Charles C. Clarke,	2d Lieutenant,	" 29, 1863,	"
Company G.			
William H. King,	Captain,	Oct. 5, 1863,	"
Joshua P. Clarke,	1st Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company H.			
Eliab King,	Captain,	Aug. 25, 1863,	Newport.
Christopher E. Barker,	1st Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
William Hamilton,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Company I.			
.....	Captain,		
David Melville,	1st Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	Newport.
Stephen A. Barker,	2d Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"
Company K.			
.....	Captain,		
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Robert S. Barker,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 10, 1863,	Newport.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Nathaniel Church,	Colonel,	Oct. 16, 1863,	Little Compton.
George N. Durfee,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 16, 1863,	Tiverton.
William H. Stanhope,	Major,	" 16, 1863,	Middletown.
Oliver P. Peckham,	Adjutant,	" 16, 1863,	Little Compton.
Franklin C. Bliss,	Quartermaster,	" 16, 1863,	Bliss 4 Corners.
George F. S. White,	Surgeon,	" 16, 1863,	Admasville.
.....	Assistant Surgeon,		
.....	"		
Nathaniel Beach,	Chaplain,	" 16, 1863,	Little Compton.
Company A.			
Thomas W. Sandford,	Captain,	Sept. 8, 1863,	Adamsville.
Benjamin S. Pierce,	1st Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"
Richmond Brownell,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 24, 1863,	Little Compton.
Company B.			
Cyrenus Bliss,	Captain,	Sept. 7, 1863,	Tiverton.
Peleg S. Stafford,	1st Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"
George W. Fish,	2d Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"
Company C.			
Lorenzo D. Tallman,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Portsmouth.
David W. Thomas,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Almerin L. Ackley, Jr.,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company D.			
George W. Staples,	Captain,	Sept. 7, 1863,	Little Compton.
Oliver H. Almy, Jr.,	1st Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"
John T. Cook,	2d Lieutenant,	Nov. 5, 1863,	Tiverton.
Company E.			
.....	Captain,		
Charles Peckham, 2d,	1st Lieutenant,	Sept. 8, 1863,	Middletown.
John B. Ward,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company F.			
..... Charles Gould, Jacob Almy,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Aug. 29, 1863, Middletown. " 29, 1863, "	
Company G.			
Cook Manchester, Alfred C. Chase, Adelbert P. Bryant,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863, Portsmouth. " 11, 1863, " " 11, 1863, "	
Company H.			
George W. Hambley, Simeon B. Hart, Joshua T. Durfee,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 8, 1863, Tiverton. " 8, 1863, " " 8, 1863, "	
Company I.			
..... William S. Corey, Isaac C. Manchester,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	July 18, 1863, Tiverton. " 18, 1863, "	
Company K.			
Jonathan C. Gould, Daniel B. Allen, Isaac P. Durfee,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863, S. Portsmouth. " 11, 1863, Portsmouth. " 11, 1863, S. Portsmouth.	

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

..... Charles Sherry, Jr. Luther Cole, Jr., Alexander G. Sandford, William P. Freeborn, Joseph M. Marchant. Luther A. Martin, George M. P. King, Amos F. Spaulding,	Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, " " Chaplain,	Oct. 28, 1863, Bristol. " 17, 1863, " Nov. 12, 1863, Warren. Oct. 28, 1863, " " 28, 1863, " " 28, 1863, Bristol. " 28, 1863, E. Providence. " 28, 1863, Warren.	
Company A.			
James A. Mason, William H. Munroe, James C. Blake,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Aug. 18, 1863, Bristol. " 18, 1863, " " 18, 1863, "	
Company B.			
Christopher L. Baker, David A. Fish, George H. Dary,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Aug. 19, 1863, Bristol. " 19, 1863, " " 19, 1863, "	
Company C.			
William C. Bucklin, Henry Comstock, Robert T. Potter,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 29, 1863, E. Providence. Aug. 19, 1863, " " 19, 1863, "	

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company D.			
William H. Surgens,	Captain,	June 30, 1863,	Warren.
Alex. Griswold Sanford,	1st Lieutenant,	" 30, 1863,	"
Daniel Luther Turner,	2d Lieutenant,	" 30, 1863,	"
Company E.			
Beth L. Horton,	Captain,	Aug. 18, 1863,	E. Providence.
William H. H. Sutton,	1st Lieutenant,	" 18, 1863,	"
Ambrose L. Allen,	2d Lieutenant,	" 18, 1863,	"
Company F.			
Lewis T. Fisher,	Captain,	July 2, 1863,	Barrington.
George A. Mathewson,	1st Lieutenant,	" 2, 1863,	"
George W. Walker,	2d Lieutenant,	" 2, 1863,	"
Company G.			
.....	Captain,		
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
George T. Greene,	2d Lieutenant,	Aug. 20, 1863,	Bristol.
Company H.			
.....	Captain,		
Charles F. Page,	1st Lieutenant,	July 25, 1863,	"
Frederick A. Warner,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Company I.			
Samuel Pearce,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Warren.
Horace G. Barrus,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
William A. Cornell,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company K.			
Francis Armington,	Captain,	Aug. 17, 1863,	E. Providence.
William H. Kent,	1st Lieutenant,	" 17, 1863,	"
Charles A. Viall,	2d Lieutenant,	" 17, 1863,	"

ATTACHED COMPANIES.

INFANTRY COMPANY, NEWPORT.

George T. Downing,	Captain,	Aug. 31, 1863,	Newport.
John H. Fisher,	1st Lieutenant,	" 31, 1863,	"
Thomas Church,	2d Lieutenant,	" 31, 1863,	"

COMPANY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, NEW SHOREHAM.

John W. Hooper,	Captain,	Sept. 28, 1863,	New Shoreham.
John Thomas,	1st Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"
Edward H. Littlefield,	1st Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"
William R. Couley,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"
Jeremiah C. Rose,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"

DETACHMENT OF INFANTRY, BRISTOL—(COLORED.)

Daniel Hazard,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 25, 1863,	Bristol.
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Names.	Commission.	Date of Com.	Residence.
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UNASSIGNED COMPANIES.

INFANTRY.

John P. Abbott,	Captain,	Aug. 8, 1863,	Warren.
Thomas Cole,	1st Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"
Daniel K. Bowen,	2d Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"
William Holt,	Captain,	" 29, 1863,	Newport.
Leland H. Holt,	1st Lieutenant,	" 29, 1863,	"
Thomas Sharpe,	2d Lieutenant,	" 29, 1863,	"
George E. Vernon,	Captain,	" 27, 1863,	"
Henry C. Tew,	1st Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"
Philip Grinnell,	2d Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"
William E. Dennis,	Captain,	" 25, 1863,	"
Benjamin H. Almy,	1st Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Howard E. Read,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
William H. King,	Captain,	Oct. 5, 1863,	"
Joshua P. Clarke,	1st Lieutenant,	Oct. 5, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		

SECOND BRIGADE.

Joseph P. Balch,	Brigadier General,	May 26, 1863,	Providence.
Charles H. Merriman,	Brigade Adjutant,	June 4, 1863,	"
James L. Peirce,	Brigade Quartermaster,	" 4, 1863,	"
Henry H. Ormsbee,	Brigade Commissary,	" 4, 1863,	"
Morris B. Morgan,	Aid-de-Camp,	" 4, 1863,	"
Henry A. DeWitt,	"	" 27, 1863,	"

FIRST BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

George W. Hallett,	Major,	Sept. 14, 1863,	"
	Troop A.		
Jesse Boynton,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	"
Frederick Miller,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 17, 1863,	"
Henry J. Angell,	2d Lieutenant,	" 17, 1863,	"
	Troop B.		
Morris B. Morgan,	Captain,	" 17, 1863,	"
Albert D. Wheeler,	1st Lieutenant,	" 17, 1863,	"
Henry Waterman,	2d Lieutenant,	July 31, 1863,	"

FIRST REGIMENT.

William W. Paine,	Colonel,	June 1, 1863,	"
Edward S. Cheeney,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 1, 1863,	"
William C. Chase,	Major,	" 1, 1863,	"
.....	Adjutant,		
Charles W. Angell,	Quartermaster,	" 6, 1863,	"
Courtland Hoppin,	Surgeon,	" 6, 1863,	"
Charles Martin,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 6, 1863,	"
.....	"		
Augustus Woodbury,	Chaplain	" 6, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company A.			
Henry H. Sheldon,	Captain,	June 1, 1863,	Providence.
John F. Caulkins,	1st Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	"
Augustus Wright,	2d Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	"
Company B.			
Benjamin H. Purinton,	Captain,	" 15, 1863,	"
Henry R. Barker,	1st Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	"
Alvin S. Fuller,	2d Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	"
Company C.			
Joseph J. Luther,	Captain,	Dec. 4, 1863,	"
Jeremiah B. Gardiner,	1st Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	"
Robert E. Smith, 2d,	2d Lieutenant,	Dec. 4, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Walter C. Simmons, Jr.,	Captain,	June 1, 1863,	"
Charles A. Barnard,	1st Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	"
William P. Vaughan,	2d Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	"
Company E.			
John H. Stiness,	Captain,	May 29, 1863,	"
Erastus Merchant,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 28, 1863,	"
Frank Frost,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"
Company F.			
Finthrop De Wolf,	Captain,	May 20, 1863,	"
Samuel R. Dorrance,	1st Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
William H. H. Brayman,	2d Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
Company G.			
.....	Captain,		"
Nathaniel B. Chase,	1st Lieutenant,	June 1, 1863,	"
Theodore Andrews,	2d Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	"
Company H.			
George B. Day,	Captain,	" 1, 1863,	"
.....	1st Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	"
William F. Barnard,	2d Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	"
Company I.			
Oscar Lapham,	Captain,	Sept. 23, 1863,	Burrillville.
John Kinnicutt Dorrance,	1st Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	Providence.
William Cary Ives,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company K.			
George J. Boyd,	Captain,	Nov. 5, 1863,	"
William H. Mason,	1st Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
FOURTH REGIMENT.			
Nelson Viall,	Colonel,	June 1, 1863,	Providence.
Israel M. Hopkins,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 1, 1863,	"
William E. Taber, Jr.,	Major,	" 1, 1863,	"
A. Thomas Starkey,	Adjutant,	July 21, 1863,	"
.....	Quartermaster,		"
Thomas G. Potter,	Surgeon,	June 13, 1863,	"
Augustus H. Field,	Assistant Surgeon,	July 21, 1863,	"
.....	" "		"
A. Huntington Clapp,	Chaplain,	June 13, 1863,	"
	Company A.		
William T. Lewis,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	"
Charles E. Follett,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Charles N. Harrington,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
	Company B.		
Calvin G. Cahoon,	Captain,	June 30, 1863,	"
Charles W. Bowen,	1st Lieutenant,	" 30, 1863,	"
Isaac A. Brownell,	2d Lieutenant,	July 7, 1863,	"
	Company C.		
Charles C. Ladd,	Captain,	June 10, 1863,	"
Whipple B. Bradley,	1st Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	"
Ambrose R. Peck,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
	Company D.		
Edward Stanley,	Captain,	June 10, 1863,	"
Daniel S. Remington,	1st Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	"
Benjamin G. Johnson,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
	Company E.		
Ezra B. Bullock,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
George S. Bamford,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
John W. Briggs,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
	Company F.		
Stephen Thurber,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
Charles F. Phillips,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
John A. Jeffrey,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
	Company G.		
Joseph K. Robinson,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
Rowland R. Hazard,	1st Lieutenant,	June 29, 1863,	"
Charles I. Gardner,	2d Lieutenant,	" 29, 1863,	"
	Company H.		
Thomas A. Doyle,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	"
Leander C. Belcher,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
John W. Angell,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company I.			
Ray G. Burlingame,	Captain,	Aug. 5, 1863,	Providence.
Thomas R. Gardiner,	1st Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
James M. Irving,	2d Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
Company K.			
John G. Tillinghast,	Captain,	Nov. 9, 1863,	"
Charles Pinkham,	1st Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		

SIXTH REGIMENT.

James H. Armington,	Colonel,	June 1, 1863,	"
John Y. Roberts,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 1, 1863,	"
Nicholas Underwood,	Major,	" 1, 1863,	"
John F. Tobey,	Adjutant,	" 6, 1863,	"
George W. Danielson,	Quartermaster,	Oct. 16, 1863,	"
William Gottschalk,	Surgeon,	June 6, 1863,	"
William H. Traver,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 6, 1863,	"
.....	" "		
Leonard Swain,	Chaplain,	July 23, 1863,	"
Company A.			
John B. Campbell,	Captain,	June 9, 1863,	"
John Slatcher,	1st Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	N. Providence.
Edward W. Hawkins,	2d Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
Company B.			
Franklin W. Shattuck,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Providence.
William H. Sanford,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
George I. Huddleton,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company C.			
John B. Anthony,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
Thomas M. Butler,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Benjamin B. Manchester,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Henry A. Webb,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
Orville P. Jones,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
George W. Fairbanks,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company E.			
Philip C. Gray,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
George F. Batty,	1st Lieutenant,	June 10, 1863,	"
James H. Warner,	2d Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	"
Company F.			
John P. Walker,	Captain,	June 9, 1863,	"
Charles A. Webster,	1st Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
Orance H. Snow,	2d Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company G.			
Louis Adolphus Kotzow,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Providence.
Henry Schmidt,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Christian Hoch,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company H.			
Albert Crawford Greene,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
Ebenezer Burlingame,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Albert J. Manchester,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company I.			
Charles K. Richmond,	Captain,	Nov. 6, 1863,	"
Frank Prentice,	1st Lieutenant,	" 6, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company K.			
John Shepley,	Captain,	Nov. 7, 1863,	"
Peleg Minor Peckham,	1st Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"
Benj. Franklin Lindsey,	2d Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"

TENTH REGIMENT.

.....	Colonel,		
James H. Allen,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Oct. 19, 1863,	Providence.
Jeremiah M. Vose,	Major,	" 19, 1863,	"
Frank R. Dennis,	Adjutant,	Nov. 2, 1863,	"
Seth M. Vose,	Quartermaster,	" 2, 1863,	"
George D. Wilcox,	Surgeon,	" 2, 1863,	"
Abraham H. Okie,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 2, 1863,	"
Henry F. Hunt,	" "	" 2, 1863,	"
Heman Lincoln,	Chaplain,	" 2, 1863,	"
Company A.			
Henry S. Weaver,	Captain,	" 17, 1863,	"
James S. Peckham,	1st Lieutenant,	" 17, 1863,	"
Charles W. Greene,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 24, 1863,	"
Company B.			
Samuel G. Stiness,	Captain,	Dec. 9, 1863,	"
Henry H. Beach,	1st Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
Jeffry G. Davis,	2d Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
Company C.			
John J. Jencks,	Captain,	Sept. 24, 1863,	"
Frederick N. Seabury,	1st Lieutenant,	" 24, 1863,	"
John L. Draper,	2d Lieutenant,	" 24, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Richard H. Deming,	Captain,	" 24, 1863,	"
Ira R. Wilbur,	1st Lieutenant,	" 24, 1863,	"
Addison W. Goffe,	2d Lieutenant,	" 24, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company C.			
William E. Clarke,	Captain,	Aug. 18, 1863,	Providence.
Ira B. Wilson,	1st Lieutenant,	" 18, 1863,	"
Clark Thurston,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 1, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Franklin Munroe, Jr.,	Captain,	" 29, 1863,	"
Albert G. Bates,	1st Lieutenant,	July 16, 1863,	"
Augustus E. Hawks,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 29, 1863,	"
Company E.			
William Stone,	Captain,	July 15, 1863,	"
James E. Slocum,	1st Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	"
Sanford Burlingame,	2d Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	"
Company F.			
Edward Taft,	Captain,	Sept. 14, 1863,	N. Providence.
Henrie E. Bacon,	1st Lieutenant,	" 14, 1863,	"
Julius I. Bosworth,	2d Lieutenant,	" 14, 1863,	"
Company G.			
.....	Captain,		
John Haradon Peck,	1st Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	Providence.
George E. Kent,	2d Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	E. Providence.
Company H.			
Charles H. Bartlett,	Captain.	Oct. 16, 1863,	Providence.
Michael S. Costello,	1st Lieutenant,	" 21, 1863,	"
Simon F. Smith,	2d Lieutenant,	" 2, 1863,	"
Company I.			
Joseph H. Kendrick,	Captain,	July 15, 1863,	"
John B. Kelley,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 31, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company K.			
William W. Thompson,	Captain.	July 20, 1863,	"
Myron S. Clark,	1st Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
Orlando P. Thompson,	2d Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"

TWENEY-FIRST REGIMENT.

.....	Colonel,		"
George A. Spink,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Nov. 5, 1863,	"
George W. Cady,	Major,	" 5, 1863,	"
Levi E. Salisbury,	Adjutant,	" 26, 1863,	"
Lyman Klapp,	Quartermaster,	" 26, 1863,	"
Fenner H. Peckham,	Surgeon,	" 26, 1863,	"
Levi L. Webster,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 26, 1863,	"
Fenner H. Peckham, Jr.,	" "	" 26, 1863,	"
.....	Chaplain,		

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company A.			
Edward F. Bacon,	Captain,	Oct. 23, 1863,	Providence.
William R. Blake,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
William H. Bacon,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Company B.			
.....	Captain,		
Joseph B. Curtis,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Thomas F. Collins,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Company C.			
.....	Captain,		
William A. Harris,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
George H. Kennedy,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Sylvesta Marvel,	Captain,	" 23, 1863,	"
Theodore Ambrose,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
William E. Greene,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Company E.			
Munson. H. Najac,	Captain,	" 23, 1863,	"
John S. Miller,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
William C. Thurston,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Company F.			
.....	Captain,		
Byron Smith,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Stephen R. Miller,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Company G.			
.....	Captain,		
Reuben C. Ruggles,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company H.			
.....	Captain,		
William H. H. Swan,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company I.			
Benjamin F. Worsley,	Captain,	" 23, 1863,	"
Gideon B. Willard,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Charles S. Titcomb,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Company K.			
H. Augustus Weeden,	Captain,	" 23, 1863,	"
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Charles A. Waterhouse,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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TWENEY-SECOND REGIMENT.

George T. Paine,	Colonel,	Nov. 25, 1863,	Providence.
John H. Stiness,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 25, 1863,	"
Orville M. Remington,	Major,	" 25, 1863,	"
.....	Adjutant,		
.....	Quartermaster,		
.....	Surgeon,		
.....	Assistant Surgeon,		
.....	"		
.....	Chaplain,		
Company A.			
Charles C. Henrys,	Captain,	" 12, 1863,	"
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Herbert L. Perry,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company B.			
Harry A. Richardson,	Captain,	" 12, 1863,	"
Harvy A. Foster,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Henry V. A. Joslin,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company C.			
Samuel Merry, Jr.,	Captain,	" 12, 1863,	"
John B. Lincoln,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Nelson Boyle,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company D.			
.....	Captain,		
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Daniel B. Davis,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company E.			
Matthew A. Chace,	Captain,	" 12, 1863,	"
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Dudley Case,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company F.			
.....	Captain,		
James M. Munroe,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company G.			
.....	Captain,		
William D. Jones,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Caleb Coggeshall,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company H.			
Charles J. Sweet,	Captain,	" 12, 1863,	"
Stephen W. Snow,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Chauncey B. Williams,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"

NAME.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company I.			
.....	Captain,	Nov. 12, 1863,	Providence.
Charles H. Beedle,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
John Corcoran,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company K.			
.....	Captain.	" 12, 1863,	"
Albert L. Harris,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Henry A. Hamilton,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Edward McElroy,			

FIRST BATTALION, TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

.....	Lieutenant Colonel,	Dec. 17, 1863,	"
George W. Prentice,	Major,	" 17, 1863,	"
Samuel Spink,	Adjutant,		
.....	Quartermaster,		
.....	Assistant Surgeon,		
.....	Chaplain,		
Company A.			
.....	Captain,		
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company B.			
.....	Captain,		
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
William Henry Searle,	2d Lieutenant,	Nov. 25, 1863,	"
Company C.			
.....	Captain,		
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company D.			
.....	Captain,	" 25, 1863,	"
Cyrus H. Aldrich,	1st Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
William A. Wilson,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Frederick J. Aldrich,			
Company E.			
.....	Captain,	" 25, 1863,	"
Franklin I. Pearce,	1st Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Elijah Lyon,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Wazen B. Freeman,			
Company F.			
.....	Captain,	" 25, 1863,	"
Henry A. Horton,	1st Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Hiram Hart,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Albert Adams,			

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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THIRD BRIGADE.

Walter B. Chapin,	Brigadier General,	May 26, 1863,	Wickford.
Stephen A. Aplin,	Brigade Adjutant,	June 5, 1863,	"
James Reynolds,	Brigade Inspector,	Sept. 22, 1863,	"
Philander J. Thomas,	Brigade Quartermaster,	June 5, 1863,	"
Christopher A. Watson,	Brigade Commissary,	July 8, 1863,	N. Kingstown.
William D. Moss,	Aid-de-Camp,	Sept. 22, 1863,	Westerly.
James Waterhouse,	"	Oct. 1, 1863,	Centerville,
Alonzo B. Flanders,	Brigade Chaplain,	June 5, 1863,	Wickford,

THIRD REGIMENT.

Jonathan M. Wheeler,	Colonel,	June 1, 1863,	Old Warwick.
.....	Lieutenant Colonel,		
William H. Potter,	Major,	" 1, 1863,	Natick.
John H. Warner,	Adjutant,	July 20, 1863,	Warwick.
Alpheus F. Angell,	Quartermaster,	" 20, 1863,	
Henry King,	Surgeon,	" 20, 1863,	
John Mattison,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 20, 1863,	Coventry.
Job Kenyon,	" "	" 20, 1863,	"
D. B. Ames,	Chaplain,	" 20, 1863,	E. Greenwich.

Company A.

Nathan J. Crandall,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Phenix,
Alfred P. Sisson,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Crawford R. Williams,	2d Lieutenant,	July 9, 1863,	"

Company B.

John Jenks Kilton, Jr.,	Captain,	" 14, 1863,	Coventry.
Bradford W. Greene,	1st Lieutenant,	" 14, 1863,	Quidnick.
Charles Byron Potter,	2d Lieutenant,	" 14, 1863,	"

Company C.

George T. Lanphear,	Captain,	Sept. 30, 1863,	Phenix.
Edwin T. Lamphear,	1st Lieutenant,	" 30, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		

Company D.

James T. Edwards,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	E. Greenwich.
Samuel W. K. Allen,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Lyria W. Mathewson,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 26, 1863,	"

Company E.

C. G. Wilcox,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Warwick.
William C. Gardner,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
B. W. Matteson,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 17, 1863,	Warwick Neck.

Company F.

Geo. Washington Cutting,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Coventry.
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Henry Pierce Babson,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	Wash'n Vt'ge.

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company G.			
Welcome R. Arnold,	Captain,	May 15, 1863,	Coventry Cen'r.
Larris H. Potter.	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	Coventry.
Nicholas S. Whitford,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company H.			
Lyman Himes,	Captain.	Sept. 26, 1863,	E. Greenwich.
William E. Peck,	1st Lieutenant,	May 29, 1863,	"
Walter Kelley,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 26, 1863,	"
Company I.			
John C. Potter,	Captain,	June 3, 1863,	Natick.
Norman G. Taft,	1st Lieutenant,	" 3, 1863,	"
William C. Nichols,	2d Lieutenant,	" 3, 1863,	"
Company K.			
James P. Fisher,	Captain,	July 20, 1863,	Pawtuxet.
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
.....	2d Lieutenant,		

EIGHTH. REGIMENT.

Daniel R. Kenyon,	Colonel,	June 1, 1863,	Wyoming.
George Harris,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 1, 1863,	Acadia,
John G. Clarke, Jr.,	Major,	" 1, 1863,	Kingston.
Daniel B. Rodman,	Adjutant,	" 18, 1863,	"
Alfred W. Kenyon,	Quartermaster,	" 18, 1863,	Usquepaug.
Edwin Anthony,	Surgeon,	" 18, 1863,	"
James C. Harris,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 18, 1863,	Wyoming.
Samuel B. Church,	" "	" 18, 1863,	Wickford.
Joseph W. Morton,	Chaplain,	" 18, 1863,	Ashaway.
Company A.			
Benjamin F. Lewis,	Captain,	Aug. 1, 1863,	Wyoming.
Elisha L. Baggs,	1st Lieutenant,	Oct. 22, 1863,	Woodville.
Benjamin M. Barber,	2d Lieutenant,	" 22, 1863,	Dorrville.
Company B.			
.....	Captain,		
George N. Ennis,	1st Lieutenant,	June 6, 1863,	Woodville.
Silas C. Crandall,	2d Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	Richmond.
Company C.			
John Hopkins,	Captain,	June 20, 1863,	Usquepaug.
Horace James,	1st Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	"
Thomas T. Locke,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Russell J. Barber,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Acadia.
Anson Greene,	1st Lieutenant,	June 8, 1863,	"
Solomon Potter,	2d Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company E.			
William W. Maxon,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Carolina Mills.
Edward C. Brown,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	" "
Preserved Davis, Jr.,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	Cross Mills.
Company F.			
Horatio N. Burdick,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	Hopkinton.
Benjamin F. Starr,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	" "
William C. Palmer,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 7, 1863,	Woodville.
Company G.			
Thomas H. Greene,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Wyoming.
Lafayette Godfrey,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	" "
Clarke H. Sheldon,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	" "
Company H.*			
Company I.			
John H. Gardner,	Captain,	Sept. 7, 1863,	Wakefield.
William M. Longstreet,	1st Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	Curtis Corner.
Lorenzo A. Knowles,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 7, 1863,	Rocky Brook.
Company K.†			

FIRST BATTALION; TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Henry C. Card.	Major,	Sept. 18, 1863,	Westerly.
Horace Swan,	Adjutant,	Oct. 6, 1863,	" "
J. Clark Barber,	Quartermaster,	" 6, 1863,	" "
Edwin R. Lewis,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 6, 1863,	" "
William Fitz,	Chaplain	" 6, 1863,	" "
Company A.			
George R. Greene,	Captain,	Aug. 6, 1863,	Dorrville.
William D. Vars,	1st Lieutenant,	" 6, 1863,	" "
William Burdick,	2d Lieutenant,	" 6, 1863,	" "
Company B.			
Thomas Salt,	Captain,	" 6, 1863,	Westerly.
Jedediah L. Lyman,	1st Lieutenant,	Sept. 25, 1863,	" "
George Ledward,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	" "
Company C.			
Erastus W. Barber,	Captain,	Aug. 6, 1863,	" "
Elias F. Brown,	1st Lieutenant,	" 6, 1863,	" "
Charles F. Leonard,	2d Lieutenant,	" 6, 1863,	" "
Company D.			
Albert N. Crandall,	Captain,	Oct. 19, 1863,	" "
Isaac R. Gavitt,	1st Lieutenant,	" 19, 1863,	" "
Albert E. Denison,	2d Lieutenant,	" 19, 1863,	" "

*Has been transferred to the 12th Regiment since the above organization.

†Has been transferred to the 14th Regiment since the above organization.

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company E.			
William H. Chapman,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Westerly.
James McDonough,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
	2d Lieutenant,		
Company F.			
George Carmichel, Jr.,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	Ashaway.
Thomas L. Burdick,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
William H. Burdick,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"

FIRST BATTALION, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Thomas C. Clarke,	Major,	Sept. 18, 1863,	Kingston.
William C. Clarke,	Adjutant,	Oct. 5, 1863,	"
Edward G. Knowles,	Quartermaster,	" 5, 1863,	Wakefield.
	Assistant Surgeon,		
James M. Church,	Chaplain,	" 5, 1863,	"
Company A.			
William G. Caswell,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Narragansett.
George V. B. Watson,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	Tower Hill.
Benjamin F. Brown,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	" "
Company B.			
John Allen Brown,	Captain,	July 15, 1863,	Peace Dale.
John Newbold Hazard,	1st Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	" "
Samuel Holland,	2d Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	Rocky Brook.
Company C.			
Samuel C. Peckham, Jr.,	Captain,	Aug. 6, 1863,	Tower Hill.
Charles N. Chappell,	1st Lieutenant,	Oct. 13, 1863,	Wakefield.
Frederic Taylor,	2d Lieutenant,	" 13, 1863,	Peace Dale.
Company D.			
Charles W. Champlin,	Captain,	Aug. 6, 1863,	Perryville.
George A. Griffin,	1st Lieutenant,	Oct. 21, 1863,	Wakefield.
George A. Carpenter,	2d Lieutenant,	" 21, 1863,	Perryville.
Company E.			
William H. Gardner,	Captain,	Sept. 26, 1863,	Kingston.
Charles S. Perkins,	1st Lieutenant,	" 26, 1863,	"
James Sherman, Jr.,	2d Lieutenant,	" 26, 1863,	"

FIRST BATTALION, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Reynolds,	Major,	Sept. 18, 1863,	Allenton.
Frederic E. Thomas,	Adjutant,	Oct. 2, 1863,	Wickford.
James H. Morse,	Quartermaster,	" 2, 1863,	"
	Assistant Surgeon,		
	Chaplain,		

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company A.			
Silas Spink, Albro S. Kugsley,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863, Sept. 5, 1863,	Wickford. "
Company B.			
Seth Keach, George O. Allen, Pardon H. Sherman,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Aug. 5, 1863, Oct. 3, 1863, Aug. 5, 1863,	" N. Kingstown. Lafayette.
Company C.			
Allen Reynolds, Nathaniel S. Allen, George B. Reynolds,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant.	" 5, 1863, " 5, 1863, " 5, 1863,	Davisville. E. Greenwich. Davisville.
Company D.			
William Greene, John T. G. Sweet, George P. Rose,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 3, 1863, Aug. 6, 1863, Oct. 3, 1863,	Exeter. " "
Company E.			
Warren H. Dyer, William V. Gardiner, Sanford C. Spink,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 26, 1863, Oct. 14, 1863, Sept. 26, 1863,	Allenton. " "

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

William Bodfish, Robert Hall, John Greene, William A. Champlain, Dwight R. Adams, Moses Fifield, Lucius M. Wheeler, Isaac Cheseborough,	Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, " " Chaplain,	Sept. 18, 1863, " 18, 1863, Oct. 19, 1863, Sept. 30, 1863, " 30, 1863, " 30, 1863, " 30, 1863, Sept. 30, 1863,	E. Greenwich. Warwick. Centerville. E. Greenwich. Centerville. " E. Greenwich. "
Company A.			
Amos R. Sweet, Benjamin R. Hoxie, Jr., Aaron H. Howard,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 19, 1863, " 10, 1863, " 10, 1863,	Nooseneck Hill. " "
Company B.			
William J. Welles, Anson H. Cole, Martin V. B. Gorton,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	" 6, 1863, " 6, 1863, " 6, 1863,	Crompton. " Centerville.
Company C.			
John H. Weaver, Charles H. Young, Arnold Gardner,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863, Aug. 7, 1863, " 7, 1863,	River Point. " "

NAME.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company D.			
Prosper K. Hutchinson,	Captain,	Aug. 6, 1863,	Greene.
Andrew J. Potter,	1st Lieutenant,	" 6, 1863,	"
Jeremiah D. Hopkins,	2d Lieutenant,	" 6, 1863,	"
Company E.			
Albert B. Kimball,	Captain,	" 6, 1863,	Anthony.
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
William F. Miller,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 9, 1863,	Wash'n Vil'ge.
Company F.			
Christopher A. Shippee,	Captain,	Aug. 5, 1863,	E. Greenwich.
Jonathan B. Hewling,	1st Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
Wanton Shippee,	2d Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
Company G.			
William Dawley,	Captain,	" 7, 1863,	Natick.
Daniel Tennant,	1st Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"
William A. Bates,	2d Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Olney Arnold,	Brigadier General,	May 26, 1863,	Pawtucket.
William F. Sayles,	Brigade Adjutant,	June 12, 1863,	"
Stephen R. Bucklin,	Brigade Inspector,	" 12, 1863,	"
Alfred H. Littlefield,	Brigade Quartermaster,	" 12, 1863,	"
Lucius B. Darling,	Brigade Commissary,	" 12, 1863,	"
James Davis,	Aid-de-Camp,	" 12, 1863,	"
Samuel B. Bartholomew,	"	" 12, 1863,	Woonsocket.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Horace Daniels,	Colonel,	June 1, 1863,	Central Falls.
Robert McCloy,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Oct. 2, 1863,	Pawtucket.
Lyssander Flagg,	Major,	" 2, 1863,	Central Falls.
Jesse Cudworth,	Adjutant,	June 1, 1863,	Pawtucket.
John L. Clark,	Quartermaster,	Sept. 16, 1863,	Valley Falls.
James L. Wheaton,	Surgeon,	" 16, 1863,	Pawtucket.
George L. Barnes,	Assistant Surgeon,	Nov. 25, 1863,	Lonsdale.
Isaac W. Sawin,	"	" 23, 1863,	Centerdale.
N. W. Taylor Root,	Chaplain,	Sept. 16, 1863,	Lonsdale.
Company A.			
Charles E. Hall,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Centerdale.
Benjamin Sweet,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
James A. Mathewson,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company B.			
Cyrus B. Hathaway,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	Pawtucket.
Henry C. Pollard,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	Central Falls.
George B. Sharpless,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 13, 1863,	N. Providence.

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company C.			
John A. Bowen, Albert G. Pollard, William H. Hill,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863, N. Providence. " 11, 1863, " " 11, 1863, "	
Company D.			
Gilbert Parris Whitman, Orrin Grindale Rawson, Ferdinand Haskins,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	June 11, 1863, Lonsdale. May 11, 1863, " " 11, 1863, "	
Company E.			
Francis Pratt, George A. Mumford,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863, Pawtucket. " 11, 1863, "	
Company F.			
Stafford W. Razee, James N. Woodard, George Morse,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 19, 1863, Central Falls. " 19, 1863, " " 19, 1863, "	
Company G.			
William Tallman Smith, Samuel Clark, Albert W. Sprague,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Nov. 14, 1863, Smithfield, " 14, 1863, " " 14, 1863, "	
Company H.			
Henry F. Jenks, Latimer Lefavour, William C. Benedict,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863, Pawtucket. Oct. 23, 1863, N. Providence. " 23, 1863, Central Falls.	
Company I.			
Joseph C. Fisk, Rowland A. Hazard, Daniel L. Johnson,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 8, 1863, Valley Falls. " 8, 1863, " " 14, 1863, "	
NINTH REGIMENT.			
Levi E. Kent, William F. Hubbard, William H. Jencks, Austin J. Scott, Stephen Clark, George W. Jencks, Henry M. Stillman, John Boyden,	Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, " " Chaplain,	Sept. 28, 1863, Woonsocket. " 28, 1863, " " 28, 1863, " Oct. 3, 1863, " " 3, 1863, " " 3, 1863, " " 3, 1863, Cumberl'd Hill " 3, 1863, Woonsocket.	
Company A.			
Albert W. Chappell, William A. Childs, Peter B. Holmes,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	June 16, 1863, " Oct. 9, 1863, Cumberland. " 23, 1863, "	

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company B.			
Elias M. Jenckes,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Woonsocket.
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Francello G. Jillson,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"

Company C.

See Chartered Compaay, Woonsocket Guards.

Company D.			
Albert B. Cole,	Captain,	Oct. 9, 1863,	"
William G. Arnold,	1st Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
Henry S. Arnold,	2d Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
Company E.			
.....	Captain,		
Joseph E. Tingley,	1st Lieutenant,	Sept. 3, 1863,	"
Herbert S. Smith,	2d Lieutenant,	" 3, 1863,	"
Company F.			
Joseph W. Grant,	Captain,	" 4, 1863,	Cumberland.
Lonzo Whipple,	1st Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"
Maladin Cook,	2d Lieutenant,	" 4, 1863,	"
Company G.			
James F. Clarke,	Captain,	" 4, 1863,	"
.....	1st Lieutenant,		
Albert W. Howard,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 2, 1863,	"
Company H.			
Daniel Sayles,	Captain,	Sept. 1, 1863,	Smithfield.
George J. Hendrick,	1st Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	"
Naleb Freeman,	2d Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	Albion.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

George S. Fales,	Colonel,	Oct. 14, 1863,	Pawtucket.
Daniel S. Dexter,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 14, 1863,	"
Henry C. Brown,	Major,	" 14, 1863,	"
Benrie E. Bacon,	Adjutant,	" 26, 1863,	"
Mathaniel Fairbrother,	Quartermaster,	" 26, 1863,	"
Charles W. Parsons,	Surgeon,	" 26, 1863,	Providence.
.....	Assistant Surgeon,		
.....	" "		
Manuel Webb,	Chaplain,	" 26, 1863,	Pawtucket.
Company A.			
Christopher Duckworth,	Captain,	Sept. 7, 1863,	"
Charles W. Allen,	1st Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"
Charles F. Bliss,	2d Lieutenant,	" 7, 1863,	"
Company B.			
James A. Williams,	Captain,	" 8, 1863,	"
Henry C. Dorcey,	1st Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"
Thomas Carrigan,	2d Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company C.			
George Gorham,	Captain,	Nov. 5, 1863,	Pawtucket.
Frank D. Fisk,	1st Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
Peter Lynn,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 9, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Arnold F. Salisbury,	Captain,	" 10, 1863,	"
William Kelley,	1st Lieutenant,	" 10, 1863,	"
Edmund Clark,	2d Lieutenant,	" 10, 1863,	"
Company E.			
Peter J. Smith,	Captain,	Oct. 29, 1863,	"
David McKelvey,	1st Lieutenant,	Sept. 11, 1863,	"
Ira E. Miller,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company F.			
Ferdinand R. Tisdale,	Captain,	" 12, 1863,	"
Albert Horton,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Roger Tatersall,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company G.			
Frank Jeffers,	Captain,	" 21, 1863,	"
Edward Wheeler,	1st Lieutenant,	" 21, 1863,	"
Thomas McCusker,	2d Lieutenant,	" 21, 1863,	"
Company H.			
James F. Andrews,	Captain.	" 1, 1863,	Central Falls.
Smith Grant,	1st Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	Smithfield.
Charles H. Randall,	2d Lieutenant,	" 1, 1863,	Valley Falls.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

.....	Colonel,		
Charles A. Boyd,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Oct. 26, 1863,	N. Providence.
Oliver H. Perry,	Major,	" 26, 1863,	Pawtucket.
.....	Adjutant,		
.....	Quartermaster,		
.....	Surgeon,		
.....	Assistant Surgeon,		
.....	" "		
.....	Chaplain,		
Company A.			
.....	Captain,		
Daniel R. Arnold,	1st Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
Herbert S. Carpenter,	2d Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
Company B.			
.....	Captain,		
Albert L. Read,	1st Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company C.			
George A. Bates,	Captain,	Oct. 6, 1868,	Pawtucket.
David L. Douglas,	1st Lieutenant,	" 6, 1868,	"
Edward Bucklin, Jr.,	2d Lieutenant,	" 6, 1868,	"
Company D.			
Joseph M. Mason,	Captain,	" 6, 1868,	"
Charles C. Tyler,	1st Lieutenant,	" 6, 1868,	"
John L. Perrin,	2d Lieutenant,	" 6, 1868,	"
Company E.			
Hugh Hammil,	Captain,	" 12, 1868,	N. Providence.
James Follansbee,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1868,	"
John Dailey,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1868,	"
Company F.			
..... George W. Gould,	Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	" 8, 1868,	Allendale.
Company G.			
Henry Armington,	Captain,	" 12, 1868,	Providence.
Henry Marsh,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1868,	"
George A. Britton,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1868,	"
Company H.			
John A. Place,	Captain,	" 18, 1868,	N. Providence.
..... Thomas Whittley,	1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant,	" 18, 1868,	"
Company I.			
Alfred Shaw,	Captain,	" 18, 1868,	Providence.
Patrick Masterson,	1st Lieutenant,	" 18, 1868,	"
John Lovett,	2d Lieutenant,	" 18, 1868,	"

ATTACHED COMPANIES.

CAVALRY COMPANY, WOONSOCKET.

Oscar J. Rathburn,	Captain,	May 11, 1868,	Woonsocket.
Nathaniel Elliott,	1st Lieutenant,	Nov. 28, 1868,	"
Charles B. Aldrich,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1868,	"

CAVALRY COMPANY, PAWTUCKET.

Charles N. Manchester,	Captain,	Sept. 9, 1868,	Pawtucket.
William Coupe,	1st Lieutenant,	" 28, 1868,	"
Emor B. Whipple,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1868,	"

LIGHT BATTERY, PAWTUCKET.

Pardon Mason,	Captain,	Sept. 28, 1868,	"
George W. Newell,	1st Lieutenant,	" 28, 1868,	"
Samuel S. Collyer,	1st Lieutenant,	" 28, 1868,	"
Gilbert B. Dana,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1868,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
FIFTH BRIGADE.			
Lebbeus C. Tourtellot,	Brigadier General,	May 26, 1863,	Woonsocket.
Reuel P. Smith,	Brigade Adjutant,	June 8, 1863,	"
Dexter R. Burdick,	Brigade Inspector,	July 7, 1863,	Slatersville.
John A. Bennett,	Brigade Quartermaster,	" 7, 1863,	Woonsocket.
David Ballou,	Brigade Commissary,	" 7, 1863,	"
Thomas L. Angell,	Aid-de-Camp,	" 7, 1863,	Greenville.
Frederick W. Whipple,	"	" 7, 1863,	Mapleville.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Daniel R. Ballou,	Colonel,	June 1, 1863,	Greenville.
Christopher Vaughan, Jr.,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Sept. 12, 1863,	Spragueville.
James M. Eddy,	Major,	" 12, 1863,	Olneyville.
William H. Tobey,	Adjutant,	June 1, 1863,	Greenville.
Jesse P. Eddy,	Quartermaster,	Oct. 9, 1863,	Olneyville.
Jarvis J. Smith,	Surgeon,	June 1, 1863,	Chepachet.
Charles H. Fisher,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 1, 1863,	N. Scituate.
Samuel O. Griffin,	"	" 1, 1863,	Pascoag.
Richard Woodworth,	Chaplain,	" 1, 1863,	Greenville.
Company A.			
Alexander Cameron,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Foster.
Horatio N. Reynolds,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
H. Lester Place,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company B.			
A. J. Twiss,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	Slatersville.
Philip D. Hall,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
George W. Harridon,	2d Lieutenant,	Aug. 15, 1863,	"
Company C.			
William E. Joslin,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Georgiaville.
Edward F. Steers,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Lilley B. Mowry,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Moses P. Roberts,	Captain,	Sept. 15, 1863,	N. Scituate.
Asahel H. Harris,	1st Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	"
John R. Atwood,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company E.			
John S. Appleby,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	Smithfield.
Andrew B. Whipple,	1st Lieutenant,	Sept. 11, 1863,	Georgiaville.
John E. Whipple,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company F.			
Simeon C. Arnold,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	Scituate.
Erastus W. Ross,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Andrew J. Westcott,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company G.			
Edwin A. Bailey,	Captain,	June 13, 1863,	Greenville.
William A. Steere,	1st Lieutenant,	July 11, 1863,	"
Jencks Smith,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company H.			
Erza Briggs,	Captain,	July 11, 1863,	Hope Village.
Henry F. Hawkins,	1st Lieutenant,	May 11, 1863,	Cranston,
Rowland C. Johnson,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	Scituate.
Company I.			
Albert C. G. Smith,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	Harmony.
Charles D. Barnes,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Charles Farnum,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company K.			
Fredrick J. Clark,	Captain.	Sept. 16, 1863,	Johnston.
George D. Cole,	1st Lieutenant,	" 16, 1863,	"
Benjamin H. Hawkins,	2d Lieutenant,	" 16, 1863,	"

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Thomas D. Sayles,	Colonel,	Oct. 6, 1863,	Pascoag.
Stephen Eddy, Jr.,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 6, 1863,	Chepachet.
James L. Whipple,	Major,	" 6, 1863,	Mapleville.
Reba O. Slocum,	Adjutant,	Nov. 1, 1863,	Chepachet.
Garden R. Sayles,	Quartermaster,	Oct. 14, 1863,	Pascoag.
Samuel O. Griffin,	Surgeon,	" 14, 1863,	"
.....	Assistant Surgeon,		
.....	"		
William E. Duffy,	Chaplain,	Nov. 1, 1863,	Burrillville.
Company A.			
Francis M. Wood,	Captain,	Oct. 2, 1863,	Burrillville.
Abraham Laraway,	1st Lieutenant,	July 16, 1863,	Harrisville.
Henry J. Stewart,	2d Lieutenant,	" 16, 1863,	"
Company B.			
Samuel A. Wynn,	Captain,	Oct. 1, 1863,	Burrillville.
Daniel H. C. Salisbury,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 15, 1863,	"
Henry M. Chace,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 1, 1863,	Pascoag.
Company C.			
Charles A. Wight,	Captain,	Aug. 15, 1863,	Burrillville.
Felix Munger,	1st Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	"
James Phillips,	2d Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	"
Company D.			
Renslaer A. Cooper,	Captain,	Oct. 17, 1863,	Mapleville.
Warren O. Arnold,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 17, 1863,	"
James Phetteplace,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 17, 1863,	"
Company E.			
Henry L. Copeland,	Captain,	Sept. 5, 1863,	Burrillville.
Willaby Nason,	1st Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"
James M. Steere,	2d Lieutenant,	" 5, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company F.			
Searls B. Young,	Captain,	May 11, 1863,	North Foster.
John C. Hopkins,	1st Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
George W. Paine,	2d Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Company G.			
Charles Hawkins,	Captain,	Oct. 10, 1863,	Chepachet.
Henry C. White,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 15, 1863,	"
Albert A. Smith,	2d Lieutenant,	" 15, 1863,	"
Company H.			
Alphonso P. Williams,	Captain,	Sept. 19, 1863,	West Gloucester.
Daniel G. Cole,	1st Lieutenant,	" 19, 1863,	"
Joseph H. Cady,	2d Lieutenant,	" 19, 1863,	"

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

James M. Longstreet,	Colonel,	Oct. 5, 1863,	Cranston.
William A. Morey,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 5, 1863,	"
George P. Tew,	Major,	" 5, 1863,	"
Charles M. Winchester,	Adjutant,	Nov. 13, 1863,	Providence.
Alfred H. Willard,	Quartermaster,	" 13, 1863,	"
.....	Surgeon,		
.....	Assistant Surgeon,		
.....	"		
James P. Root,	Chaplain,	" 13, 1863,	"
Company A.			
Cyrus M. Thornton,	Captain,	Oct. 8, 1863,	Cranston.
William H. Dingwell,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 11, 1863,	S. Providence.
Charles H. Woodbury,	2d Lieutenant,	Oct. 8, 1863,	Cranston.
Company B.			
.....	Captain,		"
Francis M. Smith,	1st Lieutenant,	Sept. 18, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company C.			
Edward H. Burlingame,	Captain,	Oct. 10, 1863,	Knightsville.
Edward P. Hewett,	1st Lieutenant,	" 10, 1863,	"
.....	2d Lieutenant,		
Company D.			
William D. Hilton,	Captain,	Oct. 12, 1863,	Cranston.
John F. Lorimer,	1st Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
William Spencer,	2d Lieutenant,	" 12, 1863,	"
Company E.			
James W. Bullock,	Captain,	Sept. 19, 1863,	"
Bradford W. Bennett,	1st Lieutenant,	" 19, 1863,	"
Charles H. Harris,	2d Lieutenant,	" 19, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Company F.			
William M. Snow,	Captain,	Sept. 21, 1863,	Cranston.
James A. Budlong,	1st Lieutenant,	" 21, 1863,	"
Charles T. Congdon,	2d Lieutenant,	" 21, 1863,	Natick.
Company G.			
Andrew H. Remington,	Captain,	May 23, 1863,	Johnston.
Samuel W. Simmons,	1st Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"
Warren F. Clemmence,	2d Lieutenant,	" 23, 1863,	"

ATTACHED COMPANIES.

LIGHT BATTERY, WOONSOCKET.

George H. Grant,	Captain,	Aug. 18, 1863,	Woonsocket.
Edward Thurber,	1st Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	Cumberland.
Joseph N. Mason,	1st Lieutenant,	" 18, 1863,	Smithfield.
Frank E. Lever,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"
Frederic E. Pierce,	2d Lieutenant,	" 25, 1863,	"

UNASSIGNED COMPANIES.

INFANTRY.

Jonathan Benton,	Captain,	Dec. 7, 1863,	Slatersville.
Samuel Colwell,	1st Lieutenant,	Aug. 8, 1863,	"
William Brooks,	2d Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"
Joseph W. Knight,	Captain,	Sept. 9, 1863,	Scituate.
Charles A. Capwell,	1st Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
John F. Austin,	2d Lieutenant,	" 9, 1863,	"
Harrison Clarke,	Captain,	Nov. 16, 1863,	Rockland.
Edmund Steere,	1st Lieutenant,	" 16, 1863,	"
Charles A. Stone,	2d Lieutenant,	Sept. 28, 1863,	"
James D. W. Olney,	Captain,	Nov. 12, 1863,	Johnston.
Alma Mathewson,	1st Lieutenant,	Sept. 28, 1863,	"
Edwin Winsor,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"

CHARTERED COMPANIES.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY.—Chartered 1741.

William A. Stedman,	Colonel,	Apr. 28, 1863,	Newport.
John Hare Powell,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 28, 1863,	"
Augustus P. Sherman,	Major,	" 28, 1863,	"
William H. Fludder,	Captain,	" 28, 1863,	"
Henry Bull, Jr.,	Quartermaster,	" 28, 1863,	"
Otis P. G. Clarke,	Adjutant,	" 28, 1863,	"
Henry E. Turner,	Surgeon,	" 28, 1863,	"
Fred'c W. Rhinelanders,	Commissary,	" 28, 1863,	"
John Eldred,	Pay Master,	" 28, 1863,	"

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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BRISTOL ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1794.

Elisha M. Wardwell,	Colonel,	Apr. 2, 1863,	Bristol.
Richard B. Franklin,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 2, 1863,	"
Benjamin T. Munro,	Major,	" 2, 1863,	"
Joseph B. Burgess,	Quartermaster,	" 2, 1863,	"

WARREN ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1842.

Samuel Pearce,	Captain,	Apr. 20, 1863,	Warren.
William H. Surgens,	1st Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
William A. Cornell,	2d Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
Horace G. Barrus,	3d Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
Rufus Higgins,	4th Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
William Cole, 2d.,	Quartermaster,	" 20, 1863,	"

PROVIDENCE MARINE ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1801.

Edwin C. Gallup,	Lieutenant Colonel,	Apr. 27, 1863,	Providence.
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.,	1st Major,	" 27, 1863,	"
Henry Pearce,	2nd Major,	" 27, 1863,	"
Frank G. Allen,	Captain,	" 27, 1863,	"
George H. Smith,	1st Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"
Amos D. Smith, Jr.,	2d Lieutenant,	" 28, 1863,	"

PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1775.

Nicholas Van Slyck,	Colonel,	Apr. 27, 1863,	Providence.
John E. Cranston,	Major,	" 27, 1863,	"
James R. Holden,	Captain,	" 27, 1863,	"
George H. Burlingame,	1st Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"

MECHANIC RIFLES.

Chartered 1854.

William T. Lewis,	Colonel,	Apr. 20, 1863,	Providence.
Charles E. Follett,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 20, 1863,	"
Charles N. Harrington,	Major,	" 20, 1863,	"
John W. Field, 2d.,	Adjutant,	" 20, 1863,	"
Stephen C. Arnold,	Quartermaster,	" 20, 1863,	"
Charles D. Greene,	Paymaster,	" 20, 1863,	"

NATIONAL CADETS.

Chartered 1798.

John D. Earle,	Colonel,	Apr. 27, 1863,	Providence.
G. Frank Low,	Lieutenant, Colonel,	" 27, 1863,	"
William H. Gorham,	Major,	" 27, 1863,	"
William G. Pettis,	Captain,	" 27, 1863,	"
Edward L. Cook,	Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"

NAME.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY.

Chartered 1818.

William W. Brown,	Captain,	Apr. 27, 1863,	Providence.
Wylvester R. Knight,	1st Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"
Walter C. Warner,	2d Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"
Charles H. Dunham,	3d Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"
Charles R. Dennis,	4th Lieutenant,	" 27, 1863,	"
Frank J. Sheldon,	Cl'k and Quartermaster.	" 27, 1863,	"

SARFIELD GUARDS.

Chartered 1862.

Joseph Groves,	Colonel,	May 4, 1863,	Providence.
John Daily,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 4, 1863,	"
James M. Corcoran,	Major,	" 4, 1863,	"
John Corcoran,	Captain,	" 4, 1863,	"
Samuel O'Neil,	Lieutenant,	" 4, 1863,	"
Stephen Murry,	Adjutant,	" 4, 1863,	"
Peter Swift,	Quartermaster,	" 4, 1863,	"
Maurice Holland,	Paymaster.	" 4, 1863,	"
John P. Cooney,	Commissary,	" 4, 1863,	"

KENTISH ARTILLERY.

Chartered 1797.

John M. Taylor,	Colonel,	Apr. 29, 1863,	Apponaug.
Randall Holden,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 29, 1863,	Centerville.
Harvey Cornell,	Major,	" 29, 1863,	Apponaug.
Richard W. Howard,	Captain,	" 29, 1863,	"

WESTERLY RIFLES.

Chartered 1854.

Henry C. Card,	Captain,	Apr. 20, 1863,	Westerly.
William H. Chapman,	1st Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
James McDonald,	2d Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
Albert N. Crandall,	3d Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
George C. Gardner,	4th Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"

KENTISH GUARDS.

Chartered 1774.

Edwin H. Gardiner,	Colonel,	Apr. 29, 1863,	E. Greenwich.
William E. Peck,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 29, 1863,	"
William A. Johnson,	Major,	" 29, 1863,	"
J. Sanford Roberts,	Captain,	" 29, 1863,	"

RED BANK LIGHT INFANTRY.

Chartered 1861.

Aram W. Colvin,	Colonel,	Apr. 20, 1863,	Phenix.
Moses W. Collins,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 20, 1863,	Natick.
George T. Lanphear,	Major,	" 20, 1863,	Phenix.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NAMES.	COMMISSION.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
William E. Sweet,	Captain,	Apr. 20, 1863,	Phenix.
Edward T. Lanphear,	Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
William V. Slocum,	Adjutant,	" 20, 1863,	"
John Read,	Quartermaster,	" 20, 1863,	"
George Gardner,	Paymaster,	" 20, 1863,	"
David Culver,	Commissary,	" 20, 1863,	"
A. Tillinghast,	Surgeon,	" 20, 1863,	"

PETTIQUAMSCUTTS INFANTRY.

Chartered 1861.

Elisha C. Clarke,	Colonel,	May 11, 1863,	Kingston.
William H. Gardner,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 11, 1863,	"
Jabez S. Perkins,	Major,	" 11, 1863,	"
William C. Clarke,	Captain,	" 11, 1863,	"
John H. Tefft,	Lieutenant,	" 11, 1863,	"
Charles H. Aldrich,	Adjutant,	" 11, 1863,	"
John F. Adams,	Quartermaster,	" 11, 1863,	"
Silas Sherman, Jr.,	Paymaster,	" 11, 1863,	"
Albert F. Kenyon,	Commissary,	" 11, 1863,	"
Thomas A. Hazard,	Surgeon,	" 11, 1863,	"
Christopher A. Watson,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 11, 1863,	"

PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD.

Chartered 1857.

Horace Daniels,	Colonel,	Apr. 20, 1863,	Central Falls.
Robert McCloy,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 20, 1863,	Pawtucket.
Daniel S. Dexter,	Major,	" 20, 1863,	"
Frederick C. Sayles,	Captain,	" 20, 1863,	"
Lucian B. Stone,	Lieutenant,	" 20, 1863,	"
Henry C. Brown,	Adjutant,	" 20, 1863,	"
Henry F. Smith,	Quartermaster,	" 20, 1863,	"
Hiram H. Thomas,	Paymaster,	" 20, 1863,	"
Joseph E. Dispeau,	Commissary,	" 20, 1863,	"
Charles F. Manchester,	Surgeon,	" 20, 1863,	"
James L. Wheaton,	Assistant Surgeon,	" 20, 1863,	"

WOONSOCKET GUARDS.

Chartered 1842.

Austin J. Scott,	Captain,	May 8, 1863,	Woonsocket.
Napoleon A. Vaslett,	1st Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"
Elias M. Jencks,	2d Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"
Joseph B. Baker,	3d Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"
Stephen Clark,	4th Lieutenant,	" 8, 1863,	"

SCITUATE RIFLES.

Chartered 1860.

Joseph W. Knight,	Colonel,	Apr. 17, 1863,	
Peleg B. Wilbur,	Lieutenant Colonel,	" 17, 1863,	
Josiah E. Westcott,	Major,	" 17, 1863,	
David B. Knight,	Captain,	" 17, 1863,	
Emery A. Phillips,	Lieutenant,	" 17, 1863,	
Charles A. Capwell,	Adjutant,	" 17, 1863,	
Flavel Patterson, Jr.,	Quartermaster,	" 17, 1863,	
George C. Tingley,	Paymaster,	June 30, 1863,	

R O S T E R

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS

IN THE FIELD.

FIRST CAVALRY.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Colonel.....	John L. Thompson.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Preston M. Farrington.
Major.....	William H. Turner, Jr.
Major.....	Joseph J. Gould.
Major.....	Arnold Wyman.
Adjutant.....	Charles A. Sawyer.
Quartermaster.....	Charles A. Leonard.
Commissary.....	Leonard B. Pratt.
Surgeon.....	William H. Wilbur.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Augustine A. Mann.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Albert Utter.
Chaplain.....	Ethan Ray Clarke.

CAPTAINS.

John Rogers,	Charles H. Thayer,
George N. Bliss,	Edward E. Chase,
Augustus H. Bixby,	George H. Rhodes,
Allen Baker, Jr.,	Ezra B. Parker,
Joshua Vose,	Willis C. Capron.
Frank Allen,	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph F. Andrews,	Edwin Vaughn,
Hiram P. Barker,	Otis C. Wyatt,
Charles G. A. Peterson,	Lothrop B. Shurtliff,
William P. Prentiss,	Barnard Ellis,
George H. Thompson,	George A. Robbins,
Richard J. Burges,	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James M. Fales,
Hebron H. Steere,
George W. Easterbrooks,
George W. Darling,
George F. Slocum,

Edward P. Abbott,
James A. Thornton,
William H. Moulton,
Charles E. Blanchard,
Henry B. Hammond.

THIRD CAVALRY.*

Colonel.....	Willard Sayles.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Charles H. Parkhurst.
Major.....	Edmund C. Burt.
Major.....	George R. Davis.
Adjutant.....	Livingston Scott.
Quartermaster.....	Stafford Mowry.
Commissary.....	William Sanford.
Surgeon.....	John C. Budlong.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Frank Whitman.
Assistant Surgeon.....	William C. Mulford.
Chaplain.....	Christopher C. Burroughs.

CAPTAINS.

Asa A. Ellis,
William C. Barney,
Raymond H. Perry,
Lemuel T. Starkey,

Timothy F. Neville,
Charles H. Gordon,
Andrew T. Bushee,
George F. Bicknell.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Orrin A. Avery,
Thomas W. Sayles,
Elisha W. Cross,
Amos G. Thomas,

Charles H. Wilcox,
Edwin C. Pomroy,
Joseph A. Rhodes,
Edward K. Thompson.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Jonathan W. Pratt,
Moses W. Collins,
Martin S. Carey,
George W. Briggs,
Oliver P. Coggeshall,
Louis S. Knaff,

Newton Reynolds,
Henry S. Benjamin,
William H. Palmer,
Edwin A. Calder,
William A. Tefft,
Henry A. Burchard.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Colonel.....	Charles H. Tompkins.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	J. Albert Munroe.
Major.....	Samuel P. Sanford.
Major.....	John A. Tompkins.
Surgeon.....	John F. Merrill.

BATTERY A.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Captain.....	William Albert Arnold.
1st Lieutenant.....	G. Lyman Dwight.
1st Lieutenant.....	Peter Hunt.
2d Lieutenant.....	John F. Blake.
2d Lieutenant.....	Samuel G. Colwell.

*1st Battalion in the field—2d and 8d Battalions being raised.

BATTERY B.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Captain.....	John G. Hazard.
1st Lieutenant.....	Thomas F. Brown.
1st Lieutenant.....	William S. Perrin.
2d Lieutenant.....	Charles A. Brown.
2d Lieutenant.....	Willard P. Pierce.

BATTERY C.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Captain.....	Richard Waterman.
1st Lieutenant.....	Stephen W. Fiske.
1st Lieutenant.....	Jacob H. Lamb.
2d Lieutenant.....	Reuben H. Rich.
2d Lieutenant.....	Andrew T. McMillan.

BATTERY D.

(Department of the Ohio.)

Captain.....	William W. Buckley.
1st Lieutenant.....	William B. Rhodes.
1st Lieutenant.....	Kirby Steinhauer.
2d Lieutenant.....	Ezra K. Parker.
2d Lieutenant.....	Frederic Chase.

BATTERY E.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Captain.....	
1st Lieutenant.....	Pardon S. Jastram.
1st Lieutenant.....	John K. Bucklyn.
2d Lieutenant.....	Benjamin Freeborn.
2d Lieutenant.....	James F. Allen.

BATTERY F.

(Department of Virginia and North Carolina.)

Captain.....	James Belger.
1st Lieutenant.....	Thomas Simpson.
1st Lieutenant.....	Peter C. Smith.
2d Lieutenant.....	Albert E. Adams.
2d Lieutenant.....	Philip S. Chase.

BATTERY G.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Captain.....	George W. Adams.
1st Lieutenant.....	Otto L. Torslow.
1st Lieutenant.....	Elmer L. Corthell.
2d Lieutenant.....	James E. Chace.
2d Lieutenant.....	Allen Hoar.

BATTERY H.

(Defences of Washington.)

Captain.....	Crawford Allen, Jr.
1st Lieutenant.....	Charles F. Mason.
1st Lieutenant.....	George W. Blair.
2d Lieutenant.....	Walter M. Knight.
2d Lieutenant.....	Benjamin H. Childs.

SECOND REGIMENT.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Colonel.....	Horatio Rogers, Jr.
Lieutenant Colonel	Samuel B. M. Read.
Major.....	Henry C. Jencks.
Adjutant.....	William J. Bradford.
Quartermaster	James H. Tate.
Surgeon.....	George W. Carr.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Albert O. Robbins.
Chaplain.....	John D. Bengles.

CAPTAINS.

Stephen H. Brown,	Edward A. Russell,
William B. Sears,	Joseph McIntire,
Henry H. Young,	Samuel J. English,
Thomas Foy,	John R. Waterhouse,
John P. Shaw,	John G. Beveridge.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William L. Wheaton,	Obed H. Gifford,
Amos M. Bowen,	Charles T. Brown,
Charles A. Waldron,	Henry K. Southwick,
Elisha H. Rhodes,	Edmund F. Prentiss,
Stephen West, Jr.,	Charles J. Tinkham.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel Russell,	Henry C. Dixon,
Aaron W. Clark,	Thomas F. Usher,
George L. Nason,	Thorndike J. Smith,
Patrick Lyon,	John M. Turner.

THIRD REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

(Department of the South.)

Colonel.....	Edwin Metcalf.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Charles R. Brayton.
Major.....	James E. Bailey.
Major	William Ames.
Major.....	George Metcalf.
Adjutant.....	George O. Gorton.
Quartermaster.....	Frederick A. Wilcoxson.
Surgeon.....	George S. Burton.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Horace S. Lamson.
" "	Joseph W. Grosvenor.
Chaplain.....	Frederick Denison.

CAPTAINS.

John H. Gould,	Peter J. Turner,
Richard G. Shaw,	David B. Churchill,
Charles G. Strahan,	William H. Hammer,
Jeremiah Lanahan,	A. Richmond Rawson,
Augustus W. Colwell,	Martin S. James,
Albert E. Greene,	John M. Barker.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George O. Eddy,
George Lewis Smith,
Horatio N. Perry,
Osceola A. Thompson,
George W. Greene,
Henry Holbrook,
Henry H. Metcalf,

Levi F. Goodwin,
David R. Irwin,
Edward E. Curtis,
Eben W. Waterhouse,
William A. Sabin,
Josiah Robinson, Jr.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

E. Augustus Waterhouse,
Edwin W. Keene,
James Bible,
John E. Burroughs,
Thomas H. Carrique,
James McGenty,
Latham W. Babcock,
William R. Andrews,
Alexander M. Massie,
James McEntree,

Rowland L. Dodge,
James H. Clark,
Albert B. Clarke,
Michael J. Higgins,
William W. Hanscomb,
George S. Read,
Charles B. Oakes,
Welcome C. Irons,
Frederick Metcalf.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

(Department of North Carolina and Virginia.)

Colonel.....	William H. P. Steere.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Martin P. Buffum.
Major.....	James T. P. Bucklin.
Adjutant.....	Henry J. Spooner.
Quartermaster	Brayton Knight.
Surgeon.....	Henry W. Rivers.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Robert Millar.
“ “	Albert C. Dedrick.

CAPTAINS.

Walter A. Read,
William F. Hall,
Frank A. Chase,
Caleb T. Bowen,
William J. Reynolds,

Sumner U. Sherman,
Edward P. Brown,
Charles H. Greene,
James W. Lyon,
Peleg H. Gibbs.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George F. Crowningshield,
Albert G. Tillinghast,
Edwin A. Pierce,
Benjamin E. Morse,

Edwin R. Johnson,
George F. Waterman,
Allen Jenks.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles E. Eldridge,
Charles Wilson,
Philogene M. Nichols,
William C. Olney,
George R. White,

George W. Field,
William R. Perry,
John K. Knowles,
George L. Kibby.

FIFTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

(Department of Virginia and North Carolina.)

Colonel.....	Henry T. Sisson.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	George W. Tew,
Major.....	Thorndike C. Jameson.
Adjutant.....	James M. Wheaton.
Quartermaster.....	William W. Prouty.
Surgeon.....	Albert Potter.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Jerome B. Greene.
Chaplain.....	Henry S. White.

CAPTAINS.

Isaac M. Potter,	John H. Robinson,
William W. Douglas,	Henry B. Landers,
James Moran,	E de Meulen,
George G. Hopkins,	Charles Taft.
William R. Landers,	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dutee Johnson,	George H. Pierce,
Thomas Allen,	Henry B. Gladding,
Walter H. Luther,	Moses O. Darling,
Henry P. Williams,	Lewis H. Bowen,
Edward F. Angell,	George C. Almy,
Charles F. Gladding,	Charles E. Lawton,
Robert Thompson,	Josiah D. Hunt.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George F. Turner,	William H. Durfee, Jr.,
William Sisson, Jr.	John B. Landers,
Christopher W. Howland,	Henry B. Bateman,
Christopher T. Pearce,	Levi L. Burden.
Charles E. Douglas,	

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

(Department of the Ohio.)

Colonel.....	Zenas R. Bliss.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Job Arnold.
Major.....	Thomas F. Tobey.
Adjutant.....	John Sullivan.
Quartermaster.....	Samuel Fessenden.
Surgeon.....	James Harris.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Albert G. Sprague.
“ “	Charles G. Corey.

CAPTAINS.

Theodore Winn,	Geogre A. Wilbur,
William H. Joyce,	James N. Potter,
Alfred M. Channell,	Ethan A. Jenks,
Percy Daniels,	Edward T. Allen,
Thomas Greene,	George A. Stone.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph S. Manchester,
 Frederick Wiegand,
 Edwin L. Hunt,
 Eleg E. Peckham,
 Henry Lincoln,

Benjamin G. Perkins,
 James F. Merrill,
 Henry Young,
 Gustavus D. Bates.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

William W. Webb,
 Albert A. Bolles,
 Winthrop A. Moore,
 Ephraim C. Morse,

Fuller Dingley,
 Dexter L. Brownell,
 Darius J. Cole.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY. (Colored.)

Major.....	Joseph J. Comstock, Jr.
Major.....	Richard G. Shaw.
Adjutant.....	Joseph C. Whiting, Jr.
Quartermaster.....	John B. Peirce.
Surgeon.....	Benoni Carpenter.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Joseph R. Draper.
" ".....	Horace Mecorney.

CAPTAINS.

Joel Metcalf, Jr.,
 Thomas W. Fry,
 George Bucklin,
 George W. Cole,
 Nelson Kenyon,

Charles C. Craigin,
 Henry Simon,
 Joshua M. Addeman,
 Samuel Farnum.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas B. Briggs,
 Phannel E. Bishop,
 Zepheniah Brown, 2d,
 Charles H. Chace,
 Alfred H. Barker, Jr.,
 Charles H. Mumford,
 Caleb H. Barney,

Sigourney B. Goffe,
 William S. Dyer,
 John E. Wardlow,
 William H. Chenery,
 Charles H. Aldrich,
 Robert S. Gaskell,
 Charles S. Brooks.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Edward F. Aborn,
 Charles H. Potter,
 George W. Weeden,
 Rowland R. Hazard,
 George H. Burnham,
 Walter Wheeler,
 Daniel J. Viall,
 Charles P. Gay,
 Charles S. Stafford,
 Amos Cross,

Warren N. Devolve,
 James Dodds,
 Benjamin D. Jones,
 Herbert D. Leavitt,
 Lester S. Hill,
 John A. Reynolds,
 S. Wildes Coggeshall,
 Benjamin L. Hall,
 George L. Gaskell.



ROSTER OF OFFICERS

WHO HAVE BEEN COMMISSIONED IN THE

RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS,

WITH THE DATE OF COMMISSION.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Abbott, Edward P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Abbott, John P.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Reg., Nov. 4th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, Dec. 22d, 1862; resigned June 16, 1863.
Aborn, Edward.....	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Oct. 28th, 1863.
Aborn, James.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; resigned March 13, 1863.
Aborn, Benjamin.....	1st Lieutenant 6th Regiment. Aug. 4, 1862.
Addeman, Joshua M....	Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 19th, 1863.
Adams, George W.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 12th, 1861; Capt. 1st Light Artillery, Jan. 30, 1863.
Adams, Albert E.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
Aigan, John.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 20, 1862; Captain 5th Regiment, Feb. 14, 1863; resigned June 20, 1863.
Ainsworth, Wm. P. ...	Captain 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; killed at Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862.
Aldrich, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862; resigned May 2d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 18th, 1863.
Alexander, Chris. H....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, Apr. 17th, 1863.
Allen, John A.	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1862.
Allen, Crawford, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 7, 1861; 1st Lieutenant Light Artillery, Nov. 18, 1862; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 30th, 1863.
Allen, Frank.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 8d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1863.
Allen, Edward T.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Jan. 7, 1863; Capt. 7th Regiment, April 1st, 1863.
Allen, Frank A.	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Allen, James F.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 1st, 1863.
Allen, James H.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th 1862; Captain 12th Regiment Oct. 13th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Allen, Thomas.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Almy, George C.....	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; resigned Jan. 2d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 7th, 1863.
Ames, William.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 25th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 28th, 1863.
Annon, Alexander.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned March 1st, 1862.
Anthony, Robert C.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862; resigned July 7th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Oct. 3d, 1862; Major 2d Cavalry, Mar. 25th, 1863; Mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of Genl Banks.
Anthony, Thomas S....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 17th, 1862; relieved from duty Oct. 15th, 1862.
Andrews, Joseph F.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861.
Angell, Charles W.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, July 25th, 1862.
Angell, John.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, July 17th, 1862.
Angell, Edward F.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Andrews, Dennis P.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, Dec. 8th, 1862; resigned March 31st, 1863.
Andrews, William R....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 5th, 1863.
Arnold, Stephen T.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; resigned Oct. 26th, 1861.
Arnold, Job.....	Captain 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 5th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Arnold, Wm. Albert....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 28th, 1861; Capt. 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 6th, 1862.
Arnold, Wm. A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 17th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862; resigned May 4th, 1863.
Armington, James H....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; resigned July 19th, 1862.
Avery, Orrin A.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Ayer, Wm. H.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, Dec. 31st, 1862.
Babbitt, Jacob.....	Major 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; Major 7th Regiment Sept. 1st, 1862; mortally wounded at battle Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862.
Babcock, James.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861.
Babcock, Latham W....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 21st, 1863.
Bacon, Henry E.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Bacon, Edward F.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Bachelor, John B.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; resigned April 25th, 1863.
Balch, Joseph P.....	Major 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, (temporarily,) 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
Ballou, Sullivan.....	Major 2d Regiment, June 11th, 1861; mortally wounded in battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Ballou, Francisco M....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Mar. 2d, 1863.
Ballou, Daniel R.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1862; resigned Apr. 25th, 1863.
Bailey, James E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant, June 4th, 1861; Captain 3d R. I. Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27, 1861; Major 3d Heavy Artillery Jan. 1st, 1863.
Baker, Allen, Jr.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Barber, J. Clarke.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Barker, Alfred H., Jr....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 13th, 1863.
Barker, John M.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Dec. 20th, 1863.
Baker, Otis A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1862.
Barker, Hiram P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
Barney, William C.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; resigned June 25th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Barney, Caleb H.....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 15th, 1863.
Bartlett, Walter O.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 28th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Jan. 24th, 1862; resigned August 19th, 1862.
Bartholomew, Erasmus S	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1862; killed in battle on James Island, S. C., June 16th, 1862.
Barrus, Horace G.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862.
Bates, Albert G.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 6th, 1863.
Bates, Clarke E.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Feb. 22d, 1863; died July 18th, 1863, of wounds received in battle, Salem Heights.
Bates, Gustavus D.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 23d, 1863; honorably discharged, Oct. 14th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Nov. 13th, 1863.
Bateman, Henry B.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, May 21st, 1863.
Bauer, John.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Jan. 19th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of Gen'l Banks.
Beech, George W.....	Captain 2d Cavalry, Dec. 24th, 1862; Mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of Gen'l Banks.
Beers, Charles E.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863; honorably discharged, Dec. 21st, 1863.
Belcher, Leander C.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Belger, James.....	Captain 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 17th, 1861.
Bennet, Joseph L.	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Bennet, Lyman M.....	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Jan. 7th, 1863.
Benjamin, Henry S.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1863.
Benton, Nathan.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Bengless, John D.....	Chaplain 2d Regiment, Sept. 11th, 1863.
Beveridge, John G.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Dec. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 21st, 1862; Captain 2d Regiment, Aug. 9th 1863.
Bible, James.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Bicknell, George F.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; honorably discharged, May 20th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Sept. 29th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, Dec. 21st, 1863.
Bingham Cha's Edward.	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, March 14th, 1863; resigned July 11th, 1863.
Bishop, Phannuel E....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Oct. 28th, 1863.
Bixby, Augustus H.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Blair, George W.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Feb. 2d, 1863.
Blanchard, Charles E....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Blanding, Christopher..	Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Dec. 19th, 1861; resigned Sept. 2d, 1862; Captain Hospital Guards, Oct. 17th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Blanding, Jabez B.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; resigned August 21st, 1863; appointed 1st Lieutenant in Invalid Corps.
Bliss, Zenas R.....	Colonel 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Colonel 7th Regiment, Aug. 8th, 1862.
Bliss, George N.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry July 15th, 1862.
Bloodgood, Horace S...	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 12th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 29th, 1862; resigned Apr. 22d, 1863.
Blake, John S.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 28th, 1863.
Bolles, Lucius S.....	Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, March 9th, 1863; resigned Sept. 10th, 1863.
Bolles, Nicholas B.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1863.
Bolles, Albert A.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Bowen, Amos M.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Jan. 22d, 1863.
Bowen, Caleb T.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment Aug. 11th, 1862.
Bowen, Lewis H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned July 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 4th, 1863.
Bowen, John A.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Bowen, James A.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Bowers, Wm. Lloyd....	1st Lieutenant and Commissary 1st R. I. Detached Militia; Captain and Quartermaster 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 5th, 1861; Ensign, U. S. Navy.
Bradford, Frank S.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 7th, 1861; resigned July 18th, 1862.
Bradford, John E.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 16th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Bradford, Wm. J.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2d Regiment, Feb. 22d, 1863.
Brannan, Caleb.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Jan. 3d, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of Gen'l Banks.
Brastow, Henry B.....	Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Brayton, Charles R.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 22d, 1863.
Brooks, Joseph, Jr.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Briggs, Richard A.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 16th, 1862; killed in battle Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 18th, 1862.
Briggs, Thomas B.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned May 22d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Oct. 24th, 1863.
Briggs, George W.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Aug. 31st, 1863.
Brooks, Charles S.....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 24th, 1863.
Brown, Nathaniel W....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, Sept. 17th, 1861; died at Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 30th, 1862.
Brown, William W.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Brown, Zepheniah.....	2d Lieutenant R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Brown, Zepheniah, 2d..	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 10th, 1863.
Brown, Thomas F.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 13, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 29th, 1862.
Brown, Beriah S.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 28th, 1861; resigned Jan. 1st, 1863.
Brown, Edward P.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 18th, 1863; Captain 4th Regiment March 2d, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Brown, Charles T.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Aug. 9th, 1863.
Brown, Stephen H.	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Sept. 28th, 1861.
Brown, Simeon A.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Jan. 14th, 1863; Captain 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863; resigned Oct. 25th, 1863.
Brown, Frederick L. ...	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 8th, 1862; resigned July 6th, 1862.
Brown, Henry C.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; (Adjutant.)
Brown, Jeremiah.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; discharged the service, August 18th, 1862.
Brown, Charles A.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 20th, 1863.
Browne, George H.	Colonel 12th Regiment, Sept. 18th, 1862.
Brownell, Thomas S.	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Jan. 11th, 1863.
Brownell, Dexter L.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 23d, 1863.
Browning, Beriah G.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 1st, 1863.
Brucker, Peter.	Captain 2d Cavalry, Jan. 12th, 1863; resigned June 4th, 1863.
Buckley, William W. ...	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 30th, 1862.
Bucklin, James T. P. ...	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; Major 4th Regiment, Jan. 9th, 1863.
Bucklin, Stephen R.	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned Dec. 26th, 1862.
Bucklin, George A.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Bucklin, George.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, May 29th, 1863; Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 9th, 1863.
Bucklyn, John K.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 31st, 1862.
Badlong, John C.	Assistant Surgeon 3d Cavalry, July 29th, 1863; Surgeon 3d Cavalry, Nov. 16th, 1863.
Buffum, Martin P.	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862.
Burchard, Henry A.	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Dec. 23d, 1863.
Burdon, Levi L.	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 5th, 1863.
Burdick, Albert N.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned 1862.
Burges, Richard J.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 6th, 1862.
Burlingame, Edwin H. ...	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Jan. 29th, 1863; resigned March 20th, 1863.
Burlingame, Eben. ...	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Barham, George H. ...	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 9th, 1863.
Burr, Sanford S.	Captain 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
Burnside, Ambrose E. ...	Colonel 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Brigadier General, Aug. 6th, 1861; Major General, March 18th, 1862; Commanding Department North Carolina; Commanding 9th Army Corps; Commanding Army of the Potomac; Commanding Department of the Ohio.
Burroughs, Chris'r C. ...	Chaplain 3d Cavalry, Nov. 16th, 1863.
Burt, Edmund C.	Captain 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862; mustered out of service, Aug. 7th, 1862; Major 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Burton, George S.	Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, May 26th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Burroughs, John E.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 23th, 1862.
Bush, Daniel.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 20th, 1863.
Bushee, Andrew T.....	Captain 3d Cavalry, Nov. 10th, 1863.
Butts, Edward P., Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; resigned Nov. 19th, 1862.
Bushee, John L.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Cady, Hopkins B.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; resigned Nov. 12th, 1862.
Cahoon, Calvin G.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned July 30th, 1862.
Capron, Adin B.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; appointed in Signal Corps. U. S. A., Oct. 14th, 1863.
Calder, Edwin A.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Dec. 11th, 1863.
Capron, Willis C.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Card, Henry C.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Carpenter, Benoni.....	Surgeon 12th Regiment, Oct. 15th, 1862; Surgeon 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) 1863.
Carpenter, George.....	1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861; died at Fort Seward, S. C., June 28th, 1862.
Carr, George W.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1861; Surgeon 2d Regiment, Sept. 12th, 1862.
Carr, Thomas H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Jan. 24th, 1862; died Jan. 1st, 1863.
Carr, Thomas B.....	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Jan. 10th, 1863.
Carey, Martin S.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Aug. 25th, 1863.
Carrique, Thomas H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 19th, 1863.
Channell, Alfred M.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, Oct. 24th, 1862.
Chapman, Charles H.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; resigned May 14th, 1862.
Chappell, James H.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Chappell, Mathew N.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Nov. 4th, 1862.
Chace, Wm. S.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned July 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Hospital Guards, Oct. 17th, 1862.
Chase, Frank A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment Aug. 11th, 1862.
Chace, Charles H.....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 11th, 1863.
Chase, Edward E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, Feb. 14th 1863.
Chase, Frederic.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
Chace, James E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 12th, 1863.
Chase, Philip S.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, May 14th, 1863.
Chase, Wm. C.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Chapman, Wm. H.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861.
Chedel, Joseph A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Jan 1st 1863; killed in action near Middleburg, Va., June 18th, 1863.
Childs, Benjamin H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 6th, 1863.
Cheeneey, Edward S.....	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1862; resigned Jan. 16th, 1863.
Chenery, William H.....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 14th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
*Cheerer, John T. H. . . .	2d Lieutenant 6th Regiment, Feb. 2d, 1863; 2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 2d 1863; resigned Dec. 26th, 1863.
Childs, Alfred S.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 6th, 1862; dismissed Aug. 24th, 1863.
Church, Isaac M.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Sept. 28th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1862; resigned Dec. 27th, 1862.
Church, Joseph.	1st Lieutenant 6th Regiment, April 8th, 1863.
Church, George E.	Captain 7th Regiment, July 26th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; Colonel 11th Regiment, Feb. 11th, 1863.
Churchill, David B.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863.
Champlin, Wm. A.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1862.
Chapp, A. Huntington. . .	Chaplain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Clarke, Albert B.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863.
Clarke, Joshua Perry. . . .	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 18th, 1863; honorably discharged Jan. 14th, 1863.
Clark, James H.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863..
Clark, John L.	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 11th Regiment, Sept. 18th, 1862; resigned Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862.
Clark, Aaron W.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Feb. 22d, 1863.
Clark, William E.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 6th, 1863.
Clark, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 13th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, July 25th, 1862; resigned Aug. 6th, 1862.
Clark, Ethan Ray.	Chaplain 1st Cavalry, Feb. 5th, 1863.
Clarke, O. P. G.	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; discharged for disability, July 21st, 1862.
Clendenin, George Jr. . . .	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Jan. 31st, 1862; Assistant Adjutant General Vol's, April 20th, 1863; General Frank Wheaton's Staff.
Cole, Alvan.	1st Lieutenant and Commissary 1st R. I. Detached Militia, May 3d, 1861.
Coggeshall, Oliver P. . . .	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Oct. 26th, 1863.
Coggeshall, S. Wildes. . . .	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 19th, 1863.
Cole, Darius J.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 1st, 1863.
Cole, Luther Jr.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Feb. 19th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Cole, George W.	Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 10th, 1863.
Colwell, Augustus W. . . .	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Comstock, Joseph J., Jr. . .	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 15th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; Major 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Oct. 3d, 1863.
Cook, Henry C.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; since appointed in regular Army.
Cooke, Geo. Lewis.	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Major 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862; Major 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 12th Regiment, Oct. 22d, 1862, (temporarily.)
Cowing, Seth W.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; resigned March 6th, 1863.
Cook, Jacob B.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Jan. 18th, 1863; resigned Sept. 22d, 1863.

*Assigned to duty with Major General Casey.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Collins, Moses W.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; resigned, Dec. 27th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Aug. 18th, 1863.
Colwell, Samuel G.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 16th, 1863.
Corey, Charles G.....	Assistant Surgeon 7th Regiment, April 23d, 1863.
Corthell, Elmer L.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 16th, 1863.
Coy, John S.....	1st Lieutenant 6th Regiment, Dec. 10th, 1862.
Cram, Geo T.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 10th, 1861; resigned June 6th, 1862.
Cross, Amos,...	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Dec. 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 6th, 1863.
Cragin, Charles C.....	Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 5th, 1863.
Cross, Elisha W.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 4th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Oct. 17th, 1863.
Crowningshield, Geo. F.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Corliss, Augustus W.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 26th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June, 14th, 1862; Major 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 14th, 1862; Major 2d Cavalry, Oct. 3d, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Cavalry, Jan. 15th, 1863; resigned July 11th, 1863.
Cummings, Silas S.....	Chaplain 4th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; resigned Oct. 11th, 1863.
Curtis, Joseph B.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Assistant Adjutant General, General Rodman's Staff, June 9th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; killed in battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862.
Curtis, Edward F.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May, 21st, 1863.
Curtis, George E.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1862; discharged Dec. 24th, 1862.
Daniels, Percy.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Darling, Moses O.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 1st, 1863.
Darling, George W.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Day, Charles W. H.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862; resigned Oct. 20th, 1863.
Davis, George R.....	Captain 3d Cavalry, Oct. 9th, 1863; Major 3d Cavalry, Dec. 14th, 1863.
Davis, Leander A.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 19th, 1863; resigned May 14th, 1863.
Dedrick, Albert C.....	Assistant Surgeon 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1862.
Delanah, Albert W.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, March 31st, 1863.
Dennis, Charles R.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Dennis, Frank R.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Nov. 3d, 1862.
Dennis, William B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 26th, 1861; resigned May 23d, 1862.
Dennison, Frederic.....	Chaplain 1st Cavalry, Nov. 7th, 1861; resigned Jan. 19th, 1863; Chaplain 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 20th, 1863.
DeWolf, Winthrop.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 10th Regiment, July 25th, 1862.
Dexter, Arthur F.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Devolve, Warren N.....	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 2d, 1863.

NAMES.

REMARKS.

Dodge, Rowland L.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 2d, 1863.
Dixon, Henry C.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 21st, 1863.
Dingley, Fuller.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 1st, 1863.
Ducray, Frederic A.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; resigned June 12th, 1862.
Dodds, James.....	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 3d, 1863.
Dolan, John.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 15th, 1862; resigned March 30th, 1863.
Douglas, Charles E.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Douglas, William W....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, June 7th, 1862; Captain 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th 1863.
Drohan, John E.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; resigned Aug. 10th, 1862.
Draper, Joseph R.....	Assistant Surgeon 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) 1863.
Duckworth, Christopher	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Duffie, Alfred N.....	Colonel 1st Cavalry, July 4th, 1862; Brigadier General Vol's, June 23d, 1863.
Duffy, John M.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 13th, 1861; resigned Nov 26th, 1861; Lieutenant in Regular Army.
Dunham, Charles H....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; resigned June 7th, 1862.
Durfee, George N.....	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned March 20th, 1863.
Durfee, William H., Jr..	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 19th, 1863.
Dwight, G. Lyman.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 29th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 4th, 1862.
Dyer, Cyrus G.....	Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 12th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
Dyer, Elisha.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Dyer, William S.....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 2d, 1863.
Eddy, James M.....	Captain 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; resigned Aug. 6th, 1862.
Edwards, James T.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Sept. 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; resigned March 26th, 1863.
Eddy, Albert C.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Eddy, George O.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery March, 11th, 1862.
Eldridge, John D.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; resigned July 7th, 1862.
Eldridge, Charles E....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Ellis, Asa A.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned June 25th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Ellis, Barnard.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Feb. 18th, 1863.
Ellis, William I.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1861; resigned Oct. 14th, 1862.
English, Samuel J.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Esterbrooks, George W.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Feb. 18th, 1863.
Evans, Albert G.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 14th, 1862; resigned July, 1862.
Farnum, Samuel.....	Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, Dec. 20th, 1863.
Fales, James M.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 15th, 1862
Fales, Edmund W.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Fairbanks, George W...	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862
Farrington, Preston M...	Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Fessenden, Samuel.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Oct. 20th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 7th Regiment Nov. 13th, 1863.
Fessenden, Robert.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 11th Regiment, Jan. 29th, 1863.
Fenner, Welcome.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, January 8th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Flanders, Alonzo B....	Chaplain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned Oct. 31st, 1862.
Field, J. Russel.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 31st, 1862; resigned March 16th, 1863.
Fiske, Stephen W.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
Field, George W.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 17th, 1861; resigned Oct. 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Feb. 5th 1863.
Field, Samuel W.....	Chaplain, 12th Regiment, Oct. 15th, 1862.
Fitts, Henry C.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, July 15th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Fletcher, Samuel M....	Assistant Surgeon 12th Regiment, April 25th, 1863.
Foy, Thomas.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Captain 2d regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Foster, William G....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, June 18th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Freeborn, Benjamin....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 17th, 1863.
Frieze, John.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 24th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Sept. 16th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 14th, 1863; resigned Oct. 12th, 1863.
Fry, Thomas W.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned June 15th, 1863; Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Oct. 28th, 1863.
Gallup, Edwin C.....	Captain 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Gardner, Clarence T....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 21st, 1863; resigned Oct. 24th, 1863.
Gaskell, George L....	2d. Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 30th, 1863.
Gaskell, Robert S.....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, colored, Dec. 19th, 1863.
Gardner, William H....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Gaylord, William A....	Assistant Surgeon 7th Regiment, Aug. 6th, 1862; resigned Jan. 2d, 1863.
Gay, Charles P.....	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 12th, 1863.
Getchell, Geo. Henry...	Captain 2d Cavalry, March 14th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Gibbs, Peleg H.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 29th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 13th, 1863; Captain 4th Regiment, Sept. 7th, 1863.
Gifford, Obed H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 21st, 1863.
Gladding, Henry R....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861; mustered out of service Nov. 30th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 1st, 1863.
Gladding, Charles F....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Hadding, Munro H....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; died at Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 2d, 1862.
Henson, Uzzil.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; resigned April 21st, 1863.
Hoddard, Francis W....	Captain (Carbineers,) 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861.
Hoddard, William.....	Major 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861.
Hoff, Nathan, Jr.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1862; Major 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, Dec. 13th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 22d Regiment, (colored,) Dec. 23d, 1863.
Goodwin, Levi F.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1861; resigned Aug. 4th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863.
Gorton, George O.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 5th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Goffe, Sigorney B.....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 1st, 1863.
Gordon, Charles H.....	Captain 3d Cavalry, Nov. 1st, 1863.
Gorton, Thomas W.....	Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Gould, Joseph J.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Gould, John H.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861.
Gould, John B.....	Chaplain 11th Regiment, Aug. 28th, 1862.
Gove, Lorenzo B.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 15th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; killed in picket engagement near Leesburg, Va., Nov. 1st, 1862.
Grant, George H.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 5th Regiment November 30th, 1861; resigned Aug. 6th, 1862.
Greely, James B.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; Surgeon 1st Cavalry, June 4th, 1862; honorably discharged the service for disability, Aug. 31st, 1862.
Greene, A. Crawford...	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Greene, Albert E.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 1st, 1863.
Greene, Charles H....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; resigned Sept. 30th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, April 15th, 1863.
Greene, Charles W.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; resigned June 27th, 1861; received appointment in Regular Army.
Greene, George W.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 21st, 1863.
Greene, Jerome B.....	Assistant Surgeon 5th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
Greene, Thomas.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Oct. 24th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Greene, Wm. W. B....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; resigned May 23d, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Jan. 24th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Gregg, James.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; Captain 5th Regiment, Feb 14th, 1863; honorably discharged, Dec. 21st, 1863.
Grosvenor, Joseph W...	Assistant Surgeon 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1863.
Groves, Joseph.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Jan. 22d, 1863.
Gubby, James.....	Chaplain 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 21st, 1861; resigned Sept. 26th, 1862.
Hale, William M....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Hall, Benjamin L	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, June 7th, 1862; Captain 5th Regiment, Dec. 13th, 1862; resigned May 5th, 1863; 2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) 1863.
Hall, Philip D.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Hall, William F.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Hall, William W.	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; resigned Aug. 2d, 1862.
Hamlin, Charles H. J....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 3d, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, May 16th, 1862; resigned Sept. 27th, 1862.
Hamlin, William E.....	Major 6th Regiment, Dec. 19th, 1862.
Hammell, Hugh.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; mustered out of service March 6th, 1862.
Hamner, William H....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; Captain 2d Heavy Artillery, May 24th, 1863.
Hammond, John H.	2d Lieutenant Hospital Guards, Dec. 13th, 1862.
Hanscomb, William W..	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863.
Harback, Estus W.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned May 8th, 1862.
Hardy, Edwin A.	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Jan. 15th, 1863; resigned July 21st, 1863.
Harkness, George C....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861; resigned March 3d, 1863.
Harris, Benjamin.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Harrington, Caleb R....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; resigned February 5th, 1863.
Harris, Earle C.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Harris, James.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Surgeon 7th Regiment, Aug. 18th, 1862.
Hathaway, Cyrus B....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; resigned Jan. 13th, 1863.
Hayes, Frank.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Dec. 24th, 1862; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Hazard, Jeffrey.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 5th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, October 1st 1862; resigned Aug. 7th, 1863.
Hazard, John G.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 18th, 1862.
Hammond, Henry B....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Hanning, John D.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Jan. 15th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Hazard, Rowland R....	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 6th, 1863.
Healey, Charles T.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Jan. 7th, 1863.
Henrys, James W.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 21st, 1862; resigned May 15th, 1863.
Hill, Lester S.	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 15th, 1863.
Hoar, Allen.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, May 14th, 1863.
Holbrook, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 23th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 3d, 1863.
Holden, James R.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, June 4th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Holden, Randall.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Hopkins, George G....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 5th Reg., June 7th, 1862; Captain 5th Reg., Feb. 14th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Hopkins, Israel M.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1862.
Hopkins, Stephen M.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; resigned Dec. 19th, 1862.
Howard, Albert C.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, Dec. 31st, 1862; resigned March 2d, 1863.
Howland, Chris'r W.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Dec. 27th, 1862.
Howard, Harris.	Chaplain 7th Regiment, June 4th, 1862; resigned June 3d, 1863.
Howard, Richard W.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Hidden, James E.	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; resigned June 9th, 1861.
Higgins, Michael J.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863.
Higgins, Rufus.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862; resigned Dec. 10th, 1862.
Hill, William.	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Oct. 23th, 1862.
Holmes, David A.	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, March 3d, 1863; resigned Aug. 18th, 1863.
Hubbard, William E.	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862.
Hudson, James S.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Hunt, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; resigned Feb. 1st, 1863.
Hunt, Edward L.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Oct. 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Hunt, Josiah D.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, May 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Sept. 9th, 1863.
Hunt, Peter.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862.
Hutchinson, Prosper K.	Assistant Surgeon 12th Regiment, Oct. 20th, 1862; resigned April 15th, 1863.
Inman George B.	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Dec. 28th, 1862.
Irons, Welcome C.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Sept. 8th, 1863.
Irwin, David R.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 23th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863.
Jackson, Walter M.	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Cavalry, April 4th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Jackson, Andrew S.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, April 15th, 1863; resigned July 2d, 1863.
James, Martin S.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Dec. 29th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 2d, 1863.
James, William A.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, March 6th, 1863.
Jameson, Thorndike C.	Chaplain 2d Regiment, June 11th, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1862; resigned Jan. 8th, 1863; Major 5th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Jastram, Pardon S.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 16th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 6th, 1862.
Jencks, Ethan A.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 21st, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, March 3d, 1863.
Jencks, Allen.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 13th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Sept. 21st, 1863.
Jenckes, Henry C.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Aug. 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, Mar. 2d, 1863.
Jenckes, Henry F.	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Jillson, Francello G.	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Johnson, Dutee.	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Johanson, Edwin R.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 13th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Sept. 8th, 1863.
Johnson, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned April 27th, 1862.
Jones, Benjamin D.	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 5th, 1863.
Jones, Maurice E.	Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, Oct. 29th, 1862; discharged April 21st, 1863.
Jones, Orville P.	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Joslyn, Erastus.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, Dec. 8th, 1862; resigned March 25th, 1863.
Joyce, William H.	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863.
Keene, Edwin W.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Kelley, Benjamin E. ...	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 18th, 1862; mortally wounded in battle Fredericksburg, Va., May 3d, 1863.
Kellen, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; died 1863.
Kellog, T. H.	1st Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
Kendrick, Joseph H.	Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Kent, Levi E.	Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; resigned Sept. 26th, 1862.
Kenyon, David R.	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; resigned March 2d, 1863.
Kenyon, Nelson.	Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned Aug. 10th, 1862; Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 7th, 1863.
Kenyon, Job.	Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 28th, 1862; resigned Jan. 10th, 1863.
Knaff, Louis S.	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Nov. 14th, 1863.
Knight, Brayton.	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, Nov. 25th, 1862.
Knight, Walter M.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 11th, 1863.
Knowlton, Edwin T.	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, July 15th, 1863; mustered out of service, Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Knowles, John K.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 14th, 1863.
Kibby, George L.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Sept. 23d, 1863.
King, Howard W.	Assistant Surgeon 7th Squadron Cavalry, Aug. 7th, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 2d Cavalry, Nov. 3d, 1862; Surgeon 2d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863; resigned July 11th, 1863.
King, Henry.	Assistant Surgeon 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 12th Regiment, Oct. 19th, 1862; resigned May 13th, 1863.
King, William H.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 6th, 1862.
Knight, Sylvester R.	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Lanahan, Jeremiah.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
Lamb, Jacob H.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 6th, 1863.
Lamson, Horace Samuel	Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, March 23d, 1863.
Landers, Henry B.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 20th, 1862; Captain 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Landers, William R.	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Captain 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Landers, John B.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, April 10th, 1863.
Lapham, Erastus E.	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Aug. 10th, 1862.
Lapham, Oscar.	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, March 24th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Lawless, James.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862; honorably discharged Jan. 17th, 1863.
Lawton, Charles E.....	1st Lieutenant, 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1863.
Lawton, George F.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862; honorably discharged Feb. 16th, 1863.
Lawton, Robert B.....	Colonel 1st Cavalry, Nov. 4th, 1861; discharged, July 1st 1862.
Leavins, Lewis.....	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned 1863.
Lee, Royal Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 6th, 1862; resigned June 1st, 1866.
Leavitt, Herbert D.....	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, Dec. 14th, 1863.
Leonard, Charles A.....	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862.
Leonard, Charles C.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Feb. 14th, 1863; dismissed Aug. 3d, 1863.
Lewis, Samuel A.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 28th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Feb. 5th, 1863; resigned April 27th, 1863.
Luther, Walter H.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Longstreet, James M.....	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
Love, Horace W.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; resigned June 12th, 1863.
Low, G. Frank.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Lincoln, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Luther, Edward, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Luther, William T.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, April 5th, 1863.
Lyon, James W.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, May 28d, 1863.
Lyons, Patrick.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863.
Macheret, Jules.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; resigned Dec. 25th, 1862.
Manchester, Benjamin B.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 25th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; resigned January 11th, 1863.
Manchester, Joseph S.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned Dec. 11th, 1861; 2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Manchester, Charles N.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862; Major 2d Cavalry, Jan. 18th, 1863; resigned July 11th, 1863.
Mann, Augustine A.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry, June 7th, 1862.
Manton, Walter B.....	1st Lieutenant, (Carbineers,) 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861; 2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 25th, 1862.
Martin, William P.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 21st, 1861; resigned Aug. 30th, 1862; appointed by the President Commissary of Subsistence.
Mason, Charles F.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 24th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Mason, Pardon.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned April 29th, 1863.
Mason, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Massie, Alexander M.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 2d, 1863.
Mathewson, Charles S.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Dec. 27th, 1862.
Mayer, Edelmiro.....	Captain 6th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
McCall, William J.	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, July 12th, 1863; resigned Aug. 11th, 1863.
McCloy, Robert.	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 5th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
McCready, William, Jr.	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Cavalry, Jan. 20th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
McDonald, James.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
McEntree, James.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 2d, 1863.
McGenty, James.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 21st, 1863.
McIntire, Joseph. ...	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863; Captain 2d Regiment, Feb. 17th, 1863.
McMillan, Andrew T. ...	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, July 15th, 1863.
McKinley, John.	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Merrill, John H.	Assistant Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 25th, 1862; Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, April 6th, 1863.
Merriman, Charles H. ...	Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Major 10th Regiment, (temporarily,) May 26th, 1862.
Mecorney, Horace.	Assistant Surgeon 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) 1863.
Merrill, James F.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 1st, 1863.
Metcalf, Edwin.	Major 8d Heavy Artillery Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned Aug. 4th, 1862; Colonel 11th Regiment, Sept. 15th, 1862; Colonel 8d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862.
Metcalf, George.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 2d, 1863.
Metcalf, Frederick.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Sept. 21st, 1863.
Metcalf, Henry H.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 15th, 1863.
Metcalf, Joel, Jr.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, Dec. 27th, 1862; Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Oct. 27th, 1863.
Meulen, E de.	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 28th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 25th, 1863.
Millar, Robert.	Assistant Surgeon 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1861.
Miller, Nathaniel.	Surgeon 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Milne, Joseph S.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862; mortally wounded in battle of Gettysburg, Penn., July 3d, 1863.
Moore, Winthrop A.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Moies, Thomas.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Moran, James.	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 5th, 1861; Captain 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Morrow, John, Jr.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; discharged Sept. 28th, 1863.
Morse, Ephraim L.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, April 3d, 1863.
Morse, Benjamin E.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Morton, Joseph W.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Dec. 4th, 1862.
Morton, Lloyd.	Surgeon 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Moss, Nathan F.	Captain 11th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1862; Major 11th Regiment, Nov. 5th, 1862.
Mulford, William C.	Assistant Surgeon 3d Cavalry, Dec. 18th, 1863.
Moulton, William H.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Mowry, Stafford.	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Mowry, William A....	Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Mumford, Charles H....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 14th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 12th, 1863.
Munroe, Charles W....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned August 10th, 1862.
Munroe, John Albert...	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 8th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 21st, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
Najac, Munson H.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Feb. 9th, 1863.
Nason, George L.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863.
Nelson, David B.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 9th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; resigned 1862.
Neville, Timothy F....	Captain 3d Cavalry, Oct. 30th, 1863.
Nevins, Robert.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, June 5th, 1862; resigned Feb. 13th, 1863.
Newell, Timothy.....	Surgeon 1st Cavalry, Nov. 4th, 1861; resigned May 23d, 1862.
Newton, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 13th, 1861; resigned Nov. 22d, 1862.
Nicholai, Henry S.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Nov. 3d, 1862; killed in battle Kelley's Ford, Va., March 17th, 1863.
Nichols, Philogene M...	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 13th, 1863.
Noyes, Walter B.....	Chaplain 5th Regiment, Nov. 7th, 1861; resigned Aug. 15th, 1862.
Oakes, Charles B.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 30th, 1863.
O'Connor, Charles H...	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Feb. 17th, 1863; resigned July 31st, 1863.
Olney, Henry S.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 29th, 1862; resigned Aug. 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Olney, William C.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 13th, 1863.
Owen, Charles D.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 14th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 21st, 1861; resigned Dec. 24th, 1862.
Page, Charles F.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Feb. 23d, 1863.
Palmer, William H....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1863.
Parker, Ezra B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 21st, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Parker, Ezra K.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 7th, 1861; mustered out of service Nov. 30th, 1862; re-commissioned by Gov. Sprague same date.
Parkhurst, Charles H...	Captain 11th Regiment, Sept. 19th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Cavalry, Aug. 31st, 1863.
Pearce, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Pearce, Samuel A., Jr..	1st Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Pearce, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 22d, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, May 21st, 1863.
Pearce, Christopher T..	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Peckham, Peleg E.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Peck, William E.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned Feb. 15th, 1862.
Peckham, Fenner H....	Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 15th, 1861; resigned Feb. 22d, 1862.
Peckham, Fenner H., Jr	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 31st, 1862.
Perkins, Benjamin G...	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 1st, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Pendleton, James M., 2d	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 25th, 1862; died March 11th, 1863.
Pierce, Edwin A.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Feb. 18th, 1863.
Pierce, Samuel.	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Pierce, Henry R.	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; killed in battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14th, 1862.
Perly, John L., Jr.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; resigned June 4th, 1862.
Perry, William R.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 10th, 1863.
Perrin, William S.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 20th, 1863.
Perry, Horatio N.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 23th, 1862.
Perry, John A.	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 28th, 1861; Chaplain 1st Light Artillery, Jan. 13th, 1862; resigned Oct. 17th, 1863.
Perry, Oliver H.	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 13th, 1862.
Perry, Raymond H.	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 12th, 1861; resigned October 11th, 1862; Captain 3d Cavalry, October 23d, 1863.
Perry, Thomas W.	Surgeon 11th Regiment, Sept. 15th, 1862.
Peterson, Charles G. A.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
Pettis, William G.	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Phillips, Charles F.	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Phillips, John J.	Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
Pierce, William B.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, July 27th, 1863.
Pierce, John B.	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Oct. 27th, 1863.
Pitman, John, Jr.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, April 5th, 1863.
Pitman, Joseph S.	Lieutenant Colonel 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Pitman, John T.	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, May 6th, 1861; Major 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 9th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; Colonel 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 11th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1862.
Place, Isaac.	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Ploubet, David A.	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; resigned May 4th, 1861.
Pollard, John.	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Pollard, Joseph.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862; resigned May 23d, 1863.
Pomeroy, Edwin C.	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, June 18th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1863.
Pope, Charles H.	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 17th, 1861; resigned Oct. 6th, 1862.
Potter, Albert.	Assistant Surgeon 5th Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1861; Surgeon 5th Heavy Artillery, Nov. 27th, 1863.
Potter, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 22d, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 6th, 1863.
Potter, James N.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Aug. 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; Captain 7th Regiment, Mar. 1st, 1863.
Potter, Isaac M.	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; discharged for disability Nov. 15th, 1862; Captain 5th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1862.
Potter, William H.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Powel, John Hare.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Major 9th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862.
Pratt, Leonard B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct 4th, 1861.
Prescott, Henry A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; killed in battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Pratt, Jonathan W.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Prouty, William W....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Printess, John J.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; dismissed the service Dec. 31st, 1862, for desertion.
Prentiss, Edmund F....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 30th, 1863.
Prentiss, William P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
Quinn, Thomas.....	Chaplain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 20th, 1861; Chaplain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 15th, 1861; Chaplain 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 7th, 1861; discharged July 8th, 1862.
Ramlinger, John M. ...	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, June 18th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Randolph, George E....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 14th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 28th, 1861; resigned Dec. 29th, 1863.
Rankin, Simon S.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned Jan. 11th, 1862.
Rawson, A. Richmond..	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March, 11th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 26th, 1863.
Read, Peter A.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Read, S. B. M.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, March 18th, 1863.
Read, George S.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, June 3d, 1863.
Read, Walter A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Remington, Daniel S...	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1861; resigned Aug. 6th, 1862.
Remington, Orville M..	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 3d, 1863.
Reynolds, John A.....	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 18th, 1863.
Remington Benj. F., Jr.	Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Remington, James H...	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; honorably discharged May 2d, 1863.
Reynolds, William H...	1st Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, June 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel Sept. 18th, 1861; resigned June 26th, 1862.
Reynolds, William J...	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, Dec. 8th, 1862.
Reynolds, Newton.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Nov. 23d, 1863.
Rhodes, Elisha H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Rhodes, Frank A.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Rhodes, Joseph A.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Aug. 21st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Dec. 21st, 1863.
Rhodes, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 26th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, Feb 18th, 1863.
Rhodes, James P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862; resigned Oct. 20th, 1863.
Rhodes, Joseph A.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Aug. 21st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Dec. 21st, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Rhodes, William B.	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861.
Rich, Reuben H.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 23d, 1863.
Richardson, James L.	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned Dec. 30th, 1862.
*Rivers, Henry W.	Assistant Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, June 7th, 1861; Surgeon 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1861.
Robbins, Charles T.	Colonel 9th Regiment, May 25th, 1862, (temporarily.)
Robbins, George A.	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 14th, 1863.
Roberts, John Sanford. .	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 24th, 1862; resigned Jan. 16th, 1863.
Robinson, John H.	Captain 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Robinson, Josiah W., Jr.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 22d, 1863.
Robinson, Nathan T.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Jan. 29th, 1863.
Rodman, Isaac P.	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, Oct. 19th, 1861; Colonel 4th Regiment, Oct. 30th, 1861; Brigadier General, April 28th, 1862; mortally wounded at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862.
Rodman, Rowland G. ...	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Feb. 2th, 1863.
Rogers, Horatio, Jr.	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 18th, 1862; Colonel 11th Regiment, Dec. 2th, 1862; Colonel 2d Regiment, Jan. 31st, 1863.
Rogers, John.	Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861.
Rogers, Horace B.	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Jan. 15th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Rogers, William C.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, Nov. 4th, 1862.
Root, Bridgman C.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; resigned Dec. 8th, 1862.
Root, N. W. Taylor.	Chaplain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Rossander, Charles A. ...	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; resigned Feb. 7th, 1863.
Russell, Edward A.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 28th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Oct. 10th, 1862.
Russell, Samuel.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Sabin, William A.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 30th, 1863.
Sackett, Frederic M.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 5th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 13th, 1862; resigned Oct. 6th, 1863.
Salisbury, Arnold F.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 17th, 1862.
Sanford, Samuel P.	Major 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 13th, 1861.
Sanford, William.	Major 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; resigned June 14th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Commissary 3d Cavalry, Oct. 17th, 1863.
Surgens, William H.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862.
Sawyer, Charles A.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863; died Nov. 15th, 1863.

*Detached as Brigade Surgeon 3d Brigade, Department of North Carolina, March 8th, 1862.

Surgeon to 3d Division, Department of North Carolina, July 25th, 1862.

Medical Director of the Army for the Defences of Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 13th, 1862.

Surgeon to Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac, Nov. 23d, 1862.

Surgeon to Head Quarters, Department of the Ohio, March 25th, 1863.

Medical Inspector 3d Division 9th Army Corps, July 1st, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Sayles, Lycurgus.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; resigned 1862.
Sayles, Willard.....	Major 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862; resigned July 7th, 1862; Colonel 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Sayles, Thomas W.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Oct. 6th, 1863.
Sayles, Welcome B.....	Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment, June 6th, 1862; killed in battle Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1862.
Scott, Livingston.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Sears, Edward H.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned Oct. 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 19th, 1861; resigned Nov. 14th, 1862.
Sears, William B.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Oct. 28th, 1861.
Seaver, George F.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; resigned Oct. 28th, 1863.
Shaw, James, Jr.....	Lieutenant Colonel 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Colonel 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 12th Regiment, Dec. 31st, 1862.
Shaw, John P.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.
Shaw, Richard G.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Major 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) 1863.
Sheldon, Israel R.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Jan. 9th, 1862; resigned 1863.
Sherman, Sumner U...	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 26th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Sherman, Edwin K.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Nov. 28th, 1861; died in Hospital, July 15th, 1862.
Shurdliff, Lothrop B...	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Jan. 14th, 1863.
Simpson, Peter, Jr. ...	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Simpson, Thomas.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 17th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862.
Sisson, Henry T.....	1st Lieutenant and Paymaster 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 20th, 1861; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 5th, 1862; resigned August 6th, 1862; Colonel 5th Regiment, November 5th, 1862.
Sisson, William, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Dec. 25th, 1862.
Slocum, John S.....	Major 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Colonel 2d Regiment, May 8th, 1861; mortally wounded in battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Slocum, Benjamin L...	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, June 10th, 1862.
Slocum, George T.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, May 14th, 1863.
Simon, Henry.....	Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1862; Captain 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) 1863.
Smalley, George L.....	Assistant Surgeon 4th Regiment, July 21st, 1862; resigned Sept. 24th, 1862.
Smith, Albert L.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, April 3d, 1863; died 1863.
Smith, Amos D., Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Smith, C. Sidney.....	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1862.
Smith, George A.....	Lieutenant and Quartermaster 7th Squadron Cavalry, July 17th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Oct. 3d, 1862; resigned May 31st, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Smith, George Lewis...	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Smith, Jabez S.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1862.
Smith, F. Albert.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 12th, 1861; resigned Nov. 28th, 1861.
Smith, Peter C.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 5th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, May 14th, 1863.
Smith, Samuel J.	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned Jan. 6th, 1863.
Smith, S. James.	Captain 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; killed in battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Smith, Thorndike J.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Sept. 7th, 1863.
Smith, William H. H.	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Dec. 24th, 1862; dismissed June 2d, 1863.
Smith, William S.	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862.
Smith, Zerah B.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Feb. 24th, 1862.
Snow, John E.	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; resigned Jan. 19th, 1863.
Snow, Joseph T.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Southwick, Henry K.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Aug. 29th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Aug. 9th, 1863.
Sprague, Albert G.	Assistant Surgeon 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 7th, Regiment, Aug. 29th, 1862.
Spink, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; resigned Sept. 5th, 1862.
Spink, George A.	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862.
Spoonner, Henry J.	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, Aug. 27th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Stanhope, John R.	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 7th Regiment, Nov. 3d, 1862; honorably discharged Oct. 24th, 1863.
Stafford, Charles S.	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) 1863.
Stanley, Edward.	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Oct. 25th, 1861; resigned Feb. 9th, 1863.
Stanton, Nathaniel G.	Assistant Surgeon 2d Cavalry, April 23d, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Starkey, Lemuel T.	Captain 3d Cavalry, Oct. 28th, 1863.
Starkweather, Henry L.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Aug. 10th, 1862.
Steadman, William A.	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Steere, Thomas.	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Steere, William H. P.	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Colonel 4th Regiment, June 12th, 1862.
Steinhauer, Kirby.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Feb. 8th, 1863.
Steere, Hebron H.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Jan. 14th, 1863.
Stevens, William H.	2d Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, Oct. 3d, 1862; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Stickney, Horatio G.	Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 22d, 1862; resigned June 10th, 1863.
Stone, Lucian B.	2d Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; resigned June 5th, 1861.
Stone, George N.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment Jan. 7th, 1863; Captain 7th Regiment, May 2d, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Stone, William.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Jan. 9th, 1863.
Strahan, Charles G.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 2d, 1861.
Sullivan, John.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Swett, Stephen R.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 18th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, Aug. 8th, 1862; resigned April 7th, 1863.
Taber, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Oct. 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 25th, 1862.
Taber, William E., Jr..	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Taft, Charles.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, Aug. 25th, 1863.
Taft, Edward.....	Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Taft, George H.....	Assistant Surgeon 11th Regiment, Sept. 22d, 1862.
Tate, James H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Regiment, Jan. 22d, 1863.
Taylor, John M.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Taylor, James P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 24th, 1861; died Aug. 10th, 1862.
Tefft, William A.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, Dec. 11th, 1863.
Tew, George W.....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, Oct. 11th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1862; Major 5th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 5th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Thayer, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, Jan. 18th, 1863.
Thomas, Amos G.....	Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, Nov. 11th, 1863.
Thomas, Samuel H.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 10th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862.
Thompson, John L.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Dec. 3d, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, July 3d, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862; Colonel 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Thompson, Edward K..	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Jan. 29th, 1863; 2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Sept. 16th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, Dec. 22d, 1863.
Thompson, Osceola A..	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 21st, 1863.
Thompson, Robert.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Thornton, James A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Thrasher, C. W.....	Captain 11th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Thurber, Samuel.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, Nov. 3d, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 26th, 1863.
Thurber, Stephen.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Thurston, Benjamin F..	1st Lieutenant, (temporarily,) 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Thurston, William T...	Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 4th, 1861; honorably discharged April 6th, 1863.
Tillinghast, Albert G...	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 18th, 1863.
Tillinghast, Charles....	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Oct. 24th, 1861; killed in battle Newbern, N. C., March 14th, 1862.
Tillinghast, Charles F..	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 24th, 1862.
Tillinghast, Henry M...	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, Dec. 12th, 1862.
Tinkham, Charles J....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Feb. 22d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Dec. 14th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Tisdale, Ferdinand.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862; resigned June 22d, 1863.
Toby, John F.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Toby, Thomas Fry.....	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; Major 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863.
Tompkins, Albert W....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Tompkins, Charles H....	Captain 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 1st, 1861; Colonel 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 13th, 1861.
Tompkins, John A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Sept. 13th, 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, Dec. 4th, 1862.
Tompson, George H....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Nov. 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862.
Topliff, Charles W....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Torslow, Otto L.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861.
Tourtellott, Lebbeus C..	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Aug. 27th, 1861; resigned Sept. 2d, 1862.
Tower, Augustus M....	Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Tower, Levi.....	Ensign 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; killed in battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Treat, Charles S.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; resigned Nov. 30th, 1862.
Turner, Charles W.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; resigned Nov. 28th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Jan. 24th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Turner, Chester L.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Jan. 24th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Turner, George F.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Oct. 1st, 1862.
Turner, John.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 12th Regiment, Oct. 9th, 1862; resigned Dec. 25th, 1862.
Turner, John M.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Sept. 14th, 1863.
Turner, Peter J.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Oct. 9th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863.
Turner, William G.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 28th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Feb. 22d, 1863; honorably discharged July 21st, 1863.
Turner, William H., Jr.	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862; Major 1st Cavalry, Feb. 18th, 1863.
Underwood, Nicholas...	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1861; resigned Aug. 9th, 1862.
Usher, Thomas F.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 30th, 1863.
Utter, Albert.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry, Jan. 20th, 1863.
Van Slyck, Nicholas....	Captain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, (temporarily), 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Vaughn, Christopher...	Captain 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
Vaughn, Edwin.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 16th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Jan. 1st, 1863.
Vaughn, Thomas F....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 21st, 1861; resigned Dec. 11th, 1861.
Von Knorring, G. W....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 14th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, Dec. 26th, 1862; resigned April 30th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863; resigned Sept. 23d, 1863.
Vose, Joshua.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Sept. 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 20th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Vose, James P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862; resigned Dec. 28th, 1862.
Vose, Jeremiah.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Viall, Nelson.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, June 12th, 1862; Colonel 2d Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1862; resigned Jan. 25th, 1863.
Viall, Daniel J.....	2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored, 1863.
Waldron, Charles A....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Feb. 22d, 1863.
Walker, William R.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Wardlow, John E.....	1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Dec. 8d, 1863.
Warner, Luther C.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Warren, Ephraim L....	Surgeon 5th Regiment, Dec. 10th, 1862; honorably discharged Nov. 7th, 1863.
Waterhouse, E. Augustus	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Nov. 28th, 1862.
Waterhouse, Eben W....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, June 29th, 1863.
Waterhouse, John R....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Oct. 28th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Feb. 22d, 1863; Captain 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863.
Waterman, Richard....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, July 25th, 1862.
Waterman, Richard....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; resigned Dec. 5th, 1862.
Waterman, George F....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 18th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Sept. 15th, 1863.
Watson, Charles L.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Watts, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 1st, 1862; resigned Aug. 13th, 1863.
Weaver, John H.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Webb, Alexander S....	Major 1st Light Artillery, September 18th, 1861; resigned 1862.
Webb, William W....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Webster, Clement.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Oct. 5th, 1861; resigned Feb. 7th, 1863.
Weeden, Amos C.....	2d Lieutenant 6th Regiment, April 22d, 1862; Captain 6th Regiment, Nov. 6th, 1862; resigned March 3d, 1863.
Weeden, George W....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned Oct. 1st, 1861; 2d Lieutenant 14th Regiment Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 7th, 1863.
Weeden, William B....	Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 8th, 1861; resigned July 21st, 1862.
West, E. Walter.....	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Nov. 8th, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1863.
West, Stephen, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 21st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863.
Westcott, Edward V....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Wheaton, Frank.....	Captain U. S. Army, March 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Reg. R. I. Volunteers 1861; Colonel 2d Reg., July 22d, 1861; Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, Dec. 1862.
Wheaton, Francis L....	Surgeon 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Surgeon 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861.
Wheaton, James M. ...	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Nov. 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th Regiment, June 9th, 1862.
Wheaton, William L....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, Sept. 23th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862.

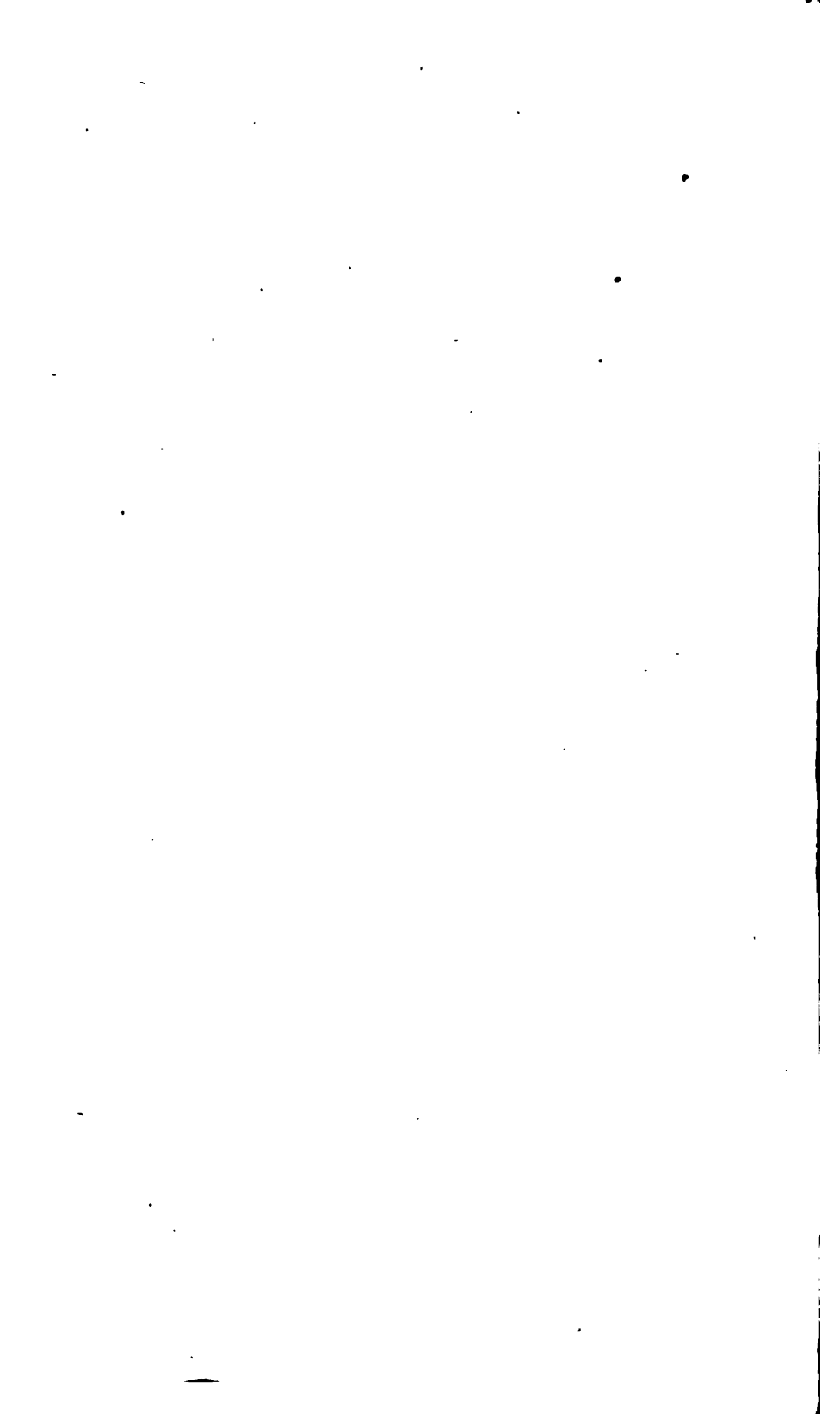
NAMEs.	REMARKS.
Wheeler, Jonathan M....	Captain 5th Regiment, Dec. 18th, 1861; resigned Aug. 4th, 1862; Capt. 5th Reg., Oct. 8d, 1862; resigned Jan. 23d, 1863.
Wheeler, Walter Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 21st, 1863; resigned July 1st 1863; 2d Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery (colored) 1863.
Whipple, John, Jr.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, Feb. 21st, 1862; Major 1st Cavalry, June 27th, 1862; resigned Feb. 17th, 1863.
Whitaker, Henry J.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, June 18th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Whiting, Joseph C., Jr..	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, May 23d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 14th Heavy Artillery, (colored,) Nov. 9th, 1863.
White, Addison H.....	1st Lieutenant 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
White, George R.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 18th, 1863.
White, Henry S.	Chaplain 6th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863.
Whitman, Frank.....	Assistant Surgeon 3d Cavalry, Dec. 5th, 1863.
Whitney, Joseph N.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, July 15th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
*Whiting, Leonard J...	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 25th, 1862; resigned Dec. 21st, 1863.
Wilcox, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Aug. 18th, 1862; honorably discharged April 10th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Nov. 12th, 1863.
Wilcoxson, Frederick A.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863.
Wiegand, Frederic.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Jan. 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Wightman, A. Augustus	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 7th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Feb. 11th, 1862; resigned Jan. 12th, 1863.
Wilbur, George A.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Reg., Jan. 7th, 1863; Captain 7th Reg., March 1st, 1863.
Wilbur, William H.....	Surgeon 1st Cavalry, Nov. 29th, 1862.
Wilcox, Charles A.....	Surgeon 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Williams, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; resigned July 29th, 1861.
Williams, Henry P.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Feb. 14th, 1863.
Williams, James M.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Wilson, Charles.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Jan. 18th, 1863.
Wilson, Ira B.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 6th, 1863.
Winn, Theodore.....	Captain 7th Regiment, Sept. 4th, 1862.
Winchester, Charles M.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, May 29th, 1863.
Wood, William C.....	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Oct. 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, Nov. 20th, 1861; resigned Aug. 11th, 1862.
Wood, John B.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, Oct. 4th, 1861; resigned May 23d, 1862.
Woodbury, Augustus..	Chaplain 1st R. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Wright, Allen G	Captain 6th Reg., Nov. 30th, 1861; resigned Jan. 14th, 1863.
Wright, John.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 5th Regiment, Nov. 7th, 1861; resigned July 25th, 1862.
Wyatt, Otis C.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Jan. 1st, 1863.
Wyman, Arnold.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, Dec. 8d, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, Aug. 4th, 1862; Major 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863.
Young, Henry H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, Nov. 12th 1861.
Young, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 1st, 1863.

*Aid on General Palmer's Staff.









R E P O R T

OF THE

STATE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

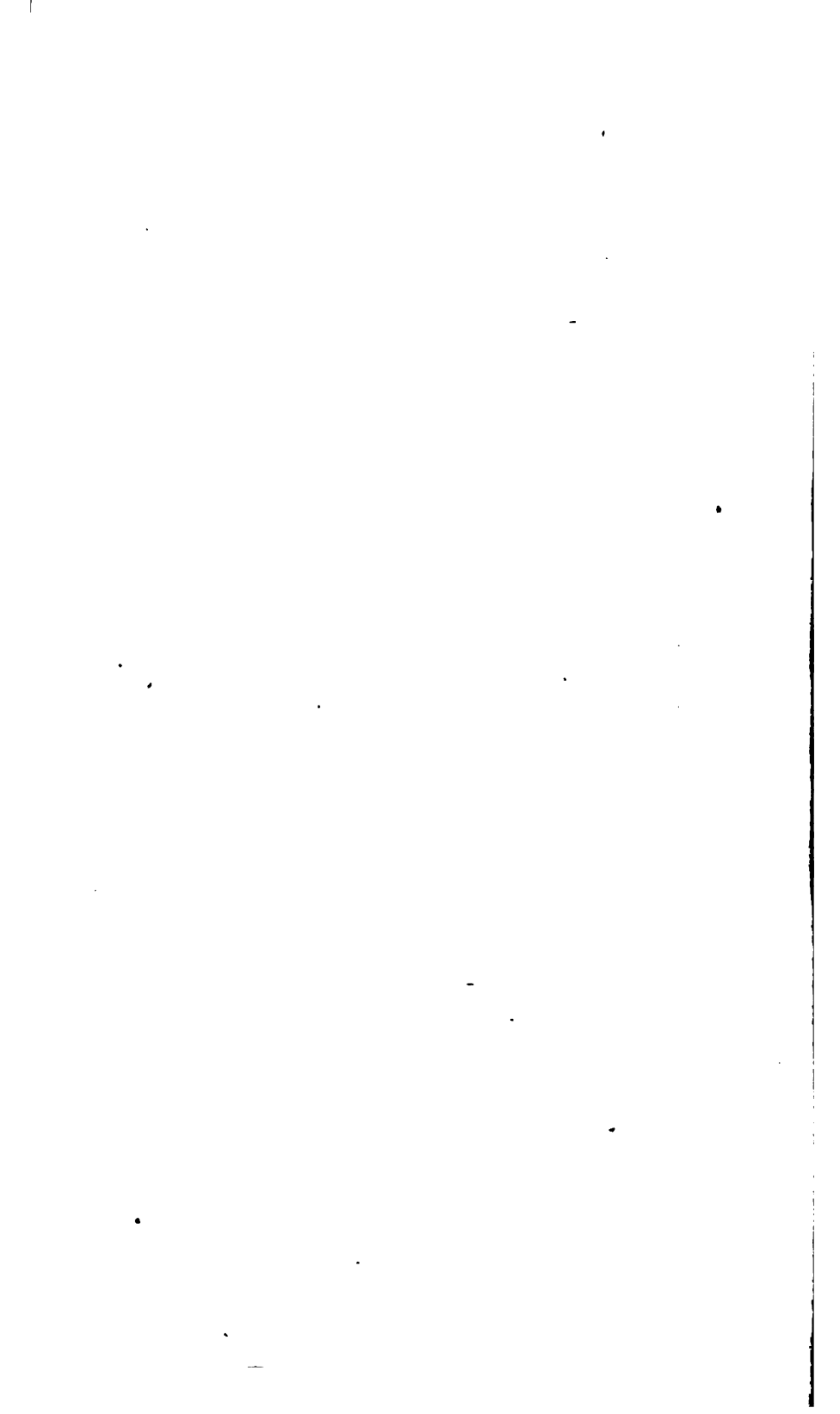
AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1864.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1864.



REPORT

OF THE

STATE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER.

To His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island :

The State Allotment Commissioner would respectfully submit the following report, embracing receipts, disbursements and collections through his department for the past seven months.

From the several regiments in the army of the United States from the State of Rhode Island, there has been received in trust from the Allotment Commissioners, for disbursement to their families and friends, four hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents, (\$451,339 54.)

There has been collected for discharged soldiers, four thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents, (\$4369 74.)

There has been collected for back pay and bounty due to the relatives of deceased soldiers, eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-four cents, (\$11,431 54.)

There have been furnished one hundred and fifty-eight sets of papers for the procurement of back pay and bounty.

One hundred and fifty-one wounded and discharged soldiers and widows, have been assisted in the procurement of pensions.

The expense to the State for the accomplishing of this service has been as follows, viz.:

Salaries of State and Allotment Commissioners and clerk, thirty-one hundred dollars, (\$3100.) Office expense, two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-four cents, (\$267 44.) Expense of Commissioner in visiting regiments for the receiving in trust of monies from them, nineteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$1966 99.)

Expense in collecting monies for discharged soldiers, pensions, back pay and bounty, ten hundred and fourteen dollars and two cents. (\$1014 02.)

Paid soldiers widows eighty-four dollars, (\$84.)

Making the expense of the commission for the period of seven months, sixty-four hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents, (\$3432 45.)

In relation to this amount of expense to the State as compared with the services accomplished, the Commissioner would beg leave to remark,

First, it will be observed from the above statement that the amount received from our soldiers to be disbursed for them is *large*. Our regiments in the field have been depleted of men. Nine regiments do not as formerly contain some ten or twelve thousand men, but a number considerably less, and yet the sum which they have saved from their earnings and transmitted to their homes through this commission, has been in seven months, four hundred fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-two cents.

In the second place, at how small an expense has this money been received from them, conveyed to their homes and disbursed.

The several regiments are not now as at one time, concentrated upon the Potomac, but are distributed into almost every department of the army; they are to be found upon the Potomac, in South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas; and yet the expense attending the receiving, conveying and disbursing the large sum above mentioned, has been at a cost of about one and three-eighths per cent, (1 3-8.)

In the third place, your commissioner would suggest the considera-

tion of humanity involved in all this, to those widows and orphans, or those wounded and disabled soldiers who have received faithful and kindly direction and aid in the procurement of back pay and pension papers, had they been left to the tender mercies of men desirous only of making money out of their necessities and helplessness, how different had been their present feelings and present condition.

How great a kindness also to the soldier in the field, that at, no risk, and at no expense to him; his savings are received immediately from his hands, conveyed to just the place he wishes, and appropriated as he directs; either invested for his own future support or given to his family that they may thereby eat not the bread of charity, which is bitter and nourisheth to no true manhood; but bread suggestive of a father's or brother's heroic toil, and sweetened, every crumb of it, by love and patriotism; and living as it were in manly independence of public charity.

Again, what a service to the State is that rendered by this commission.

First a large sum of money is now transmitted, to be put in circulation within our cities and villages; which but for this commission would be elsewhere squandered. By reason of expense of transmission; of risks; of difficulties; of the want of any direct suggestion or solicitation; is it probable that a tithe of that portion of our soldiers' earnings, which now is sent to be expended among us, would ever reach us? To be contributed to purposes of trade and of productive industry within our State, within the period of only seven months, four hundred and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and forty dollars and eighty-two cents, is no meagre sum.

Were it not for this commission, is it not fair to suggest would not the amount of taxation by reason of pauperage far exceed what it now is for the collection of these funds? Again, does not this commission, in each of its varied aspects, afford an illustration as well as instance of that beneficence and goodness which is inherent in republican institutions. Through this kindly interest in him and in his family, does not the government show to the citizen and soldier, that it is not a *government over*, but a *government for* him—one that proposes to itself the single end of taking care of him and his—in short that he pays taxes, makes sacrifices and imperils life,—not as does the European soldier or serf, to decide as to whether this pampered aristocrat, or that other pampered aristocrat, shall make gain out of his sinews, and ride upon his back—but to decide as to whether his own

liberties shall be preserved, his own home remain inviolate, his own altar unprofaned. By reason of the assurance, which this care which the State exercises on behalf of the soldier gives him, will not the citizen enlist more willingly into his country's service, the soldier fight with more determined bravery, our children conceive a loftier patriotism?

AMOS D. SMITH, 3D,

State Commissioner.

Providence, December 31, 1863.

R E P O R T

OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

MADE TO THE

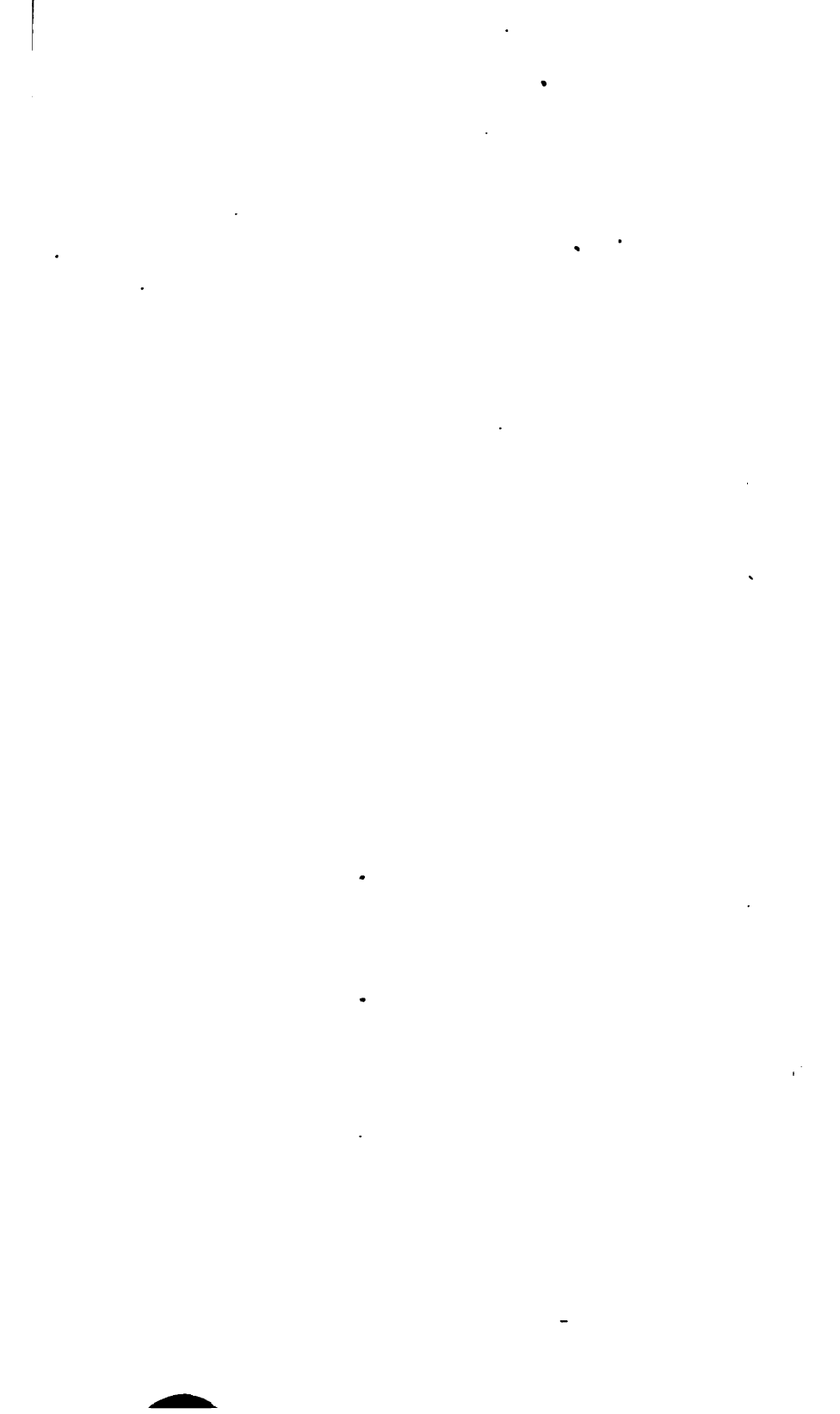
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1864.

PROVIDENCE:

**ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1864.**



R E P O R T
OF THE
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, A. D., 1864.

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

The undersigned Board of Railroad Commissioners respectfully submit the following report: That as soon after their election as practicable, they met and organized by electing Mr. Spencer Mowry, Chairman, and Henry Staples, Secretary. The next meeting was on the 16th of June, and was for the purpose of investigating into the causes, which resulted in the death of William McLaughlin, on the Hartford road, June 13th. From the evidence obtained in this case, it was proved that the said McLaughlin, being both deaf and dumb, and with his mind affected, was walking on the track in Cranston, heading towards Cranston, when he was perceived by the engineer and fireman of the 2 P. M. train from Providence. The whistle was blown, the bell was rung, and at last the engine was reversed; but all without avail. The unfortunate man was struck by the engine, and the whole train passing over him, he was instantly killed. His body was so mutilated, that his identity could only be secured through a memorandum book found upon his person. Your Board being fully convinced that the employees of the road promptly did all they possibly could to avoid the accident, decided, "that in their opinion, the death of William McLaughlin was not caused by carelessness of employees of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company."

A man by the name of John Morrisey or Morrison, having been killed on the Hartford road, August 7th, a meeting was held, August 10th, to ascertain the cause. It was proved that he was walking on the track, when he was seen by the engineer of the 2 P. M. train from Providence, and overtaken about three-quarters of a mile west of the depot in Providence. When first seen, he was walking between the rails, and going from Providence. Upon the whistle being blown, the man turned and looked back, and then walked on again. The engineer then blowed twice and reversed the engine; but when within some five or six rods of him, the man started to go off, but fell on to the rail and was almost instantly killed. Your Board in this case, could not attach any blame to the employees of the company. The next meeting was held August 14th, a child having been run over in the yard at India Point, August 11th, by the cars of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. This accident resulted in the amputation of a hand, and the circumstances of the case were as follows: It is the daily practice of persons in the employment of said Railroad Company, to draw by horse power, loaded cars from the Propeller Wharf to India Point, and in pursuance of that plan, nine cars had already been drawn down and left in the yard. Shortly after these cars had been left there, a boy by the name of Curran, two and a half years of age, entered the yard and went underneath the cars. Soon after, the next lot of cars came down, and as those standing on the track were hit by those just hauled there, the force moved these nine cars a few feet, and sent the wheels of the rear car over the child's hand. The child being under the car and at the further end, of course could not be seen by the drivers, hence the accident was unavoidable. The employees of the road testified, that nearly every day they drove children from this enclosure. Your Board, under these circumstances, exonerated the road from all responsibility; but at the same time, recommended to them to have notices posted near the various entrances of this yard, forbidding all persons from entering therein except on business. This suggestion was adopted by the Company, and these notices can now be seen at each entrance to this yard.

The next meeting, was on the 21st day of August, and was rendered necessary, from the fact that a boy named William Hathaway, eight years of age, had been seriously injured at Pawtucket, August 15th, by the cars of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. Upon investing this case, the following information was obtained: As the inward bound freight train started to go from Paw-

tucket, this boy, unperceived by any person on the train, seized hold of a chain hanging over the side of one of the cars, and while running with the cars, attempted to jump on to the platform near the side of the moving train. Failing in this attempt, he fell on to the track, and several of the cars passed over him. It was proved, that a printed notice was, or recently had been, posted in this depot forbidding children from being there, and the employees of both companies had frequently driven them off, this same boy among the others. Sometimes upon being driven off, they would go upon other portions of the road near by. Your Board, could not find that any responsibility in this case, could be charged to the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company; but they cordially endorsed the printed notice already issued by said Company, and recommended the re-publishing of the same, with a distribution to all the stations on the road. This recommendation was adopted by the Company.

On the 29th of August, a girl about four years of age, daughter of John H. Munroe, was instantly killed, near the Broadway bridge, in Providence, by the inward bound train of the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company. This accident rendered another meeting necessary, which was held September 2d, when the following information in reference thereto, was obtained: Several children were seen by the engineer, walking across the track, and upon the whistle being blown, it was supposed they all had left with the exception of one girl, some fifteen or sixteen years of age, who remained dancing upon the track, seeming determined to remain as long as possible. The whistle was sounded several times, but she remained there until the engine was within five or six rods, then stepped off, when the engineer, for the first time, perceived the small child, who was immediately behind and covered by the larger girl. The small girl was apparently engaged in laying something on the track. The signal was given for the brakes to be applied, all of which were immediately put on, but it was too late, the child was struck and instantly killed. Seldom is it that any train passes this place, without children playing there, and as the engineer testified, "seem to be daring me," and go on to the track, and purposely remain there until the whistle is blown, then run off, apparently much pleased with the result. Your Board felt compelled to exonerate the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company from all liability in the case, as the accident was not the result of carelessness on their part. At the same time, your Board recommended to them to post up painted notices near the crossing, forbidding children from coming on the road. Your Board

also ascertaining that the "Children's Home" was located near this place, which "Home" has the control of a large number of children, addressed a note to the managers of that institution, informing them of the daily practice of children, and your Board also received the hearty co-operation of Mayor Knight, to aid them in breaking up a practice fraught with such imminent danger.

The next meeting was on the 12th of October, to investigate into the causes of two accidents, one on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, October 4th, the other on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, October 6th. In reference to the first accident, the body of John Walsh was found on a bridge, near Kenyon's Mill; and your Board, after having taken unusual pains, could not possibly decide in regard to the manner or cause, of his death. If he was killed by the cars, it is supposed the accident happened between six in the evening, and five in the morning; but five trains passed over the bridge in the meantime, and no one on either train knew anything of it. Under these circumstances, your Board decided that further action was not necessary.

In reference to the other accident, it was ascertained that a lady named Betsey Baker, of Warwick, about sixty-five years of age was killed in Providence, near the Worcester freight house, by a locomotive of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, of the hourly train from Pawtucket, under the following circumstances: After the Engine had been detached from the train, the engineer perceived this lady walking on the track towards him, and he immediately blew the alarm whistle and rung the bell, both of which were continued until she was struck. The engine was reversed, but had it run back before it did, it would have run into the train from which it was just detached, on which which were three passenger cars filled with passengers, and a terrible accident would undoubtedly have resulted therefrom. The engineer testified that had the train not been behind him, he could not have avoided hitting the woman. Other testimony showed that the switchman who switched off this engine, saw this same lady, and she passed him some three or four minutes before, and he asked her "to pass off the track where she would be out of danger." This she did; but soon after passed back again. As she did not heed either the switchman's advice or the engineer's signal, the only solution is, she was confused and knew not what she did. Your Board exonerated the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company from all responsibility; but suggested to them the propriety

of posting up notices in conspicuous places in this yard, forbidding all persons from entering there, except on business.

The quarterly meeting of your Board was held November 2d, at which meeting, arrangements were made for the Fall examination of the various roads. This meeting like the previous one, was duly advertised in all the daily papers, inviting all who had business before your Board, to be present. No person appeared, and there were no complaints received against any corporation.

Your Board met November 9th, and examined the bridges, near the station in Providence. These were examined by obtaining a boat, and going under them. From thence, your Board proceeded up the road as far as Central Falls, and examined all the bridges and culverts. One culvert was not in as good condition as your Board thought it ought to be, and the attention of the road master was called to it. It has since been put in good order. The bridges and other culverts, were all found to be in satisfactory condition.

On Tuesday, November 10th, the Hartford road was examined. The Commissioners of the State of Connecticut, accompanied your Board, and both passed over the entire road, consuming nearly nine hours in the examination. All the bridges and culverts were found to be in admirable order, and the culverts more substantially built than upon any other road.

A meeting was held November 12th, to ascertain the cause whereby Mary Tierney was killed, when it was found that she was walking on the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad near Corliss' Steam Engine Co.'s works, walking towards Providence. She was perceived by the engineer of the 3.30 P. M. train from Boston, after the long whistle had been sounded, which is usual at this place. The engineer then gave the signal for danger, and the bell was rung, but she appeared not to notice either. The signal for brakes was given, and they were all immediately applied, but she was struck by the engine, and instantly killed. The employees on the road having promptly and properly done all they could to avoid the accident, your Board decided that no blame could be attached to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. The man stationed at this crossing, who is employed by the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, and who has been stationed there nearly nine years, stated, when under examination before your Board, that "every day he could see more people walking on the railroad track, than upon Charles street." This neighborhood is the scene of many railroad accidents, but your Board see no way to avoid a repetition of them, but by your adoption

of the recommendation hereinafter proposed. This same day, the Boston and Providence Railroad was examined; the bridge just above Central Falls, over the Blackstone, and the one at Omega, had both been thoroughly examined, and they, with the other bridges, and culverts, were found to be in good condition. The boundary line of the State is not designated on this road; and with reference to accidents and examination, your Board wish to call your attention to the fact, with a recommendation that, not only on this road, but upon all the others, it shall be clearly defined and designated by stone posts.

The next meeting was held November 19: A brakeman, named Edward B. Hall, having been killed, the circumstances of the case were found to be as follows: He was a brakeman on the cars drawn by horses, and when opposite the south end of the Worcester freight depot, in Providence, the cars being in motion, he attempted to jump on to them, failing in which, he fell between the cars and was so injured that he died a very few hours after. Your Board considered that his death was caused by his own carelessness. No notice with regard to this accident has been received from the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. The same day, the Providence and Worcester Railroad was examined, and, when at Woonsocket, went over and examined that small portion of the Air Line Road which is within our State, and both were found to be in very good order.

On Friday, November 20th, your Board examined the Providence and Stonington Railroad, and were accompanied by the Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut. The entire road was examined, and, with the exception of one bridge, everything was found to be in satisfactory condition, and that bridge has since been made so.

On Friday, November 27th, the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad was examined, and its condition was, by your Board, considered safe. The attention of the Superintendent of this road was called to one or two places where the tide swept near the track, and where your Board thought needed filling in, and the Superintendent said it should be done at once.

The next meeting was on the 30th of November. William W. Baker, of Providence, was found laying near the track, near "Horton's Grove," so badly injured that he died the next morning. All the information your Board could gather from this accident, came from the injured man himself, and even this was not, and could not be obtained direct, as life was extinct before the accident was known to your Board. It seems, from his statement, that he was walking on the track, from Pawtucket to Providence, on Wednesday evening.

During the past seven months, you will perceive that your Board has been called upon to investigate the cause of eleven railroad accidents, nine of which were fatal, and two resulted in the amputation of a limb. Out of this eleven, nine were caused by persons walking on the track. During the past five years, there have been reported to your Board, forty-two accidents, thirty-three of which were fatal and thirty-three were produced by the same cause.

The roads in very many places, are regularly used as thoroughfares by persons walking, hence accidents from this cause are increasing at a fearful rate.

During the seven months just closed, it is estimated that there has been one million seven hundred and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine passengers, and five hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-one tons of merchandise transported over the said roads in this State, or some portions thereof, and there has not been the first passenger killed or injured, neither has there been any complaint made to your Board in regard to freight. Such a result as this can only be attained by extraordinary care and faithfulness, in behalf of all the employees, of all the railroad corporations.

In view of these facts, your Board most decidedly recommend to your Honorable Body, to enact some law, punishable by fine the detection of any person walking upon any portion of the railroads within the State, except upon crossings, where the same may be unavoidable. A similar law exists now in the state of Massachusetts, revised statutes page 363, section 102, where the penalty is fixed not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars. Your Board feel that all safeguards to the public, are absolutely necessary here, and while it is for the public interest, as well as for the interest of each of the railroad corporations to have a similar law enforced here, your Board earnestly hope that this recommendation will receive your early attention. In England the laws are far more stringent, and the accidents correspondingly less. There, policemen are stationed at the principal stations, to prevent persons from jumping on or off of cars when in motion, and when detected are punished by a fine. Your Board cannot close their report without mentioning, that in every case brought to their attention of an accident, each one of the railroad corporations have cheerfully and promptly assisted them in obtaining wit-

nesses, and in procuring all evidence possible, frequently at a very great inconvenience to themselves.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SPENCER MOWRY,	}	<i>Railroad Commissioners.</i>
SAMUEL RODMAN,		
WM. P. BATEMAN,		
J. J. KILTON, JR.,		
HENRY STAPLES.		

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.



REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Education,

UPON

THE PETITION OF JAMES JEFFERSON AND OTHERS

FOR

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1864.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

THE Committtee on Education, to whom was referred the petition of James Jefferson and others, praying for equal school rights, beg leave to present their report.

Your committee have carefully considered said petition ; have held five separate sessions for the purpose of hearing the petitioners in their own behalf, and also remonstrants against granting the prayer of the petition ; and both parties have appeared and been heard at length.

The facts, as disclosed before your committee, are as follows :

In the cities of Providence and Newport, and in the town of Bristol, there are separate schools for the education of colored children, and these schools are supported out of the public school money. In the city of Providence all the schools are under the direct control of the city authorities. To Newport and Bristol there is no such grant of power ; and your committee are not informed by what authority colored children are excluded from the public schools in those places. It is possible, however, that authority may be given in section 1 of chapter 71 of the Revised Statutes. In the city of Providence, under the authority given by the

Legislature, the City Council has passed an ordinance, and the School Committee a resolution, forbidding the admission of any colored scholar to any of the schools in said city, except the Meeting Street and Pond Street schools. The Pond Street School is a primary and intermediate school, with sometimes a class that should be in the grammar school. The meeting street schools are a primary school, and a grammar school mixed with intermediate. These are the only schools in the city open to colored children. They are entirely excluded from the High school under the resolution of the School Committee before referred to.

These facts were stated by the petitioners and admitted by the remonstrants, and are regarded by the committee as established beyond question. The records of the School Committee, with the resolution referred to, were produced and exhibited.

The petitioners further showed that, in consequence of the facts as set forth, they did not enjoy equal rights with their neighbors in the public schools. By the law of the State the white children could not be excluded from the school kept in their own district. The colored children were excluded and compelled to go out of their district. Only one grammar school in the whole city was open to them. Many were thus obliged to go long distances to reach their school. In consequence of this inconvenience many remained in the lower grade school, which was near them, when they were fitted to go to the grammar school, which was far off. Hence the colored schools were necessarily

badly graded. There was also no possibility of rising above the grammar school. The scholar knew there was no admission for him to the High school, and thus a great stimulus to effort was taken away. If a higher education was wanted than was afforded at the colored school, it had to be procured out of the city or at private expense.

The evidence on these points was very full, and it was shown that in several instances parents had been obliged, at great expense, to educate their children in other places, because they could not be admitted to equal school privileges here.

Quite an amount of testimony was given before your committee to show that the resolution of the School Committee of Providence was not always obeyed ; that there were now colored children in some of the white schools, and that on one occasion a child of colored parentage was admitted into the High School. These cases, however, exist entirely by sufferance, and in disregard of an express regulation, and if they prove anything, prove, in the opinion of your committee, that the rule which they violate should be rescinded. In the case of the scholar admitted to the High School, she was so nearly white as to afford no test of the question whether the rule would be violated and a *colored* scholar admitted.

The principal reason given why the schools should be continued separate was that, in the opinion of the School Committee of Providence, several members of which testified before your committee, a change would be greatly to the

detriment of the public schools, and would not benefit the colored population. On this point your committee listened to much evidence, pro and con, and also addressed letters to the Superintendents of public schools in Boston, Worcester and New Bedford, answers to which have been received, and they testify in strong terms to the good working of the system of mixed schools in those cities. The evidence submitted by the remonstrants to show the bad effects of this system was based entirely on observations made four years ago, and they admitted that they had not since re-examined the subject. It is well known that during the last four years the public sentiment has undergone a great change, and class prejudices have been materially lessened. The more recent evidence, which is furnished in the documents above referred to and the information received by the committee from other sources, show that the system of mixed schools can no longer be considered an experiment. It is therefore the opinion of your committee that there is little reason to apprehend any serious disadvantage to the cause of public education in consequence of granting the prayer of this petition. And it is further the opinion of your committee that if there had been more reason to apprehend disadvantage than has appeared, still the question ought to be decided on the ground of justice rather than expediency. It being our firm belief that the dictates of justice are always co-incident with a *true* expediency, and whatever is opposed to them can only be supported by arguments from a *false* expediency, which is unworthy of guiding the reason of men.

Acting on this belief, and in view of all the facts, and giving full weight to all the arguments that have been adduced on both sides, your committee have unanimously come to the conclusion that the petitioners ask only for that which it is right and just they should have. They ask only that they may have the same rights with other citizens of their districts in the schools of their districts, and the same right with other citizens of the city in the High school.

If these rights are denied, two grades of citizens are recognized by the law—the white citizens, with full and perfect rights, and the colored citizens, with different, imperfect and abridged rights. We do not believe that it is sound policy in a State thus to apportion different rights to different classes of its citizens. Especially is this true when so vital a matter as public education is concerned ; and we do believe that whatever rights or privileges the State gives to one citizen should be given equally to all ; and that before the law, all citizens, irrespective of color, race or religion, should stand on a true equality.

We therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and the accompanying act passed.

A. M. GAMMELL,

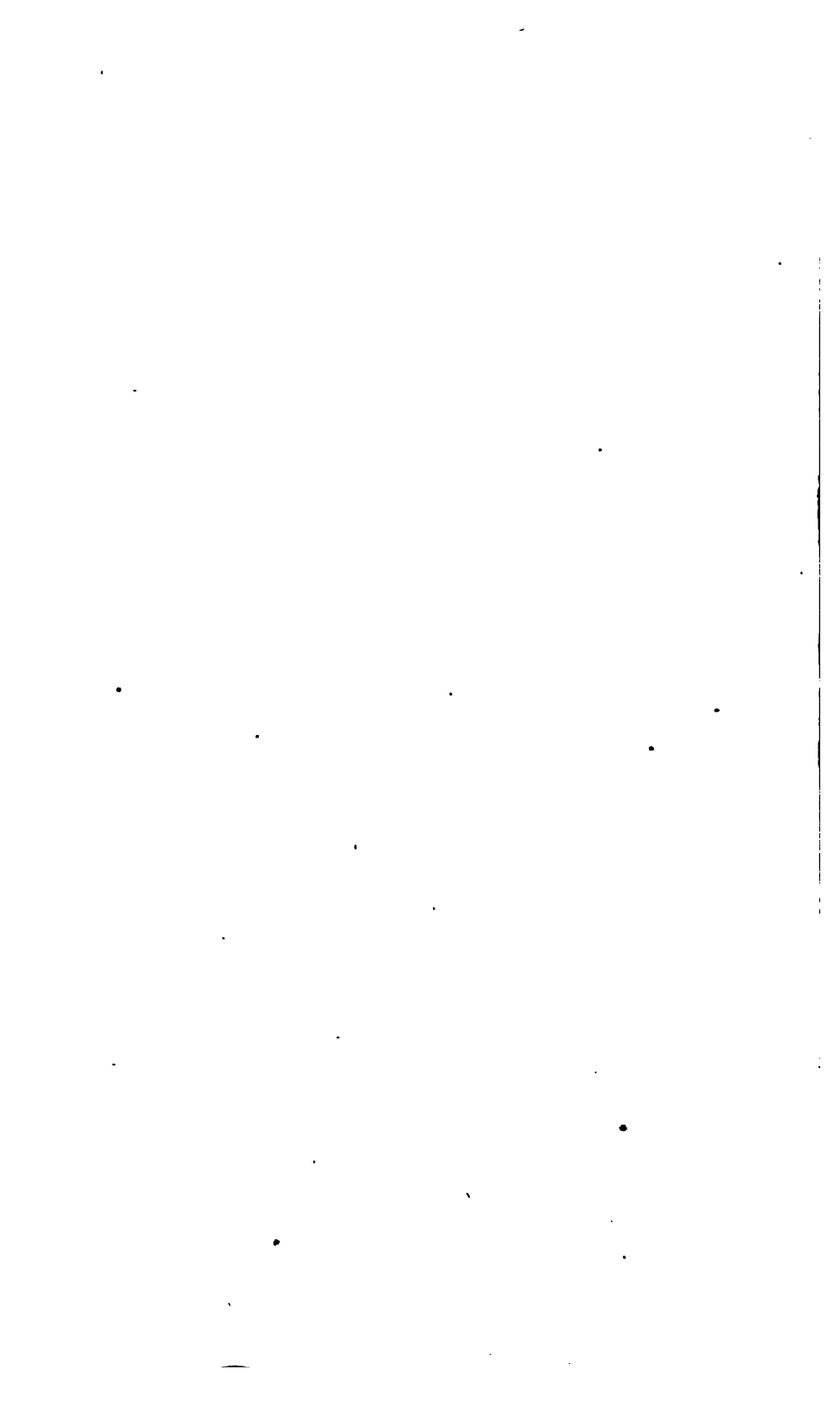
Chairman of the Committee on Education.

A. WOODBURY,

R. HAZARD,

EDWARD GRAY, JR.,

JOHN S. FISKE.



R E P O R T

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE,

ON THE

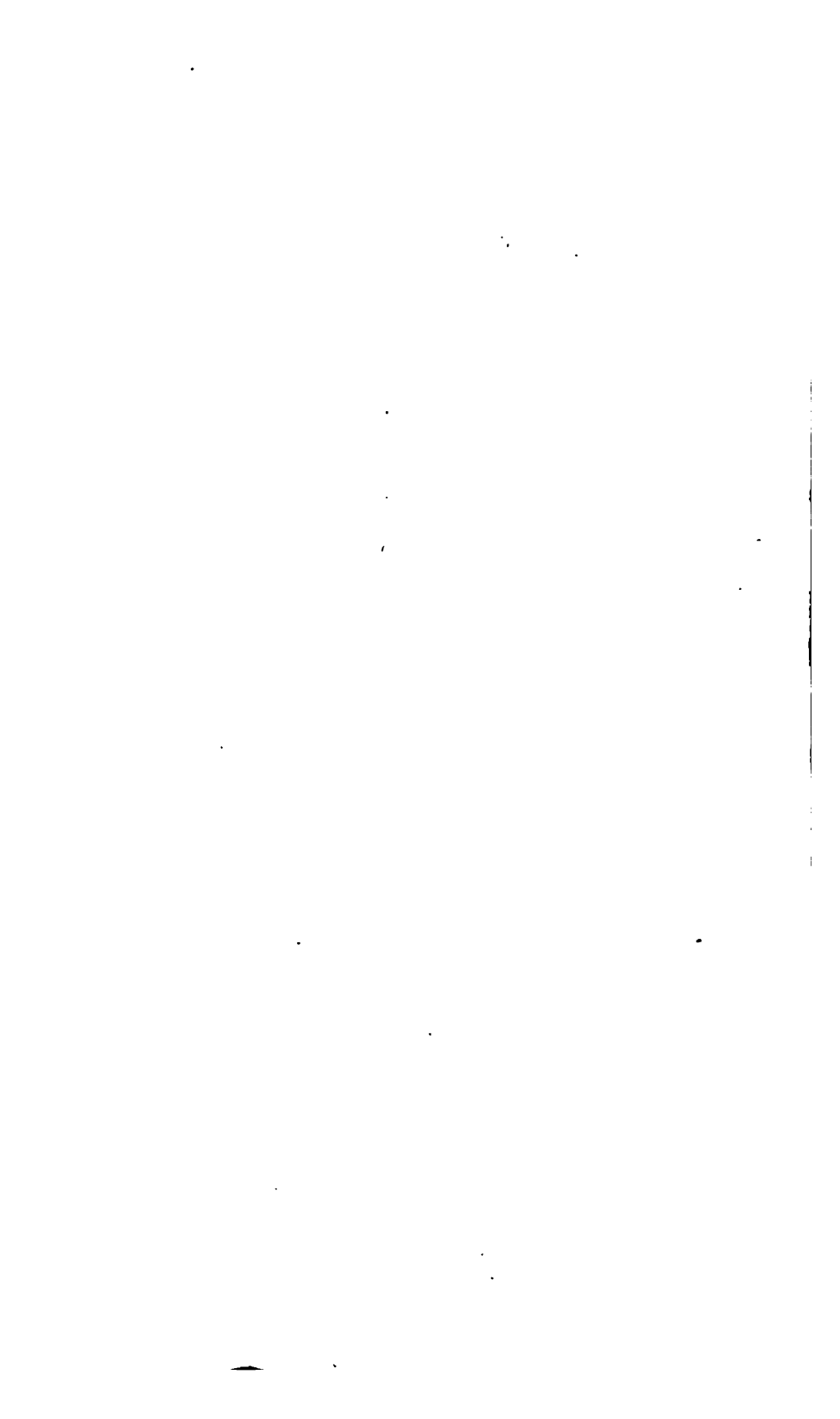
MEMORIAL OF CITIZENS OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN,

FOR A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF

GEN. ISAAC P. RODMAN.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1864.



R E P O R T .

The finance committee, upon the memorial of Stephen C. Fiske, Sylvester Robinson and others, for the erection of a monument over the grave of Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman, most respectfully report :

That they have given most earnest attention to the subject, and confess that the impulses of their hearts would be most gratified by recommending Legislative action in responsive harmony with said memorial ; but while their gratitude prompts the indulgence of all reasonable requests, in honoring the patriotic, the brave and departed hero, they are constrained to remember that Rhode Island owes a debt of gratitude to a long list of her gallant sons, who have laid their lives upon the altar of our country, in the time of her extreme need.

The first outcropping of sedition, conspiracy and treason the firing upon and capturing a national fort, was met by Rhode Island with the most solemn pledges that the last man and the last dollar should be forthcoming, if need be, in crushing so foul and atrocious a Rebellion.

Many a sanguinary field attests to the fidelity with which this pledge has been kept. The battle of Bull Run, the gory fields of Antietam, of Fredericksburg, and of Gettysburg, attest to the undaunted bravery and self-sacrifice of Rhode Island's sons.

The records of our Adjutant General furnish a long list of illustrious names, to wit, Slocum, Ballou, Tower, Prescott, Smith, Curtis, Ives, Babbitt, Sayles, Brown, Milne, Kelly, Sherman, Bates, Carr, Carpenter, Bartholomew, Manton, Tillinghast, Gladding, Prouty, Pierce, Taylor, Sawyer, Ainsworth, Gove, Chedel, Nicholai, Hopkins, Briggs, Pendleton, Holbrook, Searkis, A. L. Smith, Kellen, the indomitable, Stevens, and finally the heroic Rodman, foremost in the fight.

These names are too fresh in our memories to be recalled without deep emotion. Of the rank and file, who have fallen, the list is too long to be recounted here, but the future historian of this fratricidal war, will find many instances of heroic daring, and steady, persistent courage, that cannot be surpassed, if they can be paralled in any war.

Rhode Island owes them a debt of gratitude that she can never fully repay. Testimonials they should have. All that granite and marble, bronze and gold can do to perpetuate the memory of their patriotism, heroism and self-sacrifice, should be done; done not only in high appreciation of their priceless offerings, but as an incitement to patriotic duty to young men of coming time.

It may be that other names will be added to the list before the armies of this wicked rebellion shall be crushed; but when this is done, your committee recommend that a monument, becoming the affluence of the State, and the memory of her illustrious heroes in this war with the rebels, be speedily erected; that the site for the same be some central and prominent spot, where citizens can most often behold it, and where the rising generation can read the names of their benefactors, catch their spirit, and ponder upon the priceless legacy of freedom bequeathed to them by their valor.

Let not this Honorable Senate, by any hasty, diffusive action, divert the people from the single purpose now in hand—the overthrow of the rebellion and the preservation of this Union.

A liberal appropriation has just been made by this General Assembly, to gather all the materials necessary for the future historian of these times and this war. Our heroes shall not be forgotten. With the return of peace, a noble monument shall be erected, and through all time the blessings of Constitutional Liberty and of universal freedom shall be perpetuated.

WILLIAM GROSVENOR, ALLEN C. MATHEWSON, SAMUEL W. CHURCH, THOMAS A. WHITMAN, CHARLES W. HOWLAND,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO ERECT

Monuments on the Boundary Line,

BETWEEN

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations :*

The undersigned respectfully submit the following Report of their proceedings, with a view to execute the work entrusted to them as Commissioners, to erect "permanent stone monuments" at the termini and angles of so much of the line between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as is referred to in the Decree relating thereto, of the Supreme Court of the United States, December Term, 1861.

It was thought advisable to make use of the stones or "monuments" which formerly marked the boundary, so far as they were available, and these stones have therefore been moved to the proper points respectively, and are firmly set up so as to mark permanently the new line established by the Decree, and defined by the survey's map and report of Messrs. Lincoln & Cushing, Engineers, which report is embraced in said Decree.

Figures 1861—the year of the Decree—have been added to the old marks of “Mass.” and “R. I.”

One angle of the line is marked by an old stone post or “monument,” well known as a “Bound” in the division line between the towns of Attleborough, Mass., and Pawtucket R. I. At the other angles and at the termini, stones have been set up, except as will be noted in the following memoranda, which memoranda may be useful, in connection with Messrs. Lincoln & Cushing’s report, etc., to aid in finding the line in future.

1. The “monument” at Burnt Swamp corner, so called, is on land of Fenner Grant, at the northern extremity of the line established by the Decree, and the line is straight to the “Ancient Bound,” above referred to, which stands on the easterly bank of Blackstone river, at the north-westerly corner of the town of Pawtucket, R. I.

2. Proceeding on the line towards its southern extremity, the next “monument” is on the easterly side of Seven Mile river, where the north line of Pawtucket meets the highest water mark of the river.

3. The next is at the most southerly bend of Ten Mile river, at its highest water mark.

4. An intermediate stone was set, as a matter of convenience, on the north side of the Providence and Taunton Turnpike, but there is no angle in the line at this point.

5. The next “monument” is an iron bolt or post supporting the railing on the north side of the highway bridge over Runnin’s river, next westerly from “Luther’s Store.” This bolt is secured to the pier of the bridge, between the two water ways; and the cap stone of the pier has, cut upon it, the figures 1861, as well as the letters MA.SS. easterly, and the letters R. I. westerly of the bolt.

6. The next point is in the middle] of Runnin's river, and a stone has been set up on the top of the bank on the easterly side of the river, being in the northerly line of Barrington, R. I.

A line drawn from Munroe's Corner, so called, through this point, and produced till it reaches the middle of Runnin's river, will mark the State line.

7. The next "monument" is at Munroe's Corner, the most northerly corner of Barrington.

8. The next is on land of P. W. Easterbrook, on the "Birch Swamp Farm."

9. The next is on Toweset Neck, near high water mark, where the line touches Mount Hope Bay.

10. And the next is at the corresponding point across Mount Hope Bay.

These two "monuments" are very near, though not precisely at high water mark; they are set on the boundary line on firm ground, so as not to be undermined by the waves, as near high water mark as practicable; and the line produced towards the Bay from either direction will give the true point at high water mark.

11. The next angle is in Cook's pond, near its southern margin. The "monument" stands on the shore of the pond in the line running southerly, at the nearest practicable point.

12. And from this point it is about one thousand and sixty-five feet southerly to the next "monument."

13. The next is at highest water mark of Wattuppa Pond, in line with the north wall of Edmund Estes' farm.

14. The next at the highest water mark at the south end of Sandy Pond.

15. And the next at "Joe Sanford's Corner," so called, on land of Joseph Tripp.

16. And finally the southern terminus is defined by a "monument" erected a little north of the Peaked Rock, so called, on easterly side of Quicksand Pond, and about forty rods north of the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, on land of Peleg Peckham, Jr.

The State line follows the west line of Westport, Mass., from "Joe Sanford's Corner" through this last point to the Ocean; but the stone is set back, as indicated above, to avoid the shifting sands of the more immediate shore line.

The Commissioners have thus permanently marked the line, pursuant to the tenor of their instructions, and here their authority in the matter ceases; but they would respectfully take occasion to recommend the erection, at some future convenient time, before the notes and marks of Messrs. Lincoln & Cushing's survey are lost or obliterated—of monuments, similar to those already raised, indicating the line on one side or the other, of each highway crossed by it, and perhaps at a few other noted points. This would obviously define the boundary in a manner much more practically convenient, than is yet done.

S. B. CUSHING.
S. ASHBURNER.

January 11th, 1864.

R E P O R T

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF THE

S T A T E P R I S O N ,

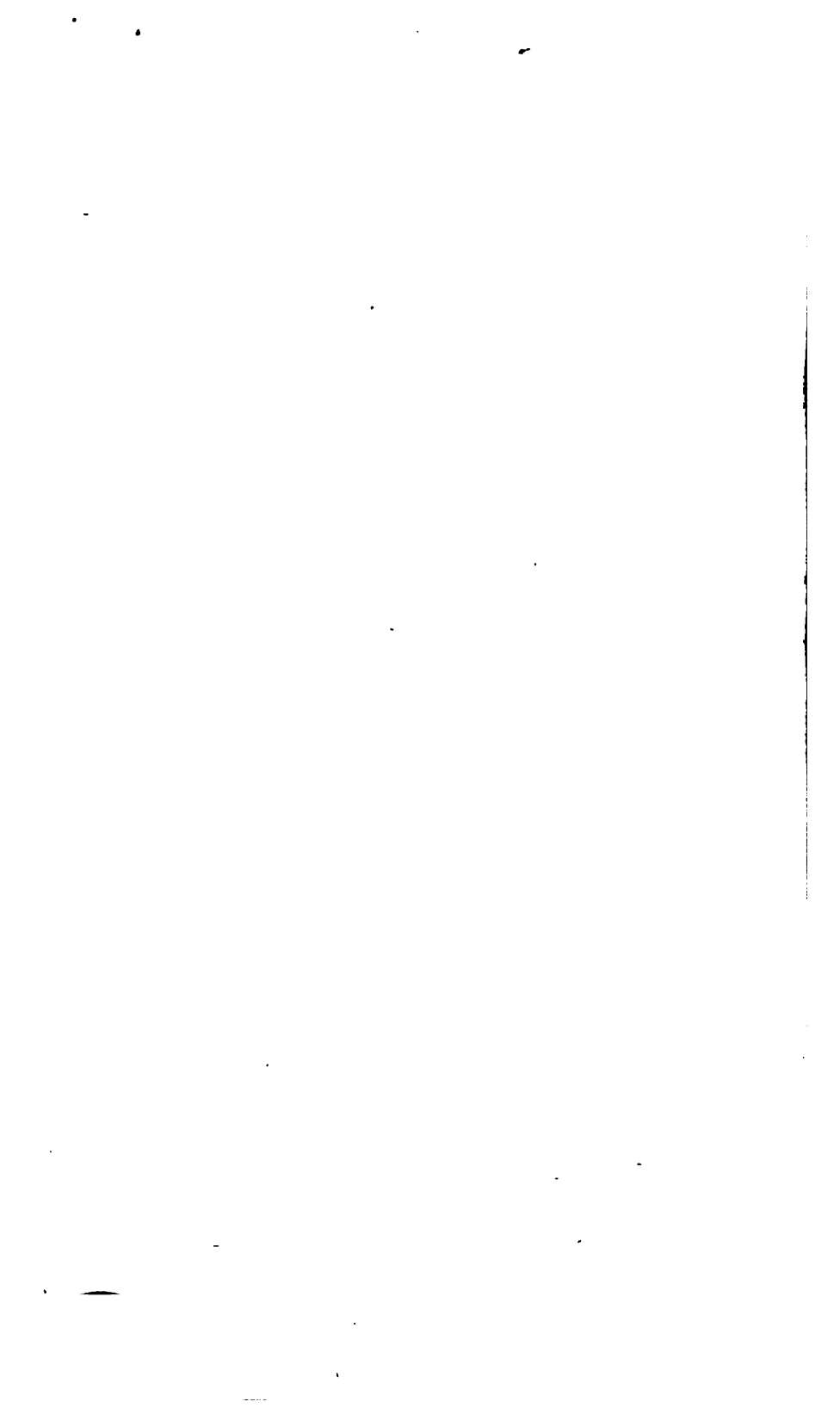
WITH THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

PROVIDENCE:

ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1864.



INSPECTORS' REPORT.

THE Board of Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison, present to the Honorable the General Assembly, their report for the year ending December 31st, 1863.

THE STATE PRISON.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the number of convicts in the State Prison was	-	-	-	-	-	60	
Committed during the year	-	-	-	-	-	12	
						—	72
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Pardoned “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Died “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	1	
						—	25
Leaving in Prison, January 1st, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	-	47

COUNTY JAIL.

The number of prisoners in the County Jail, was on the 1st of January, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	116	
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	1047	
Average number during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	111 ¹⁴⁷ ₂₆₃	
Total confined during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	1163	
Discharged during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	1061	
Leaving in Jail, December 31st, 1863,	-	-	-	-	-	102	

The detailed account of the various commitments, the crimes for which they were imprisoned, and the various items of expenditure and income, will be found in the report of the Warden herewith submitted.

From an examination of this report and a comparison of it with that for the year 1862, it will be seen that the number of convicts on the first of January 1864, in the State Prison, is less than it has been for the last ten years; and but little more than half as large as it was on the first of January, 1862. The labor of the State Prison being our chief source of revenue, this decrease in the number of laborers has materially affected our income. At the same time, the greatly increased price of every article of living, has materially added to our expenses.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PRISON.

It was justly remarked in the last report, that the financial condition of the Prison was never so good as during the year 1862. For several years past the Prison had ceased to be a pecuniary burden to the State. Though the Jail had not previously met its expenses, yet the income from the State Prison, had more than met its deficiency. On that year however both branches of the Prison had become self-supporting; the State Prison besides defraying its own expenses, earned a surplus of \$3,194 95, and the Jail one of \$143 16, the total for the year being a profit of \$3,338 11.

The Inspectors feared that owing to the diminished number of prisoners, and the increased cost of all the materials of living, the expenses of the Prison for the last year, especially in the Jail department, would exceed all its sources of income. In this they are happy to say that they have been agreeably disappointed. Upon an examination of the accounts at the end of the year, it was found that the nett gain of the State Prison was, - - - - \$1,177 90 and of the Jail, - - - - 13 33

Total gain of both departments,	-	-	-	-	\$1,191 23
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For many years the Inspectors have had great difficulty in providing suitable labor for the female convicts. During the last year this difficulty has been removed, and they have been all engaged in several branches of shoe manufacture. From August to December, inclusive, their earnings amount to \$451 80.

The health of the Prison during the past year has been highly satisfactory. No infectious disease has appeared in the Prison. The cases of disease have been slight and easily manageable, with the exception of those cases of disease contracted before the convict entered

the Prison. From such diseases three deaths have occurred during the year, one being in the State Prison, and two in the County Jail. It is doubtful whether any establishment in the State, employing the same number of men, has, for the last year, suffered less from ill health than the State Prison. The convicts appear to labor cheerfully and earnestly. Their work shops and cells, with the exception of those in the old wing, are airy, clean and convenient. Their provisions are sufficient and well prepared, and the complaints which they have occasionally made to the Inspectors have been few and the causes of complaint easily removed.

The means employed for the intellectual and moral cultivation of the prisoners have been the same as those of the last years. On the morning of every Sabbath, a Sabbath-school and bible-class have been open to all the prisoners who wish to attend. At the close of the school the prisoners all assemble for the purpose of religious worship. The Sabbath-school meetings are conducted by the chaplain, who also preaches to the convicts, and from time to time visits them individually. There is reason to believe that a large majority of the prisoners are improved in moral character by their residence in the Prison, and leave it with resolutions of amendment. When however on their release they meet their old acquaintances, many of them fall back into their former courses, and our hopes are sadly disappointed.

The discipline of the Prison has, we believe, been conducted firmly and yet mildly. The number of punishments has been small and none of them severe or long protracted.

There have been two hundred and forty-one debtors committed during the year. The amount paid by debtors at Jail has been \$225 86. The amount paid for debts less than ten dollars is \$20 60. The number committed for less than ten dollars is twenty-six. It would seem to the Board that our laws on this subject, affecting a large number of citizens, deserve careful examination and possibly amendments.

The attention of the Assembly has frequently within a few years, been directed to the subject of re-building the old wing of the Prison. Toward the accomplishment of this object the Prison has earned more than \$5,000, and the reasons which have been already presented still exist in undiminished force.

The Inspectors cannot close their report without adding, that to the skillful and faithful services of the Warden, Mr. Blaisdell, and to those who have been associated with him, the Rhode Island State

Prison is indebted greatly for its present state of good order and efficiency.

The officers of the Prison are as follows, with the salaries attached to their respective names :

Samuel L. Blaisdell, Warden,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,500
Enoch B. Nelson, Deputy,	-	-	-	-	-	500
John B. Simmons, Overseer,	-	-	-	-	-	450
Benjamin D. James, do	-	-	-	-	-	450
Amos P. George, Watchman,	-	-	-	-	-	400
Benjamin T. Wilbur, do	-	-	-	-	-	400
M. V. B. Mathewson, do	-	-	-	-	-	400
Naomi Thompson, Matron,	-	-	-	-	-	312
Eliza A. Blake, Assistant Matron,	-	-	-	-	-	312
Dorothy A. M. Goodrich, Assistant Matron,	-	-	-	-	-	312

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. WAYLAND,
THOS. P. SHEPARD,
A. R. TOURTELLOT,
THOMAS BROWN,
THOMAS M. CLARK,
BYRON SPRAGUE.

} *Inspectors.*

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

In pursuance of the requirements of law the undersigned, Warden of the R. I. State Prison, presents the following

REPORT.

Property on hand, as per inventory, January 1st, 1863 :

Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	-	\$24 75	
Machine Shop,	-	-	-	-	357 00	
Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	-	-	786 90	
Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	-	585 15	
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	1,425 68	
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	1,012 99	
Library,	-	-	-	-	430 00	
Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	-	1,447 50	
Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	-	-	723 44	
Cash,	-	-	-	-	6,935 79	
Debts receivable,	-	-	-	-	222 18	
					<hr/>	\$13,951 38
Less for repairs authorized by resolution of the General Assembly	-	-			670 67	
					<hr/>	\$13,280 71
Balance, being excess of income over or- dinary expenses for the year,	-	-	-	-	1,191 23	
					<hr/>	\$14,471 94

Property on hand, as per inventory, December 31st, 1863, appraised by Inspectors Tuortellott and Brown :

Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	-	25	00
Machine Shop,	-	-	-	-	357	00
Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	-	-	677	70
Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	-	934	75
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	1,430	25
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	885	80
Library,	-	-	-	-	405	00
Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	-	1,417	50
Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	-	-	698	15
Debts receivable,	-	-	-	-	361	40
Building plans and material,	-	-	-	-	709	31
Cash deposited with the State Treasurer,					5,000	00
Cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	1,540	08
						<u>\$14,471 94</u>

EXPENSE AND INCOME, DECEMBER 31st, 1863.

CR.						
By Machine Shop,	-	-	-	-	359	25
" Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	-	9,430	50
" Jail Board,	-	-	-	-	3,060	82
" Jail Fees,	-	-	-	-	382	75
" Jail Labor,	-	-	-	-	22	00
" Visitors Fees,	-	-	-	-	138	50
						<u>\$13,393 82</u>

DR.						
To Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	-	47	34
" Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	-	-	4,642	93
" Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	-	1,457	17
" Furniture,	-	-	-	-	52	69
" Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	199	61
" Salaries and Labor,	-	-	-	-	4,856	14
" Discharged Convicts,	-	-	-	-	237	62
" Expenses,	-	-	-	-	50	42
" Library,	-	-	-	-	25	00
" Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	-	-	505	79
" Repairs and Improvements,	-	-	-	-	76	83
						<u>\$12,202 59</u>
Balance, being income for the year,						<u>\$1,191 23</u>

REPORT ON STATE PRISON.

9

The receipts and expenditures for the year have been as follows :

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863,	-	24	75	
“ since purchased,	-	-	47	64
				<u>72 39</u>
Amount on hand December 31st, 1863,				25 00
Balance, being expense,	-	-	-	<u>47 39</u>

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863,	-	786	90	
“ since purchased,	-	-	4,918	74
				<u>5,705 64</u>
Amount of credits,	-	-	335	01
“ on hand December 31st, 1863,			677	70
				<u>1,012 71</u>
Balance, being expense,	-	-		<u>4,692 93</u>

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863,	-	585	15	
“ since purchased,	-	-	2,489	27
				<u>3,074 42</u>
Amount of credits,	-	-	682	50
“ on hand December 31st, 1863,			934	75
				<u>1,617 25</u>
Balance, being expense,	-	-		<u>1,457 17</u>

FURNITURE.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863,		1,425	68	
“ since purchased,	-	-	58	26
				<u>1,483 94</u>
Amount on hand December 31st, 1863,				1,430 25
Balance, being expense,	-	-		<u>53 69</u>

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863,	-	723	44	
“ since purchased,	-	-	497	50
				<u>1,220 94</u>

Amount of credits, - - - -	17 00	
“ on hand December 31st, 1863,	698 15	
	<hr/>	715 15
Balance, being expense, - - -		505 79

LIBRARY.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863, -	430 00	
“ “ December 31st, 1863,	405 00	
	<hr/>	
Balance, being expense, - - -		25 00

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Cash paid to discharged convicts, - -	110 00	
Cash paid for clothing for disch'd convicts,	127 62	
	<hr/>	293 70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863, -	1,012 99	
“ since purchased, - -	298 52	
	<hr/>	1,311 51
Amount of credits, - - - -	226 10	
“ on hand December 31st, 1863,	885 80	
	<hr/>	1,111 90
Balance, being expense, - - -		<hr/> 199 61

SALARIES AND LABOR.

Expense for the year, - - -	4,856 14
-----------------------------	----------

EXPENSES.

Paid for recovering prisoners, inspecting boilers, insurance, &c., - -	50 42
---	-------

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Expense for the year, - - -	76 83
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MACHINE SHOP.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863, -		357 00
“ of credits, - - - -	359 25	
“ on hand December 31st, 1863,	357 00	
	<hr/>	716 25
Balance, being income, - - -		<hr/> 359 25

REPORT ON STATE PRISON.

11

SHOE SHOP.

Amount on hand January 1st, 1863,	-	1,447 50
“ of credits, - - - -	9,430 50	
“ on hand December 31st, 1863,	1,447 50	
	<hr/>	10,878 00
Balance, being income, - - - -		9,430 50

JAIL FEES.

Received for Jail Fees and bonds, -	361 75	
“ “ Jail rent from United States,	21 00	
	<hr/>	382 75
Received for Board in Jail, - - - -		3,060 82
“ for Jail Labor, - - - -		22 00
“ from Visitors, - - - -		138 50

The expenses and income are divided between the State Prison and County Jail, as follows :

STATE PRISON.

INCOME.

Machine Shop, - - - -	250 00	
Shoe Shop, - - - -	5,590 50	
Visitors' Fees, - - - -	51 25	
	<hr/>	5,891 75

EXPENSE.

Books and Stationery, - - - -	17 54	
Provisions and Groceries, - - - -	1,736 40	
Fuel and Lights, - - - -	539 17	
Furniture, - - - -	19 86	
Miscellaneous, - - - -	73 61	
Library, - - - -	25 00	
Salaries and Labor, - - - -	1,796 77	
Discharged Convicts, - - - -	237 62	
Expenses, - - - -	18 92	
Bedding and Clothing, - - - -	218 64	
Repairs and Improvements, - - - -	30 32	
	<hr/>	4,713 85
Excess of Prison income, - - - -		1,177 90

COUNTY JAIL.

INCOME.

Machine Shop,	-	-	-	-	-	109	25
Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	-	-	3,840	00
Jail Board,	-	-	-	-	-	3,060	82
Jail Fees,	-	-	-	-	-	382	75
Jail Labor,	-	-	-	-	-	22	00
Visitors' Fees,	-	-	-	-	-	87	25
							<hr/>
							7,502 07

EXPENSE.

Books and Stationery,	-	-	-	29	85
Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	-	2,956	53
Fuel and Lights,	-	-	-	918	00
Furniture,	-	-	-	33	83
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	126	00
Salaries and Labor,	-	-	-	3,059	37
Expenses,	-	-	-	31	50
Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	-	287	15
Repairs and Improvements,	-	-	-	46	51
					<hr/>
					7,488 74
Excess of Jail income,	-	-	-		<hr/>
					13 33

The undersigned have examined the account of the receipts and expenditures of the Rhode Island State Prison, and Providence County Jail, as presented in the foregoing report of the Warden, and compared the same with the books and vouchers, and find them correctly stated.

THOMAS BROWN, }
A. R. TOURTELLOT. } *Aud. Committee.*

Number of Convicts in Prison, Committed, Discharged, Pardoned, Deceased, Escaped and Returned, in each year, since the establishment of the Institution in 1838.

Year.	In Prison January 1.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Escapes re- turned.
1838		5					
1839	5	6	2				
1840	9	9	8				
1841	15	13	2				
1842	26	7	6	2	1		
1843	24	13	10	3	1		
1844	23	6	5	2	2	1	
1845	19	8	5	2	1		
1846	19	8	4	3		1	
1847	19	11	5	3	1		
1848	21	8	2				
1849	27	14	4	5	2	3	3
1850	30	29	6	11			
1851	42	21	2	10	1	1	
1852	49	17	17	4			
1853	45	26	8	14			
1854	49	23	14	4	3		1
1855	52	27	14	2	1		
1856	62	14	19	2			
1857	54	34	19	2			
1858	67	26	20		3	1	1
1859	70	23	18	3	5		
1860	67	29	27	1	1	2	2
1861	67	39	18	3			
1862	85	18	38	5			
1863	60	12	20	4	1		
1864	47						

The ages, sexes, complexions and nativities of persons committed to the State Prison, since its first institution, in 1838, have been :

Under 20 years of age	91	Males	434
From 20 to 30 years	216	Females	12
" 30 to 40 "	83	Natives United States	308
" 40 to 50 "	40	Foreigners	138
" 50 to 60 "	10	White	392
" 60 to 70 "	5	Colored	54
Over 70 "	1	Subjects of Great Britain	125
		Other Foreigners	13

The places of nativity are—

Rhode Island.....	179	Ireland.....	90
Massachusetts.....	53	England.....	22
New York.....	27	Scotland.....	3
Connecticut.....	15	Canada.....	3
Maine.....	10	Nova Scotia.....	3
New Hampshire.....	4	New Brunswick.....	3
New Jersey.....	3	Germany.....	3
Vermont.....	3	France.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	3	Turkey.....	1
District Columbia.....	2	Peru.....	1
North Carolina.....	1	Bermuda.....	1
Virginia.....	1	Sweedeen.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	Italy.....	2
Delaware.....	1		
Maryland.....	1		
Ohio.....	1		
Louisiana.....	1		
Texas.....	1		
At Sea.....	1		
	308		138

The crimes for which persons have been committed to the State Prison, since its institution, in 1838, have been :

Adultery.....	1	Escape from prison.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	22	Forgery.....	12
“ “ “ commit rape.....	14	House breaking.....	1
“ “ “ rob.....	3	Having and passing counterfeit money.....	23
“ with a dangerous weapon.....	9	Inciting another to commit larceny.....	1
“ on the warden.....	2	Larceny.....	95
Bigamy.....	3	Murder.....	17
Burglary.....	34	Manslaughter.....	10
Breaking into a bank.....	5	Obstructing a railroad.....	1
“ “ a church.....	2	Obtaining goods by false pretenses.....	2
“ “ an engine house.....	1	Perjury.....	8
“ “ a school house.....	1	Rape.....	6
“ “ a tomb.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
“ “ a vessel.....	2	Rescuing a jail prisoner.....	1
Counterfeiting lottery tickets.....	1	Robbery.....	27
Conspiracy.....	2	Setting fire.....	16
Destroying a dam.....	1	Storebreaking and larceny.....	115
Embezzlement.....	1	Treason.....	1

Average number of convicts in 1863.....65³⁴⁵₃₈₅

There are in Prison, December 31st, 1863.....47

Males.....44

Females.....3

White.....40

Colored.....7

Natives of United States.....32

Foreign.....15

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Warden.

December 31st.

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Crime.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Disch'd.	Manner of Discharge.
William Hanly.....	Years. 54	Ireland	Murder—sentenced to be hung—com- muted	Nov'r 15, 1850	Life.	1863.	
Mary Flanagan.....	30	Ireland	Murder	Oct. 16, 1855	Life.	May	1 Pardoned.
William Lees.....	36	England.....	Store Breaking	Nov'r 1, 1856	7 years.	Nov.	2 Expiration of sentence
Shubael Baker.....	25	Massachusetts	Murder	March 21, 1856	Life.		
Joseph A. Wilcox.....	23	Rhode Island..	Rape	Sept. 2, 1857	20 years.		
Michael Riley.....	63	Ireland.....	Murder	Oct. 9, "	Life.	May	30 Died.
Thomas Casey.....	26	Ireland.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon...	Feb. 19, 1858	10 years.		
Thomas McAnna	25	Ireland.....	Robbery	April 23, "	5 "	April	24 Expiration of sentence
Frederick A. Brown.....	31	Rhode Island..	Shop Breaking	July 3, "	5 "	July	4 Expiration of sentence
Joseph A. Burdick	36	Rhode Island..	Rape	Aug. 12, "	10 "		
Robert Simmons.....	33	Rhode Island..	Larceny	" 21, "	7 "	Oct.	23 Expiration of sentence
Cornelius Sullivan.....	32	Ireland.....	Burglary	Oct. 22, "	5 "		
Lyllia Studley	72	Rhode Island..	Murder	" 28, "	Life.		
George Cook.....	25	Massachusetts	Shop Breaking	Sept. 1, 1859	4 years.	Sept.	2 Expiration of sentence
George Fuller.....	55	Rhode Island..	Assault with intent to commit rape ..	Dec. 19, "	6 "		
Isaiah B. Munroe.....	23	Rhode Island..	Forgery	" 19, "	5 "		
Patrick Sullivan.....	23	Ireland.....	Shop Breaking	Jan. 7, 1860	8 "	Jan'y.	8 Expiration of sentence
John G. Short.....	29	Ireland.....	Shop Breaking	Feb. 25, "	5 "		
Peleg Cornell.....	38	Rhode Island..	Arson	" 27, "	12 "		
Daniel C. Kenyon.....	34	Rhode Island..	Perjury	April 28, "	3 "	July	1 Pardoned.
Albert Greene.....	20	Rhode Island..	Shop Breaking	May 17, "	8 "	May	18 Expiration of sentence
Stukely Tillinghast.....	28	Rhode Island..	Perjury	Aug. 16, "	5 "		
Carlo Dani.....	25	Italy	Passing counterfeit money	" 30, "	3 "	Aug.	31 Expiration of sentence

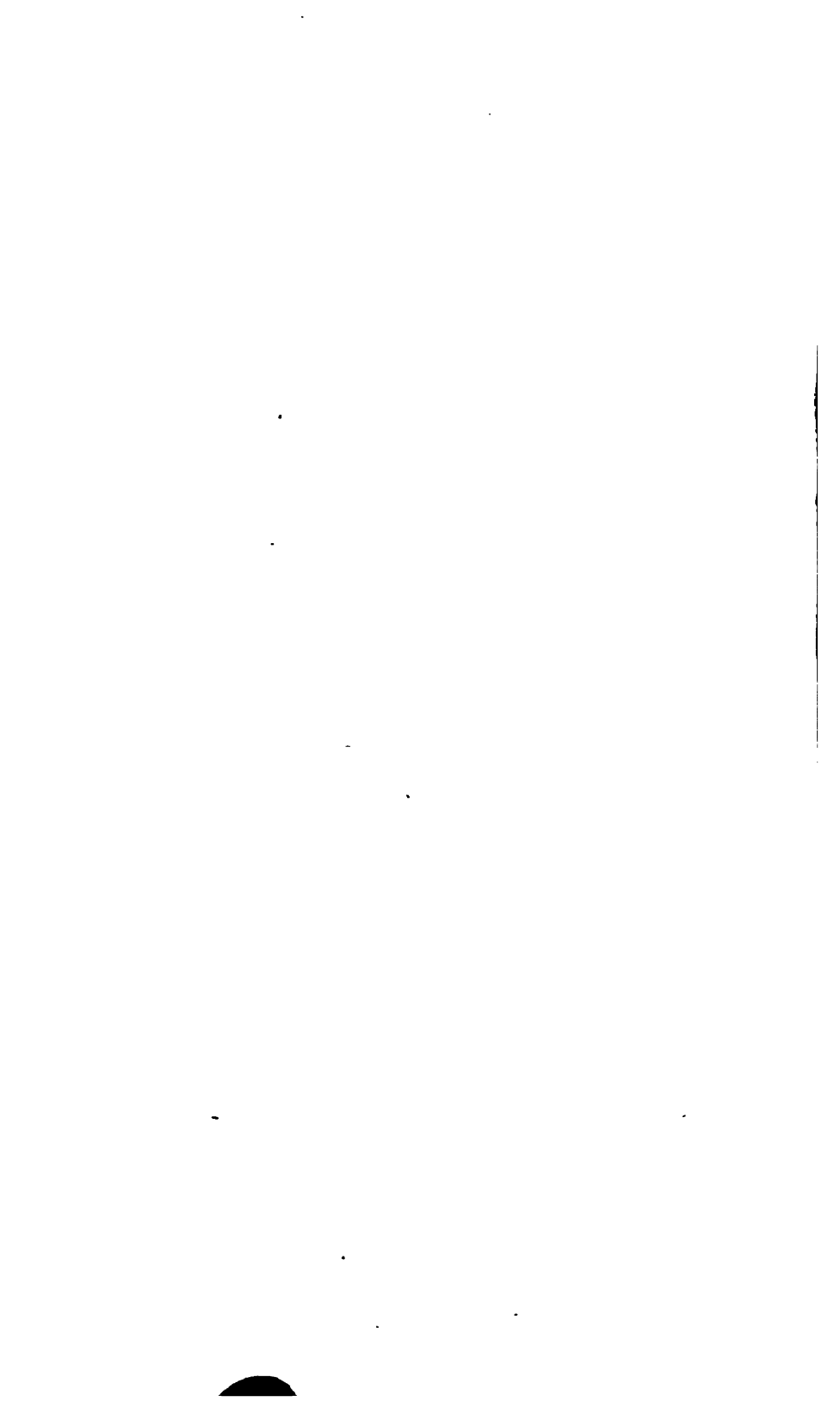
STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR 1863—CONTINUED.

Names.	Age.	Nativity.	Crime.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Disch'd.	Manner of Discharge.
Giusseppe Coppini.....	Years. 24	Italy.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Aug. 30, 1860	8 years.	1863.	
Robert Sheffield.....	23	Rhode Island..	Burning a barn.....	Oct. 12, " "	4 " "	Ang. 31	Expiration of sentence.
John McDonald.....	31	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	Nov. 12, " "	5 " "	" "	" "
Patrick McSoley.....	28	Ireland.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	" 12, " "	8 " "	Nov. 13	Expiration of sentence.
Charles Clough.....	27	New Hampshire	Obtaining goods by false pretences...	Feb. 2, 1861	2 y. 8 m.	May 3	Expiration of sentence.
James Smith.....	48	Ireland.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	" 14, " "	4 years.	" "	Expiration of sentence.
John O'Donnell.....	21	Ireland.....	Burglary.....	" 20, " "	10 " "	" "	" "
Patrick Robinson.....	39	Ireland.....	Murder.....	March 20, " "	Life.	" "	" "
Lydia Phetteplace.....	54	Rhode Island..	Murder.....	Apr. 15, " "	Life.	" "	" "
Alfred A. Pat.	44	Rhode Island..	Adultery.....	Apr. 16, " "	2 years.	Apr. 17	Expiration of sentence.
Henry F. Newell.....	27	Connecticut...	Assault with intent to commit rape..	Sept. 11, " "	4 " "	" "	" "
George Potter.....	27	Rhode Island..	Burglary.....	Oct. 2, " "	5 " "	" "	" "
Andrew Lohman.....	31	Delaware.....	Shop breaking.....	" 17, " "	6 y. 6 m.	" "	" "
James McFarling.....	28	Ireland.....	Rape.....	" 19, " "	12 years.	" "	" "
Michael Flynn.....	25	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	Nov. 2, " "	7 " "	" "	" "
Henry Howard.....	28	Ohio.....	Having counterfeit money.....	" 2, " "	8 " "	" "	" "
Robert Boyle.....	28	Rhode Island..	Larceny.....	Dec. 16, " "	15 mos.	Mar. 17	Expiration of sentence.
John Carpenter.....	30	Massachusetts.	Larceny.....	" 6, " "	2 years.	Dec. 6	Expiration of sentence.
Edward Hall.....	28	New York.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	" 21, " "	2 " "	Jan. 16	Pardoned.
Hugh Maines.....	22	Ireland.....	Larceny.....	Jan. 13, 1862	1 " "	Jan. 14	Expiration of sentence.
William Grinnell.....	25	Massachusetts.	Shop breaking and larceny.....	Feb. 6, " "	1 " "	Feb. 7	Expiration of sentence.
William Brayman.....	18	Massachusetts.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 6, " "	1 " "	" "	Expiration of sentence.
Lorenzo D. Sokater.....	35	Connecticut...	Murder.....	" 7, " "	Life.	" "	" "
John F. Young.....	27	Rhode Island..	Burglary.....	" 20, " "	6 years.	" "	" "
William Fry.....	22	Rhode Island..	Burglary.....	March 20, " "	6 " "	" "	" "
Samuel Greene.....	25	Rhode Island..	Burglary.....	Apr. 7, " "	5 " "	" "	" "
James Bond.....	24	New York.....	Burglary.....	" 7, " "	5 " "	" "	" "
John Hurst.....	38	England.....	Shop breaking.....	" 11, " "	1 " "	" "	" "
Emmanuel Potts.....	40	England.....	Shop breaking.....	" 11, " "	1 " "	Apr. 12	Expiration of sentence.

Extra Chasbro.	Massachusetts.	Embezzlement.	May	20,	"	18 mos.	Jan.	22 Pardon.
James Handy	Rhode Island.	Larceny	June	6,	"	2 years.		
Charles Cromwell	New York	Forgery	"	6,	"	2 "		
Chauncey P. Smith	Connecticut	Embezzlement	"	16,	"	8 "		
Charles S. Henderson	Pennsylvania	Passing counterfeit money	Oct.	17,	"	2 "		
William McCracken	England	Larceny	Dec.	8,	"	1 "	Oct.	9 Expiration of sentence.
Alfred Pratt	Rhode Island	Perjury	Dec.	5,	"	7 "		
John Williams	New Hampshire	Passing counterfeit money	Feb.	16,	"	2 y. 1 m.		
John O'Brien	Rhode Island	Murder	March	7,	"	Life.		
William Walsley	Rhode Island	Larceny	Apr.	17,	"	1 year.		
Joseph Lienhart	Germany	Burglary	"	6,	"	6 years.		
John Cavenar	Ireland	Larceny	"	7,	"	1 "		
Barney Higgins	Ireland	Larceny	"	8,	"	2 "		
George Pierce	Vermont	Larceny	"	8,	"	1 "		
Isaac Walsh	Ireland	Shop breaking	"	15,	"	15 mos.		
Job Cornell	Rhode Island	Rape	June	18,	"	Life		
George Moore	England	Shop breaking	Sept.	16,	"	1 year.		
William Gordon	Rhode Island	Breaking and Entering and Larceny	Oct.	10,	"	1 "		
Benjamin Foster	Massachusetts	Larceny	"	24,	"	1 "		
Max Greener	Germany	Larceny	Dec.	14,	"	2 years.		

December 31st, 1864.

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Warden.



JAILER'S REPORT.

DECEMBER 31st, 1863.

The number of prisoners in Jail, January 1st, 1863,	116
Committed by the State, - - - - -	76
“ “ City of Providence, - - - - -	22
“ “ Town of Pawtucket, - - - - -	2
“ “ United States, - - - - -	2
Debtors, - - - - -	7
Deserters, - - - - -	7
	<hr/> 116

There have been committed since :—

By the State, - - - - -	468
“ City of Providence, - - - - -	183
“ Town of North Providence, - - - - -	14
“ Town of Pawtucket, - - - - -	14
“ Town of Cumberland, - - - - -	1
“ United States, - - - - -	8
Debtors committed, - - - - -	241
Deserters, - - - - -	118
	<hr/> 1047
Total, - - - - -	<hr/> 1163

Discharged during the year :—

By the State,	- - - - -	452
Sentenced to State Prison,	- - - - -	8
Escaped,	- - - - -	2
Died,	- - - - -	1 463
By the City of Providence,	- - - - -	187
Escaped,	- - - - -	1
Died,	- - - - -	1 189
By the Town of North Providence,	- - -	14
“ Town of Pawtucket,	- - -	16
“ Town of Cumberland,	- - -	1
“ United States,	- - -	8
Debtors discharged,	- - - - -	245
Deserters,	- - - - -	125
		<hr/>
		1061
		<hr/>
Leaving in Jail, December 31st, 1863,	- - -	102

Committed by the State,	- - - - -	81
“ “ City of Providence,	- - - - -	16
“ “ United States,	- - - - -	2
Debtors committed,	- - - - -	3 102

Committed on sentence by the State,	- - - - -	260
“ for want of bail,	- - - - -	208 468
“ on sentence by the City,	- - - - -	163
“ for want of bail,	- - - - -	20 183
“ on sentence by North Providence,	- - - - -	12
“ for want of bail,	- - - - -	2 14
“ on sentence by Pawtucket,	- - - - -	14 14
“ on sentence by Cumberland,	- - - - -	1 1
“ on sentence by United States,	- - - - -	2
“ for want of bail,	- - - - -	6 8

Total number of criminal commitments,	- - -	688
Total number sentenced,	- - -	452

Average number in Jail at suit of the State,	- - -	11 ¹⁷⁵
“ “ City of Providence,	- - -	21 ¹⁴¹
“ “ Town of North Providence,	- - -	1 ¹¹
“ “ Town of Pawtucket,	- - -	2 ⁷
“ “ Town of Cumberland,	- - -	5
“ “ United States,	- - -	3 ⁷
“ Debtors,	- - -	3 ²⁴
“ Deserters,	- - -	2 ²

Total average in Jail during the year,	- - -	111 ¹⁵
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Committed on sentence by the State, for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault.....	101	38	139
Breach of the Peace.....	2		2
Contempt of Court.....	1		1
Defacing Buildings.....	9	7	16
False pretences.....	1	2	3
Fraud.....	2		2
Fornication.....	1	1	2
Injuring trees.....	1		1
Keeping nuisance.....		1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	3	4
Keeping disorderly house.....		4	4
Profane swearing.....	1		1
Selling liquor.....		1	1
Store breaking.....	1		1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1	2
Taking and driving a horse.....	1		1
Theft.....	38	25	63
Threats.....	11	5	16
	172	88	260

Committed on sentence by city of Providence, for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vagrancy.....	19	44	63
Drunkenness.....	39	17	56
Habitual Drunkenness.....	3		3
Reveling.....	16	19	35
Neglecting to provide for family.....	1		1
Keeping within the city.....	1		1
Keeping a dog without license.....	1		1
Swimming in the harbor.....	2		2
Sturdy beggar.....	1		1
	83	80	163

Committed on sentence by the towns of North Providence, Pawtucket and Cumberland, for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drunkenness.....	14	10	24
Prostitution.....		1	1
Fast driving.....	1		1
Reveling.....	1		1
	16	11	27

The sentences by the State have been :

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 days	2	2	4	\$1 00	9	8	17
20 "	2	1	3	2 00	7	4	11
70 "		1	1	3 00	6	10	16
1 month	20	11	31	4 00	1		1
2 months	7	6	13	5 00	30	61	46
3 "	9	6	15	6 00	1		1
4 "	2	2	4	7 00	1		1
5 "	1		1	8 00		1	1
6 "	12	1	13	10 00	16	6	22
8 "	2		2	12 00	2		2
10 "	1		1	15 00	3	2	5
11 "	1		1	18 00	1		1
				20 00	7	3	10
Fine \$20, and imprisonment 10 days						1	1
Sureties to keep the peace					29	7	36
					172	88	260

The sentences by the city have been :

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 days	1		1	\$1 00	29	9	38
10 "		2	2	2 00	10	3	13
15 "		1	1	3 00	8	7	15
20 "	2	3	5	5 00	12	14	26
1 month	7	6	13	10 00	1	1	2
2 months	1	6	7	20 00		1	1
3 "	12	27	39				
					83	80	163

The sentences by the towns of North Providence, Pawtucket and Cumberland, have been :

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 days		2	2	\$1 00	1	1	2
10 "	4	3	7	3 00	1	1	2
20 "	2	2	4	5 00	1		1
30 "	6	2	8	10 00	1		1
					16	11	27

Ages of persons committed to Jail on sentence :

Under 20 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	35
From 20 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	-	145
“ 30 “ 40 “	-	-	-	-	-	126
“ 40 “ 50 “	-	-	-	-	-	75
“ 50 “ 60 “	-	-	-	-	-	57
“ 60 “ 70 “	-	-	-	-	-	14

452

The nativity of persons committed to Jail on sentence :

Rhode Island	99	Ireland	254
Maine	4	England	16
Massachusetts	22	Scotland	8
Connecticut	9	Nova Scotia	2
New York	12	New Brunswick	3
New Jersey	8	Canada	8
Maryland	6	Bermuda	1
Virginia	2	France	1
Pennsylvania	8	Germany	2
Georgia	1		
Florida	1		

162

290

Males,	272	White,	Married,
Females,	180	Colored,	Unmarried,
	452		

By whom committed :

Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	25
Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	-	10
Court of Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	-	-	99
Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	19
Court of Justices, Newport,	-	-	-	-	13
Police Court, Providence,	-	-	-	-	163
Judge Shearman, Providence,	-	-	-	-	1
Oliver A. Inman, Esq., Burrillville,	-	-	-	-	4
Bennett J. Munro, Esq., Bristol,	-	-	-	-	1
Walter L. Potter, Esq., Cranston,	-	-	-	-	8
Samuel B. Parker, Esq., Cranston	-	-	-	-	3
James R. Smith, Esq., Cranston,	-	-	-	-	4
George Burgess, Esq., Cranston	-	-	-	-	1
George L. Dana, Esq., Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	1
Robert Wilson, Esq., Johnston,	-	-	-	-	5
John Brayton, Esq., Johnston,	-	-	-	-	5
John Tucker, Esq., North Providence,	-	-	-	-	27
Robert G. Lewis, Esq., North Providence,	-	-	-	-	22
Randall B. Wilcox, Esq., North Providence,	-	-	-	-	1
Joseph T. Sisson, Esq., North Providence,	-	-	-	-	1

William Earle, Esq., North Providence,	-	-	2
Isaac Shove, Esq., Pawtucket,	-	-	6
Wellington Kent, Esq., Pawtucket,	-	-	10
Daniel Pearce, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	1
Edward F. Steere, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	1
W. H. Gooding, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	5
Thomas A. Paine, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	1
B. A. Winsor, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	2
Asa Gray, Esq., Tiverton,	-	-	2
J. T. Childs, Esq., Warren,	-	-	1
G. C. Collins, Esq., Warren,	-	-	2
Charles Phillips, Esq., Warwick,	-	-	2
Pardon Spencer, Esq., Warwick,	-	-	1
John H. Kenyon, Esq., Warwick,	-	-	1
United States Court,	-	-	2
			<hr/> 452

DEBTORS.

There were in close Jail, January 1st, 1863,	-	-	7
There have been committed since,	-	-	241
			<hr/> 248
Discharged upon bail bond, or taken in execution,			24
“ by payment of costs,	-	-	6
“ by payment of debt and costs,	-	-	18
“ upon limit bonds,	-	-	61
“ for want of payment of board,	-	-	26
“ by taking the poor debtors' oath,	-	-	60
“ by order of creditors,	-	-	45
“ by order of Supreme Court,	-	-	5
Now remaining in close Jail,	-	-	3
			<hr/> 248

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

Since my last communication to your Honorable Body, there has been no marked change in the religious condition of the prisoners.

From year to year we still pursue the same end, and use the same means, hoping by the preaching of the Gospel of Christ, to enlighten the minds and affect the hearts of the persons committed to our charge. There is little in such a field that can present the charm of novelty. Notwithstanding this congregation is composed of people peculiarly hardened by their former course of life, yet we have good reason to hope that some are really benefited. The respectful and serious attention which they manifest in these exercises, indicates in some degree, their appreciation of them. Every year furnishes stronger proof of the necessity of this ministry, and affords some new illustrations of its efficacy and success.

A religious service has been held every Sabbath morning during the past year. At this service all the County Jail and State prisoners attend. To those present a plain and practical discourse is delivered. In all my efforts to benefit and reform these persons, I have felt that the Gospel occupies the first place ; since by its restraining influences and converting power it presents the only true remedy and safe barrier to the existence or progress of crime. All other expedients, however valuable, are liable to failure, as their influences are either more or less efficacious, according to the various phases of moral disease exhibited by the different classes of persons. If we would effectually labor to reform and save these men, we must always remember that the origin of all evil is the corruption of the heart and its alienation from God ; and it is only so far as these radical defects can be remedied, that any

real and permanent good will be produced. That power therefore which lays hold upon the citadel of the heart, changes its affections, controls its principles of action and subdues its vicious propensities, and evil devices, is the only sovereign remedy for all evil. During the year we have had nine classes composed of State prisoners, who devote an hour before the morning service, to the study of the Bible. They are persevering in their efforts to understand God's word, and their attainments are as great as one could expect from persons in their condition. The classes are generally careful in preparing the lessons given to them, and the readiness with which they answer the questions, shows the real interest which they feel. Passages of scripture are learned and repeated weekly by some of them, and truth thus treasured in their minds must come to them during the week, when they are about their work, and its influence cannot be otherwise than good; as they are secluded from the world, its temptations and cares do not choke the word, may we not hope that the good seed will spring up and bear fruit in the future of their lives. As in many former years, so in the year just closed, we have had the earnest and hearty labor of good men, as teachers in our school; men who sympathize with those in their charge, and strive to lead them to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. The interest of the teacher does not cease when the prisoners' term expires. Many times when a man has been discharged, his teacher has been ready to give him a helping hand, by seeking employment for him, or in any way in which he may have needed aid.

The library is in a very good condition. The prisoners manifest great interest in reading the books, which indeed are quite invaluable in unfolding and explaining their Sabbath school lessons, and also in occupying pleasantly and profitably many evening hours which would otherwise hang heavily upon them.

We trust that these means of grace accompanied by the prayers of so many interested in this class of people, will be made effectual by Him who has promised that His word shall not return unto Him void, but shall accomplish that which He pleases, and prosper in the thing whereto He sent it.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly :

The undersigned having discharged the duties of Physician to the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail, presents the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1863 :

There has been a very good degree of health among the prisoners throughout the year. The regular habits and healthy diet which they enjoy while in prison, usually effects an improvement in their appearance, and most of the diseases for which medical aid is required, are brought with them to the prison.

Two deaths only have occurred during the year.

Michael Riley died in the State Prison, May 30th, 1863. He had been in prison nearly six years. Previous to his commitment he had attempted to commit suicide by cutting the throat. The wound he made into the windpipe had never healed. This wound gave rise to a constant bronchitis, which finally ended in consumption, of which he died.

Timothy A. Hearn was admitted to the Providence County Jail August 5th, 1863, and died on the 20th of the same month. His disease was delirium tremens complicated with acute bronchitis.

Respectfully submitted,

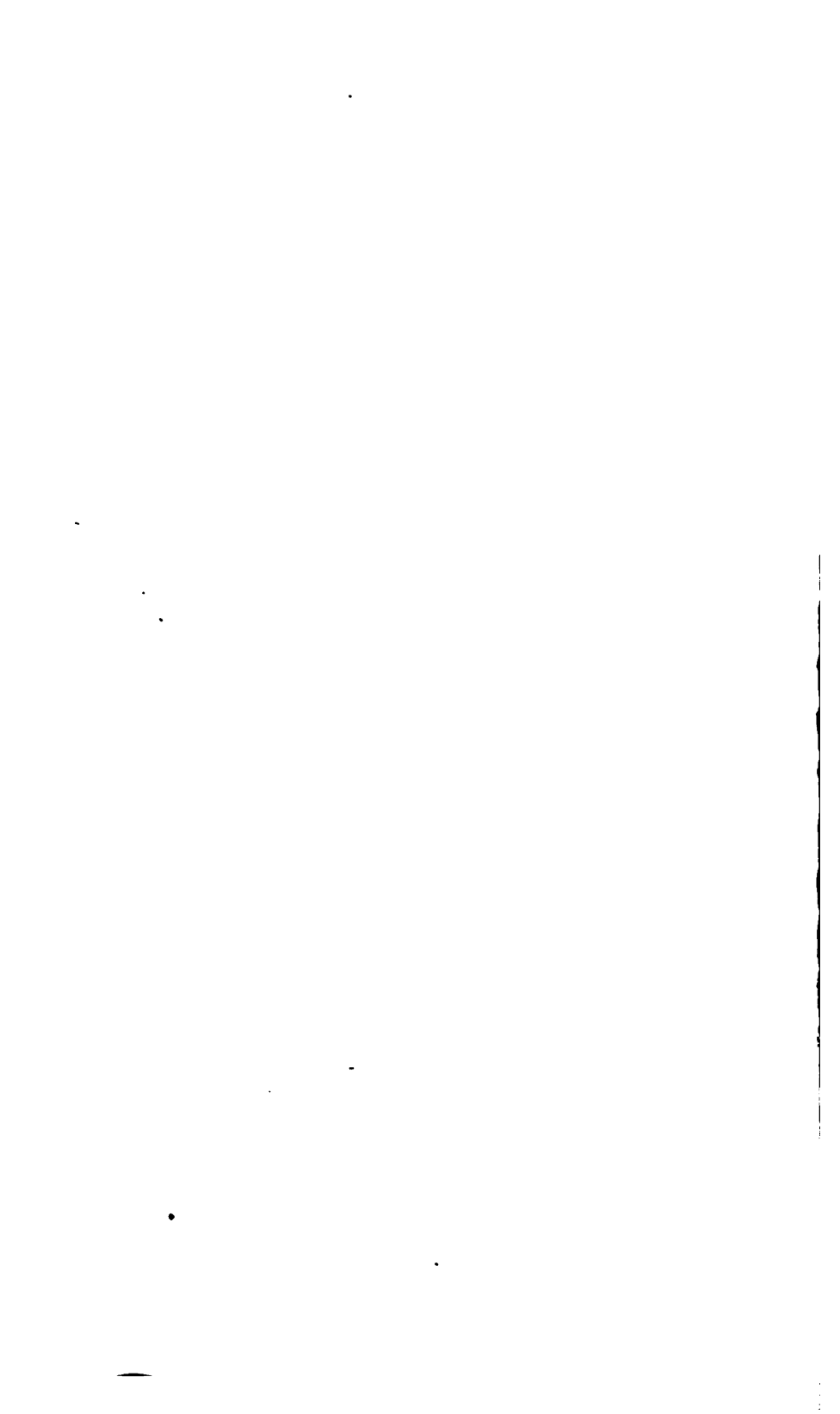
GEO. P. BAKER.

Providence, December 31st, 1863.



R E P O R T
OF THE
STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER,
TOGETHER WITH AN
ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES
DOING BUSINESS IN THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND;
MADE TO THE
General Assembly,
AT ITS
JANUARY SESSION, 1864.

PROVIDENCE:
ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1864.



R E P O R T
OF THE
STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

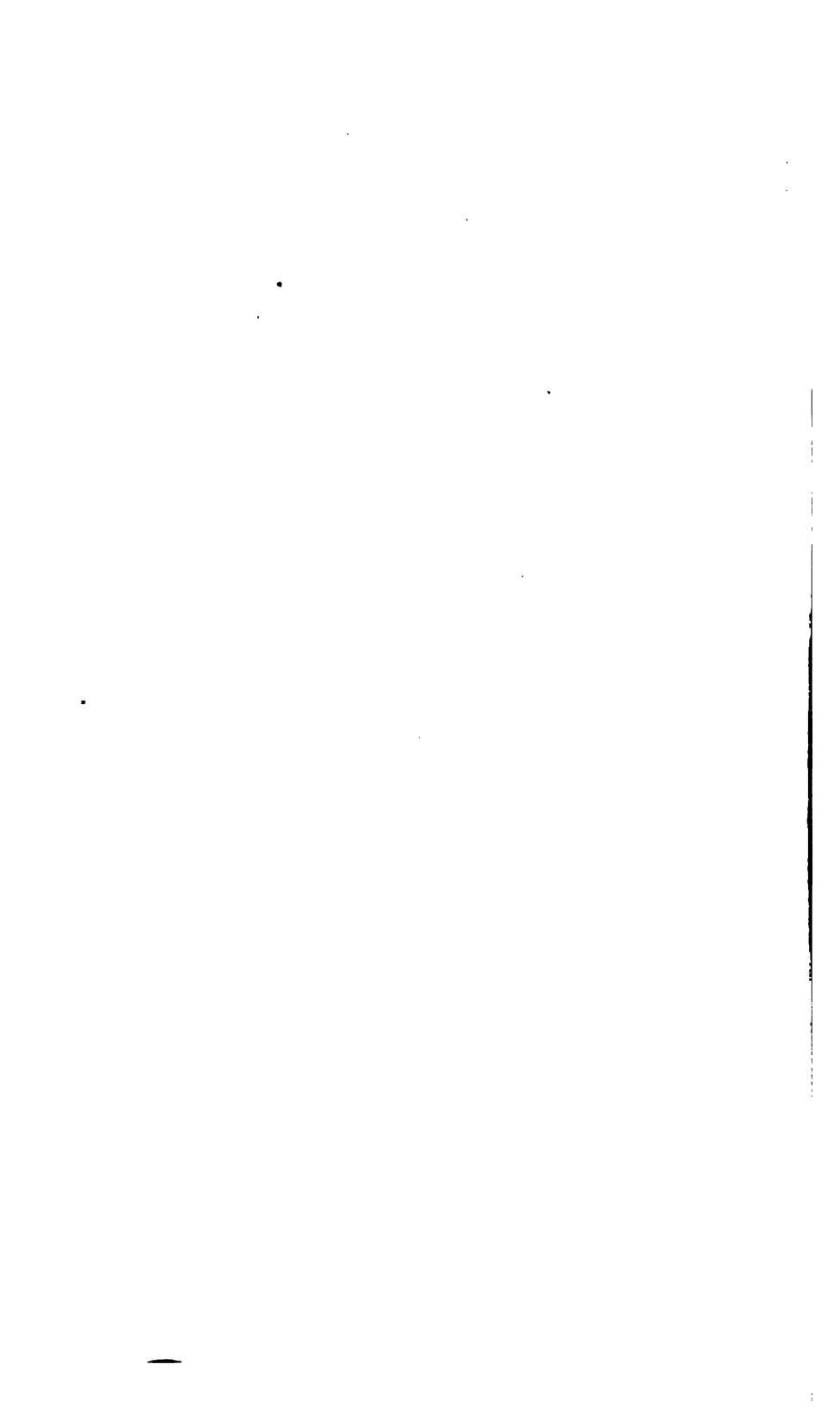
STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, March 2, 1864.

To the Honorable General Assembly:

The undersigned, State Insurance Commissioner, begs leave respectfully to report :

That in response to circulars by me issued to all the Insurance Companies in this State, and to all the Agents of Foreign Companies doing business in Rhode Island, the following statements have been returned.

JAMES C. COLLINS,
State Insurance Commissioner.



RETURNS

OF

Ins. Cos. Incorporated by the State.

STATEMENT

Of the AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st
of December, 1863.

[Incorporated May, 1831.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 00

Investments.

				Par Value.	Market Value.
1340 shares	American	Bank stock,	-	\$67,000 00	\$72,695 00
24 "	Arcade	"	-	600 00	660 00
840 "	Blackstone Canal	"	-	31,000 00	21,945 00
600 "	Commercial	"	-	20,000 00	31,800 00
366 "	Eagle	"	-	18,300 00	18,849 00
20 "	Mechanics	"	-	1,000 00	1,030 00
900 "	Weybosset	"	-	45,000 00	45,225 00
187 "	What Cheer Corporation	-	-	13,838 00	13,838 00
				<u>\$196,738 00</u>	<u>206,042 00</u>

Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	\$11,606 61
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	5,857 51

Amount of cash in hands of agents and others, including unpaid premiums, - - - - -	\$11,615 80
Other assets not above specified, Mutual Ins. Co.'s script, -	45 80
	<u>\$234,167 72</u>

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - - - -	\$450,190 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	15,278 45
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - - -	5,513,966 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	56,898 78
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, estimated, -	11,030 00
Amount of other liabilities, including unpaid dividends, -	2,619 37
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - - - -	150,000 00

HALSEY DEWOLF, *President.*

W. HUMPHRY, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated May, 1852.]

Amount of capital, - - - - -	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - - -	150,000 00

Investments.

2000 shares Bank of Commerce stock, - - -	\$105,000 00
500 " Globe Bank stock, - - -	25,000 00
400 " Continental " - - -	20,000 00
150 " Northern " - - -	15,000 00
246 " Lime Rock " - - -	12,300 00
200 " Mechanics and Manufacturers, - - -	10,000 00
50 " Merchants Bank stock, - - -	2,500 00
	<u>\$189,800 00</u>

Amount of premium notes, - - - - -	\$457 00
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	500 00
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	3,334 91

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	\$5,689 92
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	4,088 82
			<hr/> \$13,112 65

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	\$5,218,728 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	61,232 24
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	8,149 62
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	5,500 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	5,000 00
Amount of other liabilities, including unpaid dividends,	-	-	1,040 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	10,000 00

S. MAURAN, *President.*

J. S. PARISH, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated, under a Stock Charter, March, 1858.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	100,000 00

Investments.

United States Bonds,	-	-	\$20,600 00
Bank of Commerce stock,	-	-	21,000 00
Arcade Bank	-	-	23,000 00
Commercial Bank	-	-	32,000 00
American Bank,	-	-	32,000 00
Blackstone Canal Bank,	-	-	550 00
Manufacturers Bank	-	-	13,800 00
Insurance Script, &c.,	-	-	1,000 00
			<hr/> \$143,950 00

Amount of premium notes,	-	-	\$6,332 61
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	3,500 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	13,464 32

Other assets not above specified, - - - -	\$3,000 00
	<hr/> \$26,296 93

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - -	152,489 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	5,246 14
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - -	2,176,269 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	26,018 14
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	6,500 00
Amount of other liabilities, - - - -	1,100 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, with few exceptions,	10,000 00

J. A. BUDLONG, *President.*STEPHEN H. ARNOLD, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the **EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY**, of Providence,
R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1859. Organized September, 1860.]

Amount of capital, - - - - -	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - - -	100,000 00

Investments.

United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	\$10,000 00
500 shares National Bank, - - - - -	53,000 00
500 " Bank of Commerce, - - - - -	26,000 00
500 " American Bank, - - - - -	27,000 00
100 " Butchers and Drovers Bank, - - - - -	5,000 00
40 " Marine Bank, - - - - -	2,000 00
	<hr/> \$113,000 00

Amount of premium notes, - - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	10,451 67
Amount of cash in hands of agents, - - - - -	7,373 98
Other assets not above specified, including accrued interest, -	1,830 00
	<hr/> \$142,655 65

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$3,530,547 41
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	45,048 20
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	3,525 04
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	8,900 00
Amount of other liabilities, unpaid dividends,	-	-	-	100 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	10,000 00

THOMAS G. TURNER, *President.*FRED. W. ARNOLD, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the GASPEE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R.
I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated May Session, 1856.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	100,000 00

Investments.

667 shares Bank of Commerce, Providence,	-	-	-	\$34,677 25
310 " Marine Bank, " "	-	-	-	15,810 00
360 " What Cheer Bank, " "	-	-	-	18,900 00
200 " Merchants Bank, " "	-	-	-	10,600 00
133 " Phenix Bank, " "	-	-	-	7,315 00
250 " Elmwood Bank, Cranston, -	-	-	-	12,750 00
				<u>\$100,052 25</u>

Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	\$3,327 05
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand and in bank,	-	-	-	-	13,210 42
Amount of cash in the hands of others and unpaid premiums,	-	-	-	-	2,024 16
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	2,500 00

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$2,371,706 50

Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	\$29,035 62
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	3,525 04
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	5,950 00
Amount of other liabilities, - - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	10,000 00

W. P. BLODGET, *President.*E. TURNER, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated May, 1858.]

Amount of capital, - - - - -	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - -	150,000 00

Investments.

10 United States 5:20 bonds, - - - -	\$10,000 00
	Par Value. Market Value.
1000 shares Bank of Commerce stock, -	\$50,000 00 \$52,750 00
500 " American Bank stock, -	50,000 00 27,250 00
500 " Commercial " -	25,000 00 26,500 00
250 " National " -	25,000 00 26,500 00
500 " Merchants " -	25,000 00 25,500 00
15 " Mechanics " -	750 00 787 50
	\$150,750 00 \$159,287 50

Amount of premium notes, - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - - -	\$7,735 14
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - -	1,365 95
Other assets not above specified, - - - -	800 00
Amount of interest accrued, but not due, - - -	3,423 37
	\$13,324 46

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - - -	None.
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - -	\$4,371.534 70

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	\$55,102 14
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	4,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	8,650 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	72 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	10,000 00

SAMUEL SHOVE, *President*,JOSEPH MARTIN, *Secretary*.

S T A T E M E N T

Of the MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated May, 1851.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	150,000 00

Investments.

2200 shares Bank of Commerce stock,	-	-	-	\$110,000 00
800 " American Bank	"	-	-	40,000 00
400 " Merchants Bank	"	-	-	20,000 00
400 " Globe Bank	"	-	-	20,000 00
100 " Phenix Bank	"	-	-	5,000 00
100 " What Cheer Bank	"	-	-	5,000 00
				<u>\$200,000 00</u>

Amount of premium notes, -	-	-	-	-	\$12,156 00
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand, -	-	-	-	-	7,216 29
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, -	-	-	-	-	6,537 54
Other assets not above specified, -	-	-	-	-	None.
					<hr/>
					\$13,753 83

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$190,236 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	10,946 86
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	4,177,459 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	47,100 34
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	\$3,525 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	- - -	15,800 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	8,000 00
Amount of other liabilities,	- - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	- - -	15,000 00

WM COMSTOCK, *President.*WALTER PAINE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Organized 1799.]

Amount of capital,	- - - - -	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	- - -	200,000 00

Investments.

100 Providence City bonds,	- - - - -	\$112,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	- - - - -	20,000 00
600 shares Exchange Bank stock,	- - - - -	36,000 00
Amount of real estate, assessors' valuation,	- - -	157,800 00
		<hr/>
		\$325,800 00

Amount of premium notes,	- - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	- - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	- - - - -	\$51,368 18
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	- - -	7,646 05
Other assets not above specified, including rents and accrued interest,	- - - - -	4,591 67
		<hr/>
		\$389,405 90

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	- - - - -	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	- - - - -	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	- - - - -	\$10,227,432 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	- - - - -	114,030 78
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	- - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	- - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	- - -	12,218 00

Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - - - -	\$1,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - - - -	15,000 00

JOHN KINGSBURY, *President.*

WARREN S. GREENE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on
the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated May, 1848.]

Amount of capital, - - - - -	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - - - - -	100,000 00

Investments.

300 shares American Bank, - - - - -	\$16,050 00
500 " Bank of Commerce. - - - - -	26,250 00
360 " Commercial Bank, - - - - -	19,260 00
600 " Blackstone Canal Bank, - - - - -	15,900 00
300 " Globe Bank, - - - - -	15,000 00
280 " Manufacturers Bank, - - - - -	28,000 00
100 " Continental Bank, - - - - -	5,000 00
100 " Atlantic Bank, - - - - -	5,000 00
100 " Westminster Bank, - - - - -	5,000 00
100 " Bank of North America, - - - - -	5,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$140,560 00

Amount of premium notes, - - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, - - - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	\$4,096 21
Amount of cash in hands of agents, - - - - -	3,594 10
Other assets not above specified, - - - - -	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,200 31

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - - - -	\$29,250 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	1,843 50
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - - -	2,549,841 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	33,211 14
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - - - - -	None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	\$1,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	8,667 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	7,000 00
Amount of other liabilities, - - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	10,000 00

RICHARD W. JACKSON, *President.*

CHAS. T. KEITH, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the BUTLER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I.,
on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1856.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - -	\$792,281 33
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	7,110 65
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	None.
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	470 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	5,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, - - - -	\$312 82
Amount of cash on hand, - - - -	815 40
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - -	349 47
Other assets not above specified, - - -	250 00

E. P. KNOWLES, *President.*

VARNUM J. BATES, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of East Greenwich,
R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1851.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - -	\$689,635 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	5,759 72

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - -	\$4,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, - - - -	\$2,232 37
Amount loaned on personal security, - - -	173 45
Amount of cash on hand, - - - -	734 68
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - -	184 89
Other assets not above specified, - - - -	100 00
Amount of deposit notes, - - - -	34,558 32

JAMES H. ELDREDGE, *President.*THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the FIREMENS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on
the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated May, 1854.]

Amount of fire risks outstanding - - - -	\$5,291,671 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	49,504 35
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	150 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	25,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, - - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - - -	None.
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - -	None.
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes, - - -	\$10,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - -	8,000 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce - - - -	105,000 00
100 " Bank of North America, - - - -	5,000 00
100 " Butchers and Drovers Bank, - - - -	5,000 00
100 " American Bank, - - - -	5,500 00
100 " Arcade Bank, - - - -	2,500 00
Amount of deposit notes, - - - -	490,990 90
Other assets not above specified, - - - -	500 00

ALBERT WATERMAN, *President, pro tem.*JOHN EDDY, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

STATEMENT

Of the FRANKLIN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R I,
on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1854.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - -	\$2,795,087 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	12,823 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	165 55
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	None
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	5,000 00
Amount of fire risks outstanding in second class, - -	706,965 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	4,808 44
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	5,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, - - -	None.
Amount loaned on personal security, - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - -	\$2,561 79
Amount of deposit notes, - - -	319,667 84
Other assets not above specified, - - -	None.

WM. M. RODMAN, *President.*

ASA LYMAN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Rhode Island,
on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1835.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - -	\$3,927,435 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	36,238 85
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	200 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	25,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, - - -	None.
Amount loaned on personal security, - - -	None.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	\$12,244 58
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - - - -	None.
300 shares American Bank, Providence, - - - - -	15,000 00
200 " Exchange Bank, " - - - - -	10,000 00
112 " Bank of Commerce " - - - - -	5,600 00
Amount of deposit notes, - - - - -	247,093 50
Other assets not above specified, - - - - -	None.

HENRY H. ORMSBEE, *President.*LEON CHAPPOTIN, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of North Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1848.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, first class, - - - - -	\$2,294,727 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	25,820 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - - - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, - - - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - - - -	600 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - - - -	10,000 00
Amount of fire risks outstanding, third class, - - - - -	1,042,603 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	9,347 86
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - - - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, - - - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - - - -	15,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, - - - - -	None.
Amount loaned on personal security, - - - - -	\$1,924 00
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	2,170 00
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - - - -	1,184 00
U. S. Government securities, - - - - -	6,000 00
Bank stocks, - - - - -	3,400 00
Deposit in Savings Bank, - - - - -	1,000 00
Note, Town of Pawtucket, - - - - -	5,000 00
Interest accrued, - - - - -	229 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,907 00

To the credit of the first class,	-	-	-	\$13,473 00	
To the credit of the third class,	-	-	-	7,434 00	
					\$20,907 00
Amount deposit notes in first class,	-	-	-	\$129,100 00	
Amount deposit notes in third class,	-	-	-	37,391 44	
					\$166,491 44
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	500 00
GIDEON C. SMITH, <i>President.</i>					
ISAAC SHOVE, <i>Secretary.</i>					

STATEMENT

Of the PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated Oct., 1800.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$13,078,609 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
Amount of bills receivable,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	500 00
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	300 00
Amount of deposit notes,	-	-	-	-	1,214,603 58
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	None.

GEORGE BAKER, *President.*

JOSEPH T. SNOW, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MUTUAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVIDENCE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1857.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$103,440 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	952 90

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, - -	\$1,734 62
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	2,500 00
Amount of bills receivable, - - -	None.
Amount loaned on personal security, - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - -	66 36
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - -	127 11
Amount of deposit notes, - - -	10,108 08
Other assets not above specified, - - -	250 00
Amount of uncollected assessments, - - -	978 45

JOHN B. PEIRCE, *President.*CHARLES G. TAFT, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the RHODE ISLAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence,
R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1848.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - -	\$4,629,440 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	\$48,034 70
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	20,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, - - -	None.
Amount loaned on personal security, - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - -	\$204 10
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - -	None.
200 shares Bank of North America, - - -	10,000 00
200 " Bank of Commerce, - - -	10,000 00
200 " American Bank, - - -	10,000 00
Amount subject to assessment, - - -	430,347 00
Deposit in Bank of Commerce, - - -	8,541 90
Other assets not above specified, - - -	None.

JAMES Y. SMITH, *President.*ADDISON H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

Of the STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I.
on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1855.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, first class, -	-	-	\$1,676,646 00
Amount of premiums thereon, -	-	-	15,161 34
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, -	-	-	None
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	-	-	None
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, -	-	-	2,468 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, -	-	-	5,000 00
Amount of fire risks outstanding, second class, -	-	-	4,561,311 34
Amount of premiums thereon, -	-	-	41,878 05
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, -	-	-	None
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	-	•	104 96
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, -	-	-	None
Largest amount insured on any one risk, -	-	-	25,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, -	-	-	-	\$963 00
Amount loaned on personal security, -	-	-	-	None
Amount of cash on hand, -	-	-	-	1,442 15
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, -	-	-	-	None
United States 5:20 bonds, -	-	-	-	4,000 00
Northern Bank stock, -	-	-	-	2,000 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce, Providence, -	-	-	-	16,000 00
200 " American Bank, " -	-	-	-	10,000 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes, -	-	-	-	10,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds, -	-	-	-	7,000 00
Amount of deposit notes, -	-	-	-	None
Other assets not above specified, -	-	-	-	800 00

JAMES Y. SMITH, *President.*

RHODES B. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R.
I., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1863.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding	-	-	-	-	\$368,875 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	4,596 41
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable,	-	-	-	-	\$692 69
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	1,579 59
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	None.
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	100 00

SYDNEY WILLIAMS, *President.*

JOHN EDDY, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

OF

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT

Of the MERCHANTS AND FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Worcester, Mass., on the 1st day of November, 1863.

[Incorporated 1846.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - -	-\$10,823,627 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	135,793 16
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	4,400 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	5,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, - - - -	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security, - - - -	\$9,400 00
Amount loaned on personal security, - - - -	2,925 00
Amount of cash on hand, - - - -	10,081 28
Amount of cash in hands of agents, - - - -	5,035 32
United States loan, - - - -	30,000 00
City of Worcester, - - - -	3,000 00

Amount invested in bank stock, \$32,093 00, as follows :

17 shares	Mechanics Bank.
27 "	Millbury Bank.
22 "	Central Bank.

56 shares City Bank.	
33 " Quinsigamond Bank.	
18 " Grafton Bank.	
90 " Webster Bank.	
50 " Atlantic Bank.	
Amount of deposit notes,	\$271,586 32
Other assets not above specified,	None.

ISAAC DAVIS, *President.*JOHN D. WASHBURN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 1st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1849.]

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	\$16,642,123 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	653,464 74
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	6,250 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	52,600 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	10,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable,	\$125,257 95
Amount loaned on collateral security,	85,300 00
Amount of cash on hand,	4,002 81
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	112,074 15
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	76,331 25
United States 5's coupon stock,	3,112 50
United States 6's 5:20 bond,	149,862 50
New York City 6's bond,	25,000 00
Brooklyn 6's bond,	3,975 00
Westchester 7's bond,	2,000 00
Bank of Commerce. New York,	9,500 00
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn,	635 00
Other assets not above specified,	408,652 74

HENRY STOKES, *President.*J. S. HALSEY, *Asst. Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1821.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$250,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	250,000 00

Investments.

1st lien recorded,	-	-	-	-	-	\$250,475 00
Canada debture bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	13,627 25
United States certificates and bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	66,000 00
Tennessee State bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	81,625 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,701 13
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	10,859 67
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	10,416 35

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	\$25,000,000 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	140,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	-	16,757 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	850 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 00

W. P. PALMER, *President.*

ANDREW J. SMITH *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated April, 1852.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$400,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	400,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$147,400 00
United States 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	248,000 00
United States one year certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	54,480 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	-	10,600 00
Tennessee State Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	2,451 40
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	699 49
Call loans,	-	-	-	-	-	11,000 00
Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	-	25,509 31
Interest accrued,	-	-	-	-	-	6,998 87
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	1,354 14
						<hr/> \$184,493 21

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$9,437,094 01
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	45,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	\$4,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	20,000 00

DORUS L. STONE, *President.*B. F. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day
of December, 1863.

[Incorporated, July, 1856.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$195,990 00
United States 6's 5:20 bond,	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 00
Amount of premiums notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	12,750 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	5,552 44
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	379 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	11,838 87
						<hr/> \$259,144 25

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	-	\$193 70
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	-	8,833 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	178 90
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

JACOB REESE, *President.*THOMAS GREENLEAF, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1853.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$176,500 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Accrued interest,	-	-	-	-	-	2,638 60
Premiums unpaid,	-	-	-	-	-	3,624 66
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	54,436 12
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	2,973 54
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	None.

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - -	- \$10,413,934 55
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	100,876 97
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	•3,750 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	2,500 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	18,000 00
Amount of other liabilities, - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	15,000 00

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, *President.*EDWARD KEMEYS, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st
day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1853.]

Amount of capital, - - -	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - -	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages, - - -	\$163,020 00
Tennessee 6's bonds, - - -	10,000 00
New York City 7's bond, - - -	5,000 00
United States 7 3:10 bonds, - - -	10,000 50
United States 6's "1881" bonds, - - -	5,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - -	30,000 00
Amount of premium notes, - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	None.
Amount loaned on personal security, - - -	16,900 00
Amount of cash on hand, - - -	10,073 19
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - -	11,390 55
Other assets not above specified, - - -	20,203 25

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - -	None.
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - -	\$14,096,011 75
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	108,333 42
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	\$400 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	- - -	9,500 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	- - - -	3,294 60
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	- -	No rule.

WM. A. COBB, *President.*JAMES M. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Albany, N. Y., on
the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1860.]

Amount of capital,	- - - - -	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	- -	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	- - - - -	\$126,085 38
United States 7 3:10 bonds,	- - - - -	10,834 00
United States certificates,	- - - - -	6,553 05
United States 6's, (1881,)	- - - - -	13,740 55
United States 5:20 6's,	- - - - -	12,687 50
Amount of premium notes,	- - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	- - - - -	5,000 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	- - - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	- - - - -	46,748 33
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	- -	7,175 00
Other assets not above specified,	- - -	1,219 65

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	- - -	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	- - -	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	- - -	5,168,071 50
Amount of premiums thereon,	- - -	46,527 67
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	- -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	- - -	1,869 37
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	None.

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Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	500 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

WM. TILLINGHAST, *President.*JOHN H. RICE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1852.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$300,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	300,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$195,750 00
United States 7 3:10 bonds,	-	-	-	-	106,625 00
New York Stock Volunteer Fund,	-	-	-	-	6,800 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	78,876 35
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	\$33,875 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	43,716 90
Amount of cash in hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	31,200 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	45,698 60

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$451,808 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	58,915 37
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	22,463,913 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	153,522 93
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	10,900 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	20,000 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	20,000 00

JAMES L. GRAHAM, *President.*E. A. STANSBURY, *Acting Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the NORTH WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, N. Y.,
on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1832.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$115,421 83
United States 7 3:10 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	15,953 00
Oswego Gas Company stock,	-	-	-	-	-	1,175 00
Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	2,550 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	13,365 74
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	1,195 22
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	21,789 71
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	4,741 98
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	71,685 75
						<hr/>
						\$252,878 23

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	\$705,416 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	19,507 71
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	8,668,104 30
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	98,468 33
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	-	7,400 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	-	18,875 06
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	2,275 91
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

THEO. IRWIN, *President.*

S. WARNER WHITE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1852.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$300,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	300,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$199,650 00
United States 7 3:10 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	72,760 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	172,550 00
262 shares Bank of Commerce stock,	-	-	-	-	-	27,772 00
100 " National Bank stock,	-	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	30,650 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	4,835 96
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	20,551 98
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	13,967 55

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,560,526 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	78,933 29
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	-	26,133 15
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	2,911 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00

ROBERT S. HOWE, *President.*

DUNCAN F. CURRY, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City,
on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1853.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	100,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$99,458 25
United States 6's coupon bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	28,340 00
United States 6's registered bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	21,700 00
United States 5:20 coupon bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	11,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	73,183 06
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	23,170 44
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	58,870 38
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	13,960 50
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	55,871 09

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	-	14,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	1,160 68
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

ERASTUS LYMAN, *President.*GEORGE F. SNIFFER, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on
the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1858.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$89,033 74
United States one year certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	35,000 00
United States 5:20 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	19,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	14,197 99

Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	\$12,220 36
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	None.
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	2,202 25
Accrued interest,	-	-	-	4,344 30
				<hr/>
				\$175,998 64

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$4,143,347 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	34,873 46
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	15,000 00

WM. A. SEAVER, *President.*FRANK W. LEWIS, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the THAMES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Norwich, Conn., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated, 1859.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$113,900 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	113,900 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$74,350 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	4,206 75
United States 5:20 coupon bonds,	-	-	-	-	21,000 00
250 shares Phenix Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
100 " Merchants Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
Amount of premiums notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	273 69
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	9,820 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	3,126 20

Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	\$2,925 90
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	4,428 00
				<hr/> \$131,130 54

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$3,298,745 92
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	40,407 50
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	6,329 02
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	409 34
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	5,000 00

AMOS W. PRENTICE, *President.*W. S. BRACKENRIDGE, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1859.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	\$110,800 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	16,012 50
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	55,000 00
New York City 6's Floating Debt stock,	-	-	-	8,640 00
Brooklyn City 6's bonds,	-	-	-	5,350 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	80 00
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	58,700 00
Accrued interest not due,	-	-	-	4,717 71
Accrued interest uncollected,	-	-	-	105 00
Uncollected premiums,	-	-	-	2,683 72
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	4,641 61
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	1,017 34
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	None.

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$1,024,898 63
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	54,167 88
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	12,400 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	20,000 00

WILLIAM CRIPPS, *President.*W. M. ST. JOHN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsfield,
Mass., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1852.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	150,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$97,694 01
Dubuque City bonds,	-	-	-	-	312 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
131 shares Pittsfield Bank,	-	-	-	-	14,475 00
15 " Agricultural Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,725 00
80 " Adams Bank,	-	-	-	-	8,400 00
30 " Webster Bank,	-	-	-	-	3,180 00
30 " Merchants Bank,	-	-	-	-	3,120 00
10 " Hide and Leather Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,060 00
15 " Pittsfield Coal Gas,	-	-	-	-	1,575 00
11 " Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad,	-	-	-	-	1,100 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	45,639 00
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	8,386 27
Amount of cash in hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	13,933 96
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	12,551 44

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$10,345,588 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	113,625 50
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	627 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	2,400 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	10,000 00

E. H. KELLOGG, *President.*J. N. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the WASHINGTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1850.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$400,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	400,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$132,445 50
United States 7 3:10 bonds,	-	-	-	-	115,000 00
United States registered 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
United States coupon 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	100,000 00
United States coupon 6's, 5:20,	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	200 92
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	40,160 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	277,160 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	65,892 35
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	6,827 81
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	101,946 93

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$1,413,515 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	9,308 24
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	12,840,562 00

Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	\$88,705 48
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	4,076 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - - -	2,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	30,000 00

HENRY WESTON, *Vice President.*

WM. K. LOTHROP, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1856.]

Amount of capital, - - - - -	\$300,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - - -	300,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages, - - - - -	\$213,400 00
United States 7 3:10 bonds, - - - - -	7,500 00
United States, 6's bonds, - - - - -	83,750 00
United States certificates, - - - - -	10,850 00
150 shares Bank of Commerce. - - - - -	16,000 00
50 " St. Nicholas Bank, - - - - -	5,100 00
Amount of premium notes, - - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	731 50
Amount loaned on collateral security, - - - - -	17,900 00
Amount loaned on personal security, - - - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	11,130 62
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - - - -	4,246 34
Other assets not above specified, - - - - -	11,807 83

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - - - -	\$66,400 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	902 88
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - - -	7,488,181 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	59,202 09
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	\$8,800 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, - - -	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - -	4,578 75
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	15,000 00

EDWARD ANTHONY, *President.*

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1852.]

Amount of capital, - - - - -	\$500,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - - -	500,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages, - - - - -	\$421,500 00
New York Substitute Relief bonds, - - - - -	25,000 00
United States 7 3:10 bonds, - - - - -	37,100 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	50,000 00
United States 6's bonds, - - - - -	32,400 00
United States certificates, - - - - -	32,000 00
Amount of premium notes, - - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security, - - - - -	None.
Amount loaned on personal security, - - - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	7,375 16
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - - - -	13,368 69
Other assets not above specified, - - - - -	71,753 97

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - - - -	None.
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - - -	\$22,369,727 14
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - - - -	7,488 00

Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - - -	\$650 02
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - -	25,000 00

CARLISLE NORWOOD, *President.*

JOHN C. MILLS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
London, England, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1836.]

Amount of capital, - - - -	\$10,000,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, . - -	12,089,035 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages, in the U. S., - - - -	\$745,500 00
Real Estate, in the U. S., - - - -	208,467 17
United States 6's, '81, - - - -	60,760 00
United States 6's 5:20 bonds, - - - -	196,000 00
Amount of premium notes, - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security, - - - -	3,000 00
Amount loaned on personal security, - - - -	20,000 00
Amount of cash on hand, - - - -	27,306 48
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - - -	61,826 99
Other assets not above specified, - - - -	None.
Amount received for dividends and rents, - - - -	91,800 83
Amount of income received, - - - -	951,939 29

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - - -	None.
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - -	\$371,011,080 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	2,180,230 00
Amount of fire risks outstanding, in the U. S., - -	54,572,733 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - -	860,129 26
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	12,550 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - - -	33,500 00

Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - -	\$100,000 00

ALFRED PELL, *Resident Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1849.]

Amount of capital, - - - - -	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - -	150,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages, - - - - -	\$97,023 21
United States 5:20 coupon bonds, - - - -	10,000 00
41 shares Conway Bank, - - - - -	4,387 00

Loaned on pledge of

212 shares Conway Bank, - - -	\$21,200 00
51 " Holyoke Bank, - - -	5,079 42
20 " Mechanics Bank, - - -	2,000 00
18 " Exchange Bank, - - -	1,750 00
5 " Northampton Bank, - - -	500 00
10 " Bank of North America, - -	1,000 00
4 " Bank of State of New York, -	400 00
39 " Franklin County Bank, - -	3,900 00
12 " Greenfield Bank, - - -	1,200 00
17 " Boston and Worcester Railroad, -	1,700 00
10 " Old Colony Railroad, - - -	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$39,729 42

Amount of premium notes, - - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security, - - - -	\$2,100 00
Amount loaned on personal security, - - - -	1,785 29
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	8,871 97
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - - -	9,757 04
Other assets not above specified, - - - -	12,407 99

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$4,862,693 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	71,866 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	96 50
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	800 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	15,000 00

JAMES S. WHITNEY, *President.*D. C. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on
the 10th day of February, 1864.

[Incorporated, 1864.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	100,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	None.
United States 5:20 coupon bonds,	-	-	-	-	\$500,000 00
Amount of premiums notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	500,000 00
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	None.
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	None.

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	A few.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	"
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.

Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	Not stated.

WM. E. WARREN, *President.*Geo. W. SAVAGE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1842.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	None.

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,417,556 27
United States 5:20 registered bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	300,000 00
United States 5:20 coupon bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 00
United States 6's '81,	-	-	-	-	-	666,000 00
United States 6', 5.20,	-	-	-	-	-	1,750,000 00
United States 7 3:10 coupon bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	984,550 00
United States 6's certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	644,000 00
Accrued interest not due,	-	-	-	-	-	112,260 00
Accrued interest uncollected,	-	-	-	-	-	17,432 00
Uncollected premiums,	-	-	-	-	-	180,000 00
Premiums due and unpaid,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	659,883 80
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	11,317 77
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	381,021 41

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	\$24,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	64,500 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	None.

Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - - -	\$55,655 94
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - -	10,000 00

F. S. WINSTON, *President*.ISAAC ABBOTT, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT

Of the HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1848.]

Amount of capital, - - - - -	\$106,100 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - -	106,100 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages, - - - - -	\$33,473 83
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	26,000 00
United States 6's, '81, - - - - -	5,500 00
132 shares Appleton Bank, - - - - -	15,180 00
10 " Prescott Bank, - - - - -	1,120 00
15 " Lowell Bank, - - - - -	1,650 00
50 " Pemberton Bank, - - - - -	5,250 00
20 " Bay State Bank, - - - - -	1,600 00
50 " Bank of Commerce, - - - - -	5,050 00
50 " Bank of North America, - - - - -	5,000 00
50 " Howard Bank, - - - - -	5,000 00
50 " Safety Fund Bank, - - - - -	5,100 00
20 " Eliot Bank, - - - - -	2,020 00
80 " Lowell and Lawrence Railroad, - - - - -	8,800 00
52 " Stony Brook Railroad, - - - - -	5,460 00
10 " Merrimac Manufacturing Company, - - - - -	10,000 00
22 " Washington Mills, - - - - -	4,290 00
Amount of premium notes, - - - - -	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes, -	19,113 19
Amount loaned on personal security, - - - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	5,236 76
Amount of cash in hands of agents, - - - - -	2,735 91
Other assets not above specified, - - - - -	383 00

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$3,301,783 41
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	31,679 72
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	9,500 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	10,000 00

J. W. DANIELS, *President.*EPHRAIM BROWN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MASSACHUSETTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield, Mass., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1857.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$62,750 00
125 shares Agawam Bank,	-	-	-	-	12,770 00
20 " Chicopee Bank,	-	-	-	-	2,100 00
33 " John Hancock Bank,	-	-	-	-	3,300 00
51 " Pyncheon Bank,	-	-	-	-	5,300 00
203 " Springfield Bank,	-	-	-	-	21,920 00
10 " Atlantic Bank,	-	-	-	-	950 00
30 " Howard Bank,	-	-	-	-	2,900 00
64 " Hadley Falls Bank,	-	-	-	-	6,475 00
37 " Holyoke Bank,	-	-	-	-	3,700 00
8 " Northampton Bank,	-	-	-	-	800 00
50 " Munson Bank,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
5 " Mechanics Bank,	-	-	-	-	500 00
10 " Merchants Exchange Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	500 00
50 " Elm City Bank, New Haven, Conn.,	-	-	-	-	5,800 00
45 " Connecticut River Railroad,	-	-	-	-	2,700 00
15 " Boston and Worcester Railroad,	-	-	-	-	1,500 00

30 shares Western Railroad,	-	-	-	-	\$4,306 25
United States 7 3:10 bonds,	-	-	-	-	900 00
United States coupon 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	18,530 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	28,290 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	10,780 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	4,484 87
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	1,644 37
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	7,677 05
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	1,005 27

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$8,751,350 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	91,171 96
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	3,693 32
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

ABIJAH W. CHAPIN, *President.*SANFORD J. HALL, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the BAY STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1859.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$104,300 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	104,300 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$600 00
United States 7 3:10 bonds,	-	-	-	-	10,675 00
United States, 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	3,500 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	15,100 00
Vermont 6's, bonds,	-	-	-	-	5,825 00

100 shares	Bank of Commerce.	-	-	-	-	\$10,000 00
85 "	City Bank,	-	-	-	-	8,500 00
25 "	Quinsigamond Bank,	-	-	-	-	2,542 50
50 "	Framingham Bank,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
10 "	Southbridge Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
50 "	Republic Bank,	-	-	-	-	4,950 00
8 "	Safety Fund Bank,	-	-	-	-	816 00
34 "	Webster Bank,	-	-	-	-	3,536 00
12 "	Eagle Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,284 00
15 "	Hide and Leather Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,575 00
32 "	Revere Bank,	-	-	-	-	3,328 00
12 "	National Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,116 00
18 "	Market Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,278 00
12 "	Atlas Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
47 "	Boston and Worcester Railroad,	-	-	-	-	6,486 00
50 "	Fitchburg Railroad,	-	-	-	-	5,750 00
	Norwich and Worcester Railroad bonds,	-	-	-	-	9,270 00
	Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
	Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
	Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	None.
	Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	1,633 99
	Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	1,572 90
	Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	600 00

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$1,229,096 39
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	13,647 44
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	102 76
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	3,485 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00

CHAS. H. PUTNAM, *President.*E. R. WASHBURN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.,
on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1857.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$300,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	300,000 00

Investments.

Michigan 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,280 00
Hartford 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	13,780 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	-	2,250 00
United States certificates	-	-	-	-	-	26,000 00
United States 6's 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	103,000 00
250 shares Phenix Bank,		New York,	-	-	-	5,500 00
50 " Merchants Bank,		"	-	-	-	2,725 00
50 " Metropolitan Bank,		"	-	-	-	5,850 00
50 " Bank of America,		"	-	-	-	6,650 00
50 " American Exchange Bank,		"	-	-	-	5,450 00
60 " Merchants Exchange Bank,		"	-	-	-	3,000 00
100 " Atlantic Bank,		Boston,	-	-	-	9,500 00
50 " Blackstone Bank,		"	-	-	-	5,300 00
100 " National Bank,		"	-	-	-	9,500 00
200 " Bank of the Republic,		"	-	-	-	20,000 00
75 " Merrimac Bank,		"	-	-	-	7,350 00
100 " Hide and Leather Bank,		"	-	-	-	10,500 00
100 " Safety Fund Bank,		"	-	-	-	10,300 00
50 " Cambridge Market Bank,		Cambridge,	-	-	-	4,750 00
113 " Charter Oak Bank,		Hartford,	-	-	-	11,187 00
118 " Mercantile Bank,		"	-	-	-	8,850 00
50 " City Bank,		"	-	-	-	5,550 00
215 " Exchange Bank,		"	-	-	-	10,535 00
101 " Farmers and Mechanics Bank,		"	-	-	-	12,221 00
33 " Hartford Bank,		"	-	-	-	4,818 00
105 " Ætna Bank,		"	-	-	-	10,920 00
200 " Phoenix Bank,		"	-	-	-	22,600 00
111 " Merchants and Manufacturers Bank,		Hartford,	-	-	-	11,655 00
100 " Hartford and New Haven Railroad,			-	-	-	20,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	11,415 34
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.

Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	\$7,851 62
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	13,832 23
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	4,780 01

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$11,766,773 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	130,436 89
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	8,674 54
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	4,448 51
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	50,000 00
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

A. F. HASTINGS, *President.*Wm. C. HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Norwich, Conn., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1803.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

United States 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	\$10,000 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	5,100 00
50 shares Norwich Bank,	Norwich,	-	-	-	5,600 00
170 " Thames Bank,	"	-	-	-	19,550 00
27 " Merchants Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,100 00
36 " Phoenix Bank,	Hartford,	-	-	-	3,600 00
100 " Union Bank,	Albany,	-	-	-	10,000 00
100 " American Exchange Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	10,800 00
50 " Atlantic Bank,	"	-	-	-	3,800 00
75 " Continental Bank,	"	-	-	-	7,500 00
50 " Commercial Exchange Bank,	"	-	-	-	5,400 00
50 " Hanover Bank,	"	-	-	-	5,000 00
100 " Ocean Bank,	"	-	-	-	5,000 00

100 shares	Metropolitan Bank,	New York,	-	-	\$11,800 00
150 "	Importers and Traders Bank,	"	-	-	16,500 00
100 "	National Bank,	"	-	-	5,500 00
200 "	Merchants Bank,	"	-	-	10,700 00
50 "	Shoe and Leather Bank,	"	-	-	5,350 00
150 "	Tradesmans Bank,	"	-	-	6,900 00
200 "	Union Bank,	"	-	-	11,400 00
50 "	Bank of Commerce,	"	-	-	5,200 00
50 "	Republic Bank,	"	-	-	5,250 00
50 "	United States Trust Company,	"	-	-	9,000 00
50 "	Kentucky Bank, Louisville,	-	-	-	5,000 00
	Atlantic Script, '63,	-	-	-	5,000 00
	Norwich and Worcester Railroad bonds,	-	-	-	25,850 00
	Cincinnati, Hannibal and Dayton Railroad bonds,	-	-	-	5,500 00
	Amount of premiums notes,	-	-	-	None.
	Amount of bills receivable other than premium notes,	-	-	-	None.
	Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	None.
	Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	9,990 41
	Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	4,500 00
	Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	4,500 00

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$7,373,909 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	63,250 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	4,425 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	5,000 00

A. BREWSTER, *President.*E. LEARNED, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1854.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$400,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	400,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$41,100 00
Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	-	17,500 00
50 shares United States Trust Company, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	10,250 00
200 " Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00
100 " Merchants Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	5,400 00
100 " Metropolitan Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	11,600 00
200 " Merchants Exchange Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
400 " Mechanics Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
200 " Mercantile Bank, Hartford,	-	-	-	-	-	15,050 00
200 " City Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	22,400 00
300 " Farmers and Mechanics Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	36,300 00
200 " Ætna Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	21,000 00
50 " Hartford Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	7,150 00
125 " State Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	16,000 00
200 " Phoenix Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	23,600 00
50 " Connecticut River Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	3,750 00
10 " Hartford County Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	560 00
100 " New Britain Bank, New Britain,	-	-	-	-	-	10,500 00
100 " Citizens Bank, Waterbury,	-	-	-	-	-	10,700 00
38 " Waterbury Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	2,090 00
50 " Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, C. W.,	-	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
250 " Ontario Bank, Bawmansville,	-	-	-	-	-	11,000 00
100 " Holyoke Water Power Company,	-	-	-	-	-	11,500 00
20 New Britain Water bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	11,500 00
10 Hartford City bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	11,250 00
20 Tennessee State bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	-	32,606 40
United States 6's '81,	-	-	-	-	-	22,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	30,450 00
Ohio State Stock, '70,	-	-	-	-	-	10,500 00
San Francisco bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	59,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	9,450 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	10,690 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	84,492 49
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	34,802 62
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	3,126 52

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.

Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - -	\$32,701,883 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	379,334 83
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	7,949 91
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	25,700 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - -	5,000 00

H. KELLOGG, *President.*WM. B. CLARK, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield,
Mass., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1849.]

Amount of capital, - - -	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, - -	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages, - - -	\$83,725 49
Invested in Real Estate, - - -	33,897 27
Surplus capital, - - -	248,874 43
United States 6's, '81, - - -	10,900 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - -	37,000 00
United States 6's certificates, - - -	7,400 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes, - - -	16,324 00
Watertown and Rome Railroad bonds, - -	1,550 00
8 shares Agawam Bank, Springfield, - -	880 00
23 " Western Bank, " - -	299 00
35 " Chicopee Bank, " - -	4,375 00
14 " Springfield Bank, " - -	1,680 00
10 " John Hancock Bank, " - -	1,000 00
50 " Pyncheon Bank, " - -	6,000 00
70 " Hampshire Manufacturers Bank, Ware, - -	7,210 00
20 " Holyoke Bank, Northampton, - -	2,400 00
10 " Monson Bank, Monson, - -	1,000 00
50 " Eliot Bank, Boston, - -	5,241 00
100 " Merchants Bank, " - -	9,900 00
60 " Atlas Bank, " - -	6,127 50
92 " Howard Bank, " - -	9,470 00

100 shares	Webster Bank,	Boston,	-	-	10,600 00
50	"	Boylston Bank,	"	-	1,989 00
58	"	Bank of Commerce.	"	-	6,025 50
100	"	Continental Bank,	New York,	-	10,000 00
- 100	"	American Exchange Bank,	"	-	10,700 00
50	"	Bank of Commerce,	"	-	5,350 00
100	"	Elm City Bank, New Haven,	-	-	11,600 00
175	"	Western Railroad stock,	-	-	25,375 00
100	"	Boston and Worcester Railroad stock,	-	-	14,000 00
45	"	Connecticut River Railroad stock,	-	-	4,770 00
29	"	Worcester and Nashua Railroad stock,	-	-	2,465 00
100	"	Old Colony and Fall River Railroad stock,	-	-	15,200 00
50	"	Boston and Main Railroad stock,	-	-	6,450 00
100	"	Fitchburg Railroad stock,	-	-	12,100 00
55	"	Watertown and Rome Railroad stock,	-	-	5,550 00
	Amount loaned on collateral security,				22,142 62
	Amount loaned on personal security,				None.
	Amount of cash on hand,				11,170 87
	Amount of cash in the hands of agents,				21,302 75
	Other assets not above specified,				5,964 43

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	\$14,054 19
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	15,000 00

E. FREEMAN, *President.*WM. CONNER, JR., *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on the 31st day of December, 1864.

[Incorporated, 1853.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	1,000,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$835,222 50
Invested in real estate,	-	-	-	-	-	65,000 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	-	132,400 00
United States 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	61,040 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	150,750 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	102,625 00
Missouri 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	13,550 00
Tennessee 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
North Carolina 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	5,900 00
Ohio 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	11,250 00
Illinois 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	20,900 00
California 7's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	61,750 00
Brooklyn City Water bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	11,200 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce,	-	-	-	-	-	21,400 00
150 " Importers and Traders Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	16,275 00
100 " Continental Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	9,900 00
200 " Metropolitan Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	23,200 00
100 " Corn Exchange Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	10,500 00
200 " Peoples Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	5,100 00
50 " Park Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	6,750 00
50 " St. Nicholas Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
100 " Bank of New York,	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	26,549 27
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	383,112 50
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	7,025 90
Amount of cash in hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	142,264 62
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	22,498 35
Due for premiums,	-	-	-	-	-	6,716 39
Interest accrued,	-	-	-	-	-	35,234 50

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$102,168,000 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	993,473 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	111,306 35
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	1,100 00

Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - \$50,000 00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, *President.*

JOHN MCGEE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield, Mass., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1851.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	.	-	-	-	-	150,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$52,922 00
Invested in real estate,	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	-	5,325 00
United States, 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	10,350 00
203 shares Pynchon Bank,	Springfield,	-	-	-	-	25,375 00
137 " John Hancock Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	13,700 00
63 " Springfield Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	7,560 00
53 " Agawam Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	5,830 00
27 " Chicopee Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	3,240 00
9 " First National Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	945 00
25 " City Bank,	Worcester,	-	-	-	-	2,625 00
20 " Hampshire Manufacturers Bank,	Ware,	-	-	-	-	2,200 00
15 " Blackstone Bank,	Uxbridge,	-	-	-	-	1,800 00
10 " Hadley Falls Bank,	Holyoke,	-	-	-	-	1,150 00
8 " Leicester Bank,	Leicester,	-	-	-	-	896 00
8 " Hampden Bank,	Westfield,	-	-	-	-	960 00
5 " Monson Bank,	Monson,	-	-	-	-	500 00
5 " Lee Bank,	Lee,	-	-	-	-	350 00
15 " National Bank,	Boston,	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
3 " Eliot Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	300 00
2 " Atlas Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	200 00
55 " Continental Bank,	New York,	-	-	-	-	5,555 00
22 " Rome and Watertown Railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	2,200 00
5 " Hartford and New Haven Railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
15 " Springfield Bridge,	-	-	-	-	-	2,850 00
2 bonds Wateatown and Rome Railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
1 " Dubuque City, Iowa,	-	-	-	-	-	227 95

Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	\$300 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	927 80
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	7,734 96
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	9,954 75
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	7,058 62

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$7,012,666 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	8,995 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

JOS. C. PYNCHON, *President.*CHARLES MARSH, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the DORCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Dorchester, Mass., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1859.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	100,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$19,845 30
Invested in real estate,	-	-	-	-	12,798 66
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
United States 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	7,420 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
17 shares State Bank,	Boston,	-	-	-	1,156 00
27 " Boston Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,620 00
10 " Hide and Leather Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,000 00
10 " Revere Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,020 00
10 " Merchants Bank,	"	-	-	-	980 00
10 " Atlas Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,000 00

10 shares	Maverick Bank,	Boston,	-	-	\$930 00
5 "	Mt. Vernon Bank,	"	-	-	490 00
40 "	Continental Bank,	"	-	-	3,880 00
10 "	Bank of Commerce,	"	-	-	1,020 00
20 "	First National Bank,	Dorchester,	-	-	2,000 00
20 "	Blue Hill Bank,	"	-	-	2,040 00
10 "	Mt. Wollaston Bank,	Quincy,	-	-	1,040 00
5 "	Quincy Stone Bank,	"	-	-	520 00
10 "	Monument Bank,	Charlestown,	-	-	1,000 00
10 "	Rockland Bank,	Roxbury,	-	-	1,040 00
15 "	Asiatic Bank,	Salem,	-	-	450 00
5 "	Naumkeag Bank,	"	-	-	500 00
10 "	City Bank,	Worcester,	-	-	1,020 00
10 "	Hopkinton Bank,	Hopkinton,	-	-	1,000 00
10 "	Provincetown Bank,	Provincetown,	-	-	1,020 00
5 "	Bank of Cape Ann,	Gloucester,	-	-	500 00
25 "	Old Colony and Fall River Railroad,		-	-	3,700 00
10 "	Boston and Worcester Railroad,		-	-	1,360 00
10 "	Boston and Maine Railroad,		-	-	1,300 00
10 "	Western Railroad,		-	-	1,530 00
Amount of bills receivable,					3,100 00
Amount loaned on collateral security,					11,180 79
Amount loaned on personal security,					1,451 48
Amount of cash on hand,					5,095 09
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,					6,440 78
Other assets not above specified,					600 00

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$4,397,510 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	56,686 50
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	275 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	1,600 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	5,000 00

M. H. ROBINSON, *President.*W. F. TEMPLE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on
the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1857.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$200,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,900	00
United States 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	21,800	00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	-	21,200	00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	10,200	00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	00
Michigan 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	00
Connecticut 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	00
Hartford City 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	11,660	00
Brooklyn City 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	5,450	00
50 shares Metropolitan Bank,		New York,	-	-	-	5,700	00
400 " Mechanics Bank,		"	-	-	-	4,750	00
75 " Charter Oak Bank,		Hartford,	-	-	-	7,425	00
100 " Exchange Bank,		"	-	-	-	4,900	00
100 " Aetna Bank,		"	-	-	-	10,400	00
50 " Farmers and Mechanics Bank,		"	-	-	-	6,050	00
50 " City Bank,		"	-	-	-	5,550	00
100 " Phoenix Bank,		"	-	-	-	11,300	00
11 " Hartford County Bank,		"	-	-	-	605	00
100 " Merchants and Manufacturers Bank,		Hartford,	-	-	-	10,500	00
100 " Hide and Leather Bank,		Boston,	-	-	-	10,400	00
50 " National Bank,		"	-	-	-	4,650	00
75 " Safety Fund Bank,		"	-	-	-	7,650	00
50 " Bank of the Republic,		"	-	-	-	4,950	00
50 " Merchants Bank, St. Louis,		-	-	-	-	3,750	00
Amount of premiums notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.	
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	8,115	00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.	
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	5,023	85
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	11,120	25
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	13,001	06

10 shares	Maverick Bank,	Boston,	-	-	
5	"	Mt. Vernon Bank,	"	-	
40	"	Continental Bank,	"	-	
10	"	Bank of Commerce,	"	-	
20	"	First National Bank,	Dorchester,	-	00
20	"	Blue Hill Bank,	"	-	5,778 80
10	"	Mt. Wollaston Bank,	Quincy,	-	None.
5	"	Quincy Stone Bank,	"	-	None.
10	"	Monument Bank,	Charler	-	10,469 99
10	"	Rockland Bank,	Roxb	-	None.
15	"	Asiatic Bank,	Sale	-	200 00
5	"	Naumkeag Bank,		-	20,000 00
10	"	City Bank,		-	
10	"	Hopkinton Bank,		-	
10	"	Provincetown Bank,		-	
5	"	Bank of Cape An		-	
25	"	Old Colony and		-	
10	"	Boston and Wo		-	
10	"	Boston and M		-	
10	"	Western Rai		-	

M. HOWARD, *President.*

A T E M E N T

Amount of bills receiv [Incorporated 1853.]
 Amount loaned on co'
 Amount loaned on r - - - - - \$250,000 00
 Amount of cash o actually paid in, in cash, - - - 250,000 00
 Amount of cash
 Other assets ne

Investments.

Amount	Mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$27,300 00
Amount	Park Bank,	New York,	-	-	-	14,000 00
Amount	Continental Bank,	"	-	-	-	10,200 00
Amount	Metropolitan Bank,	"	-	-	-	11,500 00
Amount	Importers and Traders Bank,	"	-	-	-	11,000 00
Amount	Bank of Republic,	"	-	-	-	5,250 00
Amount	Market Bank,	"	-	-	-	10,200 00
Amount	Shoe and Leather Bank,	"	-	-	-	11,000 00
Amount	Merchants Bank,	"	-	-	-	5,200 00
Amount	Bank of Commerce,	Boston,	-	-	-	5,150 00
Amount	Hide and Leather Bank,	"	-	-	-	6,760 00
Amount	Safety Fund Bank,	"	-	-	-	10,200 00
Amount	Revere Bank,	"	-	-	-	10,300 00
Amount	Union Bank,	Albany,	-	-	-	5,100 00
Amount	Mercantile Bank,	Hartford,	-	-	-	8,320 00
Amount	Charter Oak Bank,	"	-	-	-	10,000 00
Amount	Phoenix Bank,	"	-	-	-	5,900 00
Amount	Ætna Bank,	"	-	-	-	5,250 00

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892

Merchants Bank, Hartford,	\$5,400 00
First National Bank, Hartford,	2,800 00
Commercial Bank, Hartford,	9,350 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	7,500 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	7,050 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	1,000 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	4,000 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	1,500 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	11,000 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	7,700 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	10,800 00
Western Railroad, 1st mort.,	9,300 00
New Haven Railroad,	4,400 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	10,600 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	20,300 00
First National Bank, New Haven,	10,000 00
Treasury notes,	8,427 00
Bonds,	5,500 00
Government notes,	None.
Invested on collateral security,	47,505 00
Invested on personal security,	None.
Cash on hand,	13,164 69
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	17,274 99
Assets not above specified,	3,299 73

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	None
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	\$13,865,540 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	142,716 29
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	558 55
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	13,180 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	64 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	10,000 00

C. B. BOWERS, *President.*

WM. E. BAKER *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield,
Mass., on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1851.]

Investments.

Loan notes,	-	-	-	-	-	\$199,321 19
Deferred premiums and agent's balances,	-	-	-	-	-	50,254 76
Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	232,250 00
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	20,050 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	6,400 00
43 shares Bank of Commerce,	Boston,	-	-	-	-	4,472 00
25 " Webster Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	2,675 00
30 " Merchants Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
15 " Eliot Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	1,552 20
3 " Agawam Bank,	Springfield,	-	-	-	-	330 00
56 " Western Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	560 00
42 " Springfield Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	4,620 06
15 " Pynchon Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	1,800 00
50 " First National Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	5,250 00
20 " Holyoke Bank, Northampton,	-	-	-	-	-	2,200 00
24 " Cabot Bank, Chicopee,	-	-	-	-	-	2,640 00
United States 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	26,375 00
United States 5's, '74,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
United States 6's, '68,	-	-	-	-	-	7,350 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	54,099 50
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	-	12,900 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Michigan State bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	1,070 00
Invested in real estate,	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	14,187 36
Rents and accrued interest,	-	-	-	-	-	7,410 33

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$7,545,180 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	16,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	11,000 00
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

CALEB RICE, *President.*

F. B. BACON, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the
2d day of January, 1864.

[Incorporated, 1810.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$500,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
511 shares Hartford Bank,	Hartford,	-	-	-	-	\$73,073 00
467 " Phoenix Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	54,172 00
100 " Conn. River Banking Co.,	"	-	-	-	-	7,500 00
200 " Exchange Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
150 " Bank of Hartford County,	"	-	-	-	-	8,250 00
200 " Charter Oak Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	20,000 00
260 " Farmers and Mechanics Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	31,460 00
150 " Mercantile Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
132 " Merchants and Manuf'rs Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	14,256 00
315 " Aetna Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	32,917 50
208 " City Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	23,296 00
200 " American Exchange Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	21,400 00
200 " Bank of Commerce,	"	-	-	-	-	21,000 00
300 " Importers and Traders Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	32,700 00
300 " Bank of America,	"	-	-	-	-	39,600 00
200 " Manhattan Company,	"	-	-	-	-	14,000 00
300 " Merchants Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	16,500 00
200 " Ocean Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	9,500 00
200 " Union Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	11,500 00
100 " Bank of North America,	"	-	-	-	-	10,700 00
300 " Metropolitan Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	35,800 00
100 " Blackstone Bank,	Boston,	-	-	-	-	10,600 00
100 " Bank of Commerce,	"	-	-	-	-	10,200 00
100 " Granite Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	11,200 00
10 " Suffolk Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	1,250 00
100 " Hide and Leather Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	10,500 00
100 " Webster Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	10,400 00
100 " National Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	9,500 00
100 " Atlantic Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	9,500 00
100 " Safety Fund Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	10,300 00
100 " Boylston Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	11,300 00
100 " Revere Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	10,300 00

200 shares	Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis,	-	\$17,000 00
200 "	Merchants Bank, St. Louis,	- - -	17,000 00
57 "	State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee,	-	2,850 00
125 "	Union Bank, Albany,	- -	12,500 00
75 "	Montreal Bank, Montreal,	- -	25,000 00
120 "	Connecticut River Company,	- - -	3,000 00
20 "	Connecticut River Railroad Company,	-	2,100 00
100 "	Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company,	-	19,500 00
	Tennessee State 6's bonds, '92,	-	11,800 00
	California 7's bonds, '77-'80	- - -	64,000 00
	Ohio State 6's bonds, '86,	- -	16,200 00
35 bonds	Hartford City 6's, '76,	- - -	37,800 00
25 "	Hartford and New Haven Railroad 6's, '73,	-	27,000 00
10 "	New York Central 7's, '76,	- - -	11,600 00
	United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	- - -	89,666 00
	United States coupon 6's, '81,	- - -	31,900 00
	United States 5:20 bonds,	- - -	156,000 00
	Amount of premium notes,	- - -	None.
	Amount loaned on collateral security,	- - -	3,330 58
	Amount loaned on personal security,	- - -	14,970 65
	Amount of cash on hand,	- - -	25,276 06
	Amount of cash in hands of agents,	- - -	70,544 25
	Other assets not above specified,	- - -	15,000 00

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	- - -	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	- - -	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	- - -	\$59,910,382 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	- - -	632,670 65
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	- -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	- - -	64,460 36
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	- - -	850 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	- -	20,000 00

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the
1st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1850.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
New York State bonds, 7's '64,	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,300 00
Connecticut 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	16,200 00
Hartford City 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	10,800 00
Brooklyn City 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	5,300 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Atlantic Dock Company, Brooklyn,	-	-	-	-	-	11,000 00
12 bonds Galena and Chicago Railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	13,200 00
8 " Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail- road, 2d mort.,	-	-	-	-	-	8,320 00
5 " Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail- road, Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
12 " Cleveland, Pains. and Astabula Railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	6,900 00
53 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	10,600 00
100 " Hartford Bank, Hartford,	-	-	-	-	-	14,400 00
200 " Farmers and Mechanics Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	24,000 00
100 " City Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	11,000 00
100 " Aetna Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	10,200 00
100 " Merchants and Manf'rs Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	10,300 00
115 " Phoenix Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	12,650 00
60 " Charter Oak Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	5,760 00
100 " Ocean Bank, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	4,750 00
50 " St. Nicholas Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
50 " Park Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	6,500 00
50 " Metropolitan Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	5,800 00
50 " Nassau Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	5,350 00
50 " Continental Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
50 " American Exchange Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	5,400 00
400 " Mechanics Banking Asso'n, "	-	-	-	-	-	4,800 00
250 " Phoenix Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
50 " Hide and Leather Bank, Boston,	-	-	-	-	-	5,250 00
111 " Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad.	-	-	-	-	-	2,220 00

Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	\$10,560 42
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	3,800 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	875 00

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$5,751,133 88
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	63,721 40
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	1,015 12
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00

B. W. GREENE, *President.*JOHN B. ELDBEDGE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1853.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$136,672 00
Invested in real estate,	-	-	-	-	8,564 46
United States 7 3:10 Treasury Notes,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	50,000 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	41,000 00
100 shares Merchants Exchange Bank,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
120 " Farmers and Citizens Bank,	-	-	-	-	2,400 00
118 " Marine Bank,	-	-	-	-	5,085 00
10 " Bank of North America,	-	-	-	-	1,050 00
10 " Bank of Commerce,	-	-	-	-	1,035 00
10 " St. Nicholas Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,010 00

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Missouri State bonds, - - - - -	\$3,300 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury Notes, - - - - -	2,226 00
United States 5:20 bonds - - - - -	4,000 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes, - - - - -	4,240 00
Missouri State bonds, - - - - -	660 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes, - - - - -	5,300 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	1,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	1,200 00
United States certificates, - - - - -	8,400 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes, - - - - -	424 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	5,500 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes, - - - - -	1,065 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	100 00
Missouri State bonds, - - - - -	6,600 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	1,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds, - - - - -	3,000 00
Amount of premiums notes, - - - - -	312,462 46
Amount loaned on collateral security, - - - - -	None.
Amount loaned on personal security, - - - - -	None.
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	16,107 85
Amount of cash in hands of agents, - - - - -	4,532 30
Other assets not above specified, - - - - -	10,161 92

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding, - - - - -	None.
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding, - - - - -	\$18,066,435 00
Amount of premiums thereon, - - - - -	123,450 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - - - - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, - - - - -	5,203 01
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - - - -	7,400 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, - - - - -	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - - - -	1,757 53
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - - - - -	20,000 00

ASHER TAYLOR, *President.*HENRY T. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Haven, Conn., on the
14th day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1859.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$500,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,250 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	55,000 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	10,200 00
Missouri State bonds 6's,	-	-	-	-	-	13,400 00
200 shares Elm City Bank,	New Haven,	-	-	-	-	23,000 00
180 " Quinnipiack Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	19,170 00
62 " Tradesmans Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	7,192 00
587 " New Haven Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	6,457 00
159 " Merchants Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	7,950 00
32 " Elm City Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	3,680 00
5 " Quinnipiack Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	532 50
20 " Clinton Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
100 " Bank Republic,	New York,	-	-	-	-	10,700 00
50 " Shoe and Leather Bank,	"	-	-	-	-	5,350 00
21 " New York and New Haven R. R.,	-	-	-	-	-	2,520 00
25 " Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.,	New York,	-	-	-	-	550 00
3 bonds Evansville and Illinois R. R.,	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	5,100 00
Amount of Premium Notes,	-	-	-	-	-	7,837 61
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Premiums due and unpaid,	-	-	-	-	-	9,886 00
Accrued Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	9,319 23
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	7,200 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	6,875 77
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	3,070 34

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$13,597,968 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	148,302 00

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	\$14,503 70
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	180 54
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	10,000 00

D. R. SATTERLEE, *President.*

CHARLES WILSON, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Haven, Conn., on the 1st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1855.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$42,601 22
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	17,120 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	15,409 71
United States certificates, currency paying,	-	-	-	-	17,303 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	56,392 50
418 shares Elm City Bank, New Haven,	-	-	-	-	48,070 00
194 " Tradesmans Bank, "	-	-	-	-	22,504 00
95 " Quinnipiac Bank, "	-	-	-	-	10,117 50
100 " Merchants Bank, "	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
8 " New Haven Bank, "	-	-	-	-	1,040 00
20 " City Bank, "	-	-	-	-	2,160 00
5 " Bridgeport City Bank, Bridgeport,	-	-	-	-	550 00
8 " Fairfield County Bank, Norwalk,	-	-	-	-	896 00
50 " Safety Fund Bank, Boston,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
5 " Agawam Bank, Springfield,	-	-	-	-	535 00
100 " New Haven Water Co. stock, New Haven,	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
45 " New Haven Gas Light Co., New Haven,	-	-	-	-	1,575 00
335 " New Haven and Northampton R. R.,	-	-	-	-	17,425 00
100 " Western R. R. Co. stock,	-	-	-	-	15,200 00
80 " Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. stock,	-	-	-	-	10,900 00
40 " Connecticut River R. R. stock,	-	-	-	-	4,100 00
2 bonds New Haven and Northampton Co.,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00

1 bond Railroad Bridge Co.,	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00
1 " City of Dubuque,	-	-	-	-	300 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	13,024 76
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	11,570 70
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	7,697 42
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	2,200 00

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$9,348,727 33
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	92,548 81
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	5,600 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	14,000 00
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	400 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

WELLS SOUTHWORTH. *President.*JOHN FIELD. *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CHARTER OAK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1856.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$300,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	300,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$49,223 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	30,450 00
130 shares Aetna Bank,	Hartford,	-	-	-	13,650 00
57 " City Bank,	"	-	-	-	6,384 00
100 " County Bank,	"	-	-	-	5,600 00
205 " Exchange Bank,	"	-	-	-	10,250 00
200 " Mercantile Bank,	"	-	-	-	16,000 00
121 " Merchants and Manuf'rs Bank,	"	-	-	-	13,068 00

11 shares	Phoenix Bank,	Hartford,	-	-	\$1,276 00
5 "	State Bank,	"	-	-	625 00
2 "	Charter Oak Bank,	"	-	-	200 00
9 "	Stafford Bank, Stafford,	-	-	-	945 00
20 "	State Bank, Milwaukee, Wis,	-	-	-	1,200 00
14 "	Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co.,	-	-	-	2,600 00
4 "	Onondaga Coal Co.,	-	-	-	200 00
25 "	Indiana Central Railroad Co.,	-	-	-	27,500 00
10 "	Jeffersonville Railroad Co.,	-	-	-	11,000 00
30 "	Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co.,	-	-	-	31,500 00
20 "	St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Co.,	-	-	-	20,000 00
10 "	Toledo and Wabash Railroad Co.,	-	-	-	10,500 00
4 "	Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co.,	-	-	-	4,000 00
1 "	Junction Railroad Co.,	-	-	-	1,050 00
Amount of premium notes,					None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,					34,025 00
Amount loaned on personal security,					2,735 19
Amount of cash on hand,					15,445 21
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,					15,098 42
Other assets not above specified,					3,978 70

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$8,692,702 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	101,497 89
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	5,287 19
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	8,079 50
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	10,000 00

JOSEPH H. SPRAGUE, *President.*JAS. GOODMAN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the *ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY*, of Hartford, Conn., on the 1st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1819.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	\$1,500,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	1,500,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
United States 5's, '74,	-	-	-	-	-	\$205,000 00
United States 6's, '81,	-	-	-	-	-	136,250 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	110,000 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury Notes,	-	-	-	-	-	61,597 50
Connecticut State 6's Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	55,000 00
Rhode Island State 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	54,000 00
Ohio State 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	109,000 00
Kentucky State 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	10,400 00
Michigan State 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	25,500 00
New Jersey State 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
New York State 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	35 650 00
Indiana State 2 1-2's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	45,600 00
Rochester City 7's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	28,000 00
Brooklyn City 6's Water bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	27,750 00
New York City 7's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	81,750 00
Hartford City 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	41,800 00
Hartford City 6's scrip,	-	-	-	-	-	21,000 00
Jersey City 6's Water Bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	53,000 00
Hartford Town 6's bonds, '83 to '83,	-	-	-	-	-	66,000 00
Mortgage 8's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	12,200 00
Mortgage 7's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	179,420 00
Mortgage 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	140,340 00
50 shares Citizens Bank, Waterbury, Conn.,	-	-	-	-	-	5,100 00
50 " Stafford Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn.,	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
86 " Eagle Bank, Prov., R. I.,	-	-	-	-	-	1,800 00
200 " Revere Bank, Boston, Mass.,	-	-	-	-	-	20,600 00
100 " Safety Fund Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	10,200 00
200 " Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.,	-	-	-	-	-	16,000 00
100 " Merchants Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
200 " Mechanics Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	16,000 00
400 " Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.,	-	-	-	-	-	21,000 00
140 " Æt'na Bank, Hartford, Conn.,	-	-	-	-	-	14,420 00
100 " Hartford County Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	5,400 00
200 " City Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	22,000 00
100 " Charter Oak Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	9,800 00
225 " Exchange Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	11,250 00
440 " Farmers and Mechanics Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	52,800 00
500 " Hartford Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	72,500 00
100 " Merchants and Manf'rs Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	10,500 00
300 " Phoenix Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	33,600 00
250 " State Bank, "	-	-	-	-	-	31,500 00

150 shares	Conn. River Banking Co., Hartford,	-	-	\$11,250 00
400	" American Exchange Bank, New York,	-	-	43,600 00
300	" Bank of America,	"	-	38,100 00
800	" Broadway Bank,	"	-	34,000 00
800	" Butchers and Drovers Bank,	"	-	25,000 00
100	" Hanover Bank,	"	-	10,100 00
100	" City Bank,	"	-	14,700 00
200	" Bank of Commerce,	"	-	21,400 00
100	" Bank of the Commonwealth,	"	-	10,200 00
300	" Importers and Traders Bank,	"	-	33,000 00
100	" Mercantile Bank,	"	-	13,500 00
200	" Market Bank,	"	-	20,600 00
200	" Merchants Exchange Bank,	"	-	10,000 00
400	" Metropolitan Bank,	"	-	46,400 00
820	" Merchants Bank,	"	-	45,100 00
400	" Bank of Manhattan Co.,	"	-	28,000 00
300	" Nassau Bank,	"	-	32,400 00
200	" North River Bank,	"	-	11,000 00
300	" Bank of New York,	"	-	36,000 00
200	" Bank of North America,	"	-	21,400 00
200	" Bank of Republic,	"	-	21,400 00
400	" Ocean Bank,	"	-	19,600 00
400	" Peoples Bank,	"	-	10,200 00
500	" Phoenix Bank,	"	-	10,800 00
400	" Union Bank,	"	-	23,000 00
150	" New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.,	-	-	30,000 00
100	" United States Trust Co., New York,	-	-	20,000 00
50	" Conn. River Co.,	"	-	1,250 00
500	" Hartford and New Haven Railroad Co stock,	-	-	97,500 00
300	" Connecticut River Railroad Co. stock,	-	-	31,500 00
107	" Boston and Worcester Railroad Co. stock,	-	-	14,552 00
1,200 shares	Mechanics Bank, New York,	-	-	34,800 00
	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of '62-'63,	-	-	15,886 50
	Amount of premium notes,	-	-	2,720,966 00
	Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	None.
	Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	None.
	Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	77,486 83
	Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	139,463 73
	Other assets not above specified,	-	-	87,963 18

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.

Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	\$115,516,479 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	1,184,043 91
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	10,500 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	164,911 84
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	20,000 00

THO. A. ALEXANDER, *President.*

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsfield, Mass., on the
1st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1851.]

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	\$2,234,900 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	5,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	10,000 00
Amount of bills receivable,	-	-	98,725 00
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	82,090 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	13,162 10
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	3,738 14
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	4,596 37
United States 6's, '81,	-	-	55,000 00
United States 5's, '74,	-	-	15,000 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	15,000 00
United States Certificates,	-	-	10,000 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	537 50
100 shares Pittsfield Bank,	-	-	10,500 00
50 " Agricultural Bank,	-	-	6,000 00
50 " Adams Bank,	-	-	5,250 00
Stockbridge Water bonds, 6's,	-	-	2,500 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	5,810 81

THOS. F. PLUNKETT, *President.*

BENJ. CHICKERING, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on the
1st day of November, 1863.

[Incorporated, 1853.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$400,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	400,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	157,866 43
United States 5:20 loan,	-	-	-	-	-	195,000 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	-	34,537 00
112 shares Corn Exchange Bank,	-	-	-	-	-	12,320 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	118,737 22
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	13,511 18
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	11,072 80
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	50,799 94

Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	\$500,000 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	61,200 00
Amount of notes received for premiums on marine risks,	-	-	-	-	-	23,112 00
Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	8,000,000 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	215,504 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	-	30,850 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	1,072 00

A. H. LOWERIE, *Vice President.*

W. H. WINDSOR, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass.,
on the 1st day of November, 1863.

[Incorporated 1844.]

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding, - - -	\$2,958,531 75
Amount of premiums thereon, - - -	72,965 77
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, - -	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, -	12,500 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, - - -	None.
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts, -	None.
Amount of other liabilities, - - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk, - -	5,000 00

Investments.

Amount of bills receivable other than deposit notes, -	\$6,608 46
Amount loaned on collateral security, - - -	7,000 00
Amount loaned on personal security, - - -	94,127 75
Amount of cash on hand, - - -	39,099 74
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - -	4,421 48
Invested in mortgages, - - -	117,075 00
United States bonds, - - -	187,337 50
Loaned to cities and towns, - - -	20,000 00
Guaranteed stock notes, - - -	50,000 00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad bonds, - -	14,558 50
Invested in Bank stock, - - -	102,562 95
Other assets not above specified, - - -	None.

ISAAC DAVIS, *President.*

CLARENDON HARRIS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, New York, on the 1st
day of December, 1868.

Amount of capital, - - -	\$125,000 00
Accumulated capital, - - -	264,956 62

Investments.

Invested in mortgages, - - -	\$42,500 00
Brooklyn 7's Sewerage bonds, - - -	2,000 00

United States bonds,	-	-	-	-	\$131,000 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	19,481 91
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	158,630 74
Deferred premiums,	-	-	-	-	14,887 57
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	3,500 00
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	15,346 06
Accrued Interest,	-	-	-	-	2,555 04
Reinsurance account,	-	-	-	-	555 30
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	None.

Liabilities.

Dividends declared but not due,	-	-	-	-	\$11,580 01
Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	6,690,450 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *President.*GEO. C. RIPLEY, *Secretary.*

S T A T E M E N T

Of the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Montpelier, Vt., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1848.]

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	\$2,160,096 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	14,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$138,077 70
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	6,320 14
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	974 37
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	11,288 20

Vermont bonds and note,	-	-	-	-	\$31,900 00
United States 5's,	-	-	-	-	29,700 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury Notes,	-	-	-	-	13,910 00
United States 6's,	-	-	-	-	25,415 00
United States 5:20 bonds	-	-	-	-	30,150 00
30 shares Webster Bank,	Boston,	-	-	-	3,105 00
60 " Bank of Commerce,	"	-	-	-	6,060 00
101 " Market Bank,	"	-	-	-	7,272 00
75 " Merchants Bank,	"	-	-	-	7,415 00
93 " Missisquoi Bank,	Vermont.	-	-	-	5,115 00
55 " Vermont Bank,	"	-	-	-	3,575 00
20 " St. Albans Bank,	"	-	-	-	520 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	49,035 10
Office and house,	-	-	-	-	4,794 37

JULIUS Y. DEWEY. *President.*

GEORGE W. REED, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the 1st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1846.]

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$38,922,725 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	109,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	11,000 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	10,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	\$1,751,435 46
Amount of bills receivable, other than deposit notes,	-	-	-	None.
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	15,000 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	5,246 41
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	76,974 79
Amount of cash in hands of agents,	-	-	-	68,968 87
United States 6's, '81,	-	-	-	196,465 41
United States registered 6's,	-	-	-	432,948 75

United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	\$600,000 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	805,797 64
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	70,859 59
Connecticut State bonds,	-	-	-	-	50,156 25
25 shares Aetna Bank,	Hartford,	-	-	-	2,500 00
100 " Merchants and Manuf'rs Bank, "	"	-	-	-	10,000 00
15 " Phoenix Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,650 00
10 " State Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,275 00
10 " Charter Oak Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,055 00
100 " Merchants Bank,	New Haven,	-	-	-	5,000 00
80 " Hartford, New Haven and Springfield Railroad,	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
50 " Connecticut River Railroad,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Evansville City bonds,	-	-	-	-	10,050 00
Invested in real estate,	-	-	-	-	112,040 05
Railroad bonds,	-	-	-	-	2,640 50
Interest matured and deferred,	-	-	-	-	60,905 70

JAMES GOODWIN, *President*.

GUY R. PHELPS, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT

Of the AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the 1st day of January, 1864.

[Incorporated 1850.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	150,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$96,660 00
Invested in Real Estate,	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
Hartford City 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
Indiana Central Railroad mortgage bonds,	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	48,500 00
Racine City 7's, bonds,	-	-	-	-	11,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad mortgage bonds,	-	-	-	-	875 00
50 shares Aetna Bank,	Hartford, Conn.,	-	-	-	5,250 00
10 " Phoenix Bank,	"	-	-	-	1,180 00
10 " Farmers and Mechanics Bank, "	"	-	-	-	1,210 00
8 " City Bank,	"	-	-	-	869 00
32 " Connecticut River Railroad Co. stock,	-	-	-	-	3,408 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	24,554 00

Debts for premiums,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,259 00
Loans on policies,	-	-	-	-	-	102,072 95
Bills receivable,	-	-	-	-	-	1,922 91
Accrued interest,	-	-	-	-	-	3,857 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	38,862 00
Deferred premiums,	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 00

Liabilities.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	\$8,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	500 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00

E. A. BULKELEY, *President.*T. O. ENDERS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on the
31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1857.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$104,197 88
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	10,137 50
Connecticut State 6's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	3,300 00
100 shares American Exchange Bank,				New York.	-	10,900 00
50 " Manufacturers and Merchants Bank,				"	-	5,000 00
50 " Bank of Commerce,				Boston,	-	5,050 00
50 " Merchants Bank,				"	-	5,000 00
100 " Aetna Bank,				Hartford,	-	10,500 00
200 " Mercantile Bank,				"	-	17,000 00
30 " Merchants and Manuf's Bank,				"	-	3,300 00
15 " Rockville Bank, Rockville,				-	-	1,500 00
Bank stock loans,	-	-	-	-	-	11,020 00
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	10,689 35
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	7,282 13
Accrued interest,	-	-	-	-	-	3,105 48
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	1,881 50

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding,	- - -	\$7,173,383 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	- - -	77,019 21
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	- -	22,923 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	- - -	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	- - -	5,000 00

GEO. D. JEWETT, *President.*ROBT. A. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the PEOPLE'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass.,
on the 1st day of November, 1863.

Amount of capital,	- - -	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	- - -	1,000,000 00
Amount of surplus,	- - -	199,139 00

Liabilities.

Amount of property insured by existing policies,	- - -	\$11,489,011 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	- - -	157,932 16
Amount of premium notes on same,	- - -	133,370 78
Losses unadjusted or unpaid,	- - -	3,000 00
Amount received for premiums the last year,	- -	88,173 37
Amount received for interest and rents the last year,	-	16,899 31

Investments.

40 shares Worcester and Nashua Railroad,	- -	\$3,200 00
160 " Providence and Worcester Railroad,	- -	20,800 00
15 " Western Railroad,	- -	2,250 00
31 " Boston and Worcester Railroad,	- -	4,216 00
15 " Boston and Providence Railroad,	- -	1,950 00
5 bonds Worcester and Nashua Railroad,	- -	5,250 00
8 " Western Railroad,	- -	8,560 00
8 " do do	- -	4,280 00
Loans on collateral security, and accrued interest,	-	16,661 40
Loans on personal security, and accrued interest,	-	28,030 96
Loans secured by mortgages on real estate, and accrued interest,	-	62,497 50
Cash value of real estate owned by the Company,	-	40,000 00

Office furniture, - - - - -	\$773 26
Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	9,079 49
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, - - - - -	5,019 85
10 shares Bank of North America, Providence, R. I.,	500 00
100 " Blackstone Canal Bank,] " - - -	2,500 00
30 " American Bank, " - - -	1,500 00
100 " Merchants Bank, " - - -	5,000 00
80 " Bank of Commerce, " - - -	4,000 00
5 " Manufacturers Bank, " - - -	500 00
50 " Safety Fund Bank, Boston, - - -	5,000 00
54 " Central Bank, Worcester, - - -	5,400 00
65 " Quinsigamond Bank, Worcester, - - -	6,500 00
22 " City Bank, Worcester, - - -	2,200 00
15 " Holliston Bank, Holliston, - - -	1,500 00
Accrued interest, - - - - -	400 00
United States bonds, - - - - -	35,700 00
United States Treasury notes and certificates, - - -	14,571 00
Massachusetts bonds, - - - - -	1,300 00

HENRY CHAPIN, *President.*AUGUSTUS N. CURRIER, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Newark, N. J.,
on the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated 1845.]

Amount of accumulated capital. - - - - -	\$5,407,010 69
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Investments.

Amount of cash on hand, - - - - -	\$144,460 42
United States securities, - - - - -	1,026,200 00
State, City and County bonds, - - - - -	411,804 14
Invested in real estate, - - - - -	79,359 56
Invested in mortgages, - - - - -	1,990,247 53
Premium loans on policies, - - - - -	1,535,400 48
Loans on script, - - - - -	4,454 77
Amount of premium notes, - - - - -	93,809 10
Interest due and accrued, - - - - -	121,274 69

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding, - - - - -	\$36,285,443 00
---	-----------------

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	N
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	N
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	N
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	N
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	\$10,000

LEWIS C. GROVER, *President*.

EDWARD A. STRONG, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT

Of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Boston Mass.
1st day of December, 1863.

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	\$19,959,247
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	773,389
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	42,460
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	None
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	None
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	None
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	None
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	15,000

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$515,395 8
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	827,459 4
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	None
Invested in real estate,	-	-	-	-	235,000 0
Invested in Bank stocks,	-	-	-	-	154,100 3
United States stocks and securities,	-	-	-	-	538,824 1
Bonds to and stocks of cities and towns,	-	-	-	-	411,555 0
Bonds secured by collateral,	-	-	-	-	33,700 0
Railroad stocks and bonds,	-	-	-	-	44,952 0
Boston Gas Light Company stock,	-	-	-	-	13,500 0
Manufacturing stocks,	-	-	-	-	10,000 0
Cash in Merchants Bank,	-	-	-	-	56,213 45

WILLARD PHILLIPS, *President*.

W. F. STEVENS, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT

Of the SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on
the 1st day of November, 1863.

[Incorporated 1856.]

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$500,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash,	-	-	-	-	-	500,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$423,250 00
United States 7 3:10 Treasury notes,	-	-	-	-	-	107,250 00
United States 5:20 bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	101,500 00
Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	-	-	26,406 95
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	-	12,675 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	17,470 24
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	-	10,887 56
Amount of cash received for interest,	-	-	-	-	-	37,662 49
Cash received for risks not terminated,	-	-	-	-	-	110,141 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	-	22,625 70

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	\$26,540,807 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	200,258 65
Amount of marine risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	1,339,536 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	158,894 49
Amount of notes received for premiums on marine risks,	-	-	-	-	-	69,648 18
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	-	30,970 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	None.

JOSEPH WALKER, *President.*

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City, on
the 1st day of January, 1864.

Amount of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,705,666	74
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash;	-	-	-	-	-	2,705,666	74

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	-	\$379,430	00
Real estate owned by Co.,	-	-	-	-	-	117,430	24
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	101,136	50
United States stock,	-	-	-	-	-	827,782	25
New York City Bank stock,	-	-	-	-	-	53,596	00
Delaware and Hudson Canal stock,	-	-	-	-	-	39,872	00
New York Central Park loan,	-	-	-	-	-	26,750	00
Watertown and Rome Railroad bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	6,120	00
Loans on stocks,	-	-	-	-	-	96,400	00
Premium notes on life policies,	-	-	-	-	-	825,477	50
Interest accrued to January 1st, 1864,	-	-	-	-	-	54,407	37
Rents " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	1,603	05
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums to mature,	-	-	-	-	-	112,147	51
Amount due the Company from Agents,	-	-	-	-	-	61,465	48
Other property belonging to the Company,	-	-	-	-	-	2,075	84

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	\$26,194,426	45
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	-	-	1,016,460	22
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	-	-	None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	-	-	42,200	00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	-	-	56,000	00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	-	-	None.	
Dividends declared due, and unpaid,	-	-	-	-	-	75,003	70
Dividends declared, but not due,	-	-	-	-	-	446,141	52
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	-	-	None.	
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	00

M. FRANKLIN, *President.*

WM. H. BEERS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Augusta, Maine, on
the 31st day of December, 1863.

[Incorporated, 1848.]

Liabilities.

Amount of life risks outstanding,	-	-	-	\$6,861,907 00
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	-	Not ascertained.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,	-	-	-	6,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	-	-	-	7,000 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money and bank discounts,	-	-	-	None.
Amount of dividends due and unpaid,	-	-	-	20,447 00
Amount of other liabilities,	-	-	-	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk,	-	-	-	10,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages,	-	-	-	-	\$160,800 00
Amount of bills receivable,	-	-	-	-	318,766 29
Amount of cash on hand,	-	-	-	-	23,257 84
Amount of premiums due and unpaid,	-	-	-	-	36,971 31
United States 5:20 coupon bonds,	-	-	-	-	65,000 00
United States certificates,	-	-	-	-	45,000 00
10 bonds City of Chicago, Illinois, 6's,	-	-	-	-	10,200 00
5 " " " " 7's,	-	-	-	-	5,600 00
17 " St. Louis County, Mo., 7's,	-	-	-	-	17,000 00
5 " " " " 6's,	-	-	-	-	4,750 00
2 " Hartford City,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
45 shares Blackstone Bank, Boston,	-	-	-	-	4,750 00
50 " Continental Bank, "	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Amount loaned on collateral security,	-	-	-	-	12,571 00
Amount loaned on personal security,	-	-	-	-	100,000 00
Other assets not above specified,	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	-	-	-	-	9,769 24
Amount of interest accrued, not due,	-	-	-	-	24,162 98
Amount of suspense account,	-	-	-	-	4,216 00

HENRY CROCKER, *President.*

W. H. HOLLISTER, *Secretary.*

R E P O R T

OF THE

CORPORATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY

RELATIVE TO THE

LANDS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATE
OF RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

PROVIDENCE:

KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., PRINTERS.

1864.

R E P O R T .

To HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES Y. SMITH,

Governor of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

The Corporation of Brown University respectfully present this, their first Annual Report, in conformity with the Eighth Section of the Agreement in the resolution "Assigning to Brown University the Land Scrip granted by the United States to the State of Rhode Island for the establishment of an Agricultural College," passed by the General Assembly at the January Session, 1863.

By the said Section, the Corporation is "to make to the Governor of the State an annual report, a copy of which shall be communicated to the General Assembly, of all lands located and sold, until the whole is disposed of, the amount received for the same and how invested, and of the appropriations made of the proceeds therefrom, and stating the number of the students to whom the same have been applied, and of all other matters prescribed by said Act of Congress."

This report will be confined to the subject of location of lands, because the Corporation have as yet made no advance beyond that fundamental preliminary.

The "Act donating public lands to the several States and territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," was approved July 2, 1862.

Its *second section* provides that no location shall be made before one year from the passage of the Act.

The second day of July, 1863, was therefore the earliest day on which a location of lands could be made.

Rhode Island was the first State having no Public Lands within its limits, which accepted the grant of land made by the United States; it accepted it at the January Session, 1863, and on the 23d day of said January assigned the same to Brown University.

The Governor of the State, (then Governor Sprague,) and the Corporation of the University, believing it essential to the value of the grant that no official inaction or other hindrances should prevent the earliest possible location of the lands for Rhode Island, induced the Hon. John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State of R. I., in behalf of the State, and Horace Love, agent of the University, (selected as well for his intelligence and interest in the subject, as for his experience in the business of Public Land offices,) to visit Washington immediately, to represent the interests involved.

Within two hours after the passage of the Resolution of Assignments, they departed, with authenticated papers, to communicate the action of the State of Rhode Island, and of the University, to the Department of the Interior, and to negotiate for the timely preparation of such official regulations, forms and documents as the Department would adopt, and prescribe to govern the selection and location of lands under the Act of Congress.

After a satisfactory interview with the Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. John P. Usher, he referred them to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, to whose office the details of the business belong.

After a full hearing and free interchange of views as to the United States grant, and proceedings under it, the Commissioner stated that the subject was yet new—that he was not then prepared to issue the Scrip, (which is the official evidence of the right to enter lands at the land offices,) previous to which he should need some time to (as he said,) “eliminate” the Act of Congress; that this application was the first, and would be entitled to the first issue, and it should be made in a few weeks.

The Secretary of State then returned to Rhode Island, leaving the agent of the University to expedite, if possible, the issue of the Scrip, and to return with it. The agent was unsuccessful; and between January and May he made two other unsuccessful journeys to Washington, unable to procure from

the Commissioner any thing more than assurances that the Scrip should be furnished in ample time, before the lands were open to location. He wrote twice after that to the Commissioner, reminding him that the delay was likely to be very injurious to the interests of Rhode Island.

To be prepared to make the most favorable location, as soon as the time should arrive, the agent of the University, early in May, was despatched to Kansas, and the neighboring region, to examine lands and records in land offices.

With all the persistent diligence used, the Scrip not being procured nor issued in June, the Secretary then again went to Washington to endeavor to obtain it; nearly five months had then elapsed since the first application to the Commissioner, and his assurance that it should be issued in a few weeks.

The Commissioner made various excuses for the delay, but continued to promise that it should be issued in time to be sent to Kansas before the 2nd day of July.

Senator Anthony also wrote to hasten its issue, as afterwards did Governor Smith.

With all the diligence and pressure applied by Secretary Bartlett, by the agent of the University, by Senator Anthony, and by Governor Smith, the Scrip was not received by the Secretary, in Providence, until the 12th of August, dated Washington August 7th.

The President of the University, who was authorized to locate the lands, having waited in vain for the Scrip until the 22nd day of June, provided himself with certified copies of the Acts of the General Assembly, and of the corporation in relation to the land grant, and proceeded to Kansas, fearing the consequences of longer delay, and hoping the Secretary would receive and forward the Scrip to him from Washington, where he then was.

In Kansas, President Sears joined the agent of the University, who had been a month there examining the records of land offices, and viewing lands for the purpose of selections; and both united in these investigations, that they might be prepared to make locations of the most valuable lands on the 2nd day of July; daily hoping for the arrival of the Scrip.

At nine o'clock, on the morning of the 2nd of July, the hour at which the land office was opened, the President made his application, and filed a schedule of his locations in due

form in the Register's office, in Atchison, Kansas, for the entry of 26 080 acres of land for the University, with all the papers necessary, except the Scrip, which though applied for in January, and repeatedly after, and as repeatedly promised in anticipation of this day, was still held back, and for more than a month thereafter, in the Land Office in Washington.

The entry was thus formally made; and on the 6th of July another entry of 13,920 acres, in the same office; making in all, 40,000 acres; and the legal entry fees, amounting to one hundred dollars, paid, and received at the time of each entry by the Register and Receiver.

About three weeks after our entries were made, one claiming to be agent of a railroad company, (called the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company,) and professing to be its Engineer, having made a flying survey of about one hundred miles, diagonally, through the whole extent of our selection, drew and forwarded a plan, or survey, to be filed in the General Land Office, in Washington.

If this survey is established it takes the railroad track, and fifteen miles, as we are informed, on each side of the track, through the land selected and located by us, and doubles the government price of public lands adjoining. A copy of this survey was sent to the Atchison Land Office, from Washington, which if allowed at the General Land Office, authenticates, so far as that allowance can, the supplanting appropriation attempted for the railroad company.

That the Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington was informed of the proceedings, both of the University and for the railroad company, appears from the following letter of the Commissioner, a copy of which is on file in the Secretary's office of this State, and is as follows:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
August 13, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:

I have received your letter of the 3d instant, stating that Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., President of Brown University, Providence, R. I. was at "your" office, on the 2d and 6th days of July, ultimo, and having given "you" satisfactory evidence of his authority to locate for the benefit of said University, the 120,000 acres Land Scrip accruing to the State of Rhode Island, under the act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States

and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," he had selected and designated 250 quarter Sections of land in "your" District, and made application to the Register to locate the same with the Scrip aforesaid, and deposited with the Receiver \$1000 to pay the fees for such location."

That he had "not been able as yet to locate the Scrip, owing to the delay of the department in issuing the same, but having complied with requirements of the law to the extent of his ability, he claims the land which he has thus applied to locate in preference to all claims, whether of Railroad Co. or other parties made since the date of said application," and that "believing these claims to be just, you had reserved the lands so designated by President Sears from location or entry by other parties."

1st. There has been no delay whatever in the issue of the Scrip to the State of Rhode Island—the law interdicts its location prior to 2d July 1863—and within a month and five days of that time, and as soon as the printed forms and records were furnished us, the whole issue to which Rhode Island was entitled, was sent to that State, as you will see from the enclosed copy of our letter to him of 7th ult.

2d. On the 18th of June 1863, this office sent you the circular—copy herewith—which is accompanied by a copy of the law, which requires "said Scrip to be sold by said State, &c," the land to be located by the assignees of the State, the Scrip having on the back of each parcel a form of assignment.

3d. Your proceedings, then, in receiving an application in the absence of the Scrip, duly and lawfully assigned, and your reservation of the 250 quarter Sections upon the unsupported applications referred to, unaccompanied by the legal tender, (being the assigned Scrip,) was not only without authority but in disregard of the law.

4. Your withdrawal and reservation of the 250 quarter Sections being unauthorized and illegal, will not operate to exclude any others, and hence you will consider the lands relieved and open to the first legal applicants; embracing of course, the assignees of the State of Rhode Island, should they first present themselves with written applications accompanied with Scrip duly assigned.

You will accordingly so notify the party at whose instance you made the reservation.

Very respectfully,

Signed,

J. M. EDWARDS,

Commissioner.

Register and Receiver, Atchison, Kansas.

The Act of Congress was approved July 2, 1862, to take effect July 2, 1863; which gave a year to the General Land Office to prepare and promulgate its regulations, instructions and the forms of procedure under the act.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island accepted the Act of Congress, and assigned its interests therein to the Corporation, of Brown University, in January, 1863; notice of all which was immediately officially communicated to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Commissioner of the General Land office, in Washington, and duly filed in that office.

This State, by its Secretary, and the University, by its Agent, both, at that time, made personal application to the Commissioner in Washington, for the Scrip, (which is the official evidence of the right to locate and enter lands,) and impressed upon him the importance of their early possession of it.

He informed them that preparation had not been made in his office, up to that time, for carrying the law into effect; that no application had before been made, but that in a few weeks the required papers should be issued to Rhode Island; this was more than six months after the passage of the law.

Twice between that time and May, the Agent of the University was specially sent to Washington to remind the Commissioner of his assurances and to urge his issue of the Scrip.

The delay being continued, in June the Secretary of State again went to Washington to endeavor to procure it or to hasten its issue, but was obliged to return with only renewed promises that it should soon be forthcoming. The Commissioner was continually importuned, by personal applications and official letters, from January to July to perform the duty, which was neglected till the 7th of August, or, as he says, for "a month and 5 days," after all grace had expired by law; and yet he pronounces that our location, made with every requisite except that which he had promised and failed to furnish, knowing its importance, is invalid because he did not furnish it! and puts it in writing that "*there has been no delay whatever in the issue of the Scrip to the State of Rhode Island*"!

If there was not delay, and delinquent delay, some new term must be invented to express the commonly received idea of it; but the fact can hardly be "eliminated," even officially, from this transaction.

In nullifying the location for Rhode Island, the Commissioner, in his missive to the Atchinson Office, says, that "the law interdicts its location prior to the the 2d of July 1863, and within a month and five days of that time," the whole issue for Rhode Island was furnished.

The law gave the right to parties to locate on the 2d of July, but did not give the commission the right, which he has arrogated, to "interdict" or obstruct the operation of the law at and after that time, and for all time, according to his ruling, if the Scrip, from negligence or design, should not be issued.

To associate this tardy issue with the exact legal provision of location, is an abortive attempt to introduce it into good society.

Had the Scrip been issued timely, the locations made in behalf of Rhode Island on the 2d and 6th of July,—after expensive and protracted examinations, and skillful care in the selections,—would have been unquestionable and fixed. By the delay, an opening was made for an attempt to usurp the the same selection for a Railroad Company, which attempt the ruling of the Commissioner sustains. This ruling is apparently sympathetic and cordial towards the interest of the Railroad Company, in its drift and terms; and in its tone of superb reprobation of the Register and Receiver of Atchinson, who it charges with acting "not only without authority, but in disregard of the law," it is not over courteous to the representatives of Rhode Island, as they had a good deal to do in the matter which so excites the sensibilities of the Commissioner. It is administered, too, with a heartiness which need not have been more emphatic if a justifiable design of his office had thereby been frustrated or endangered.

The mischiefs to which this delay exposes Rhode Island are hardly to be overestimated.

The lands were selected with great deliberation, judgment and expense, with a view to immediate sales and settlement. Arrangements had been made for their speedy colonization by New England settlers of the most desirable description. These objects are indefinitely postponed, and may be defeated; an opening is made for damaging competition in the sales and settlement; all the advantages of the early institution of the Agricultural College balked; the ultimate advantages and beneficent effects of the Congressional grant impaired greatly, if not annihilated.

These threatened mischiefs, and especially that their efficient cause is in the General Land Office, the letter of the Commissioner grandly ignores.

The Kansas location is, however, considered to be too valuable to be surrendered, except from necessity.

When the Scrip was received here by the Secretary of State, (on the 12th of August,) he prepared and forwarded it to the land office, in Atchison, to authenticate the locations already made, or to apply to a re-location of the same lands: in one case or the other, we have confidence of securing the locations, as there are believed to be defects in regard to the railroad company and in the procedure, which will annul any acts of location made in its behalf.

The subject, in the hands of our able delegation in Congress, will be sure to receive the attention it deserves; and by an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, if that shall be necessary, or by any other expedient course, the important interests of the State and the University will be secured.

Further selections towards the 120,000 acres to which this State is entitled, have been made, which will be entered as rapidly as required; the expenses of entering and of taxes are saved until the entry is made.

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that much labor and expense have been incurred by the University, and that more are unavoidable, in making this grant available, which could not have been—certainly were not—anticipated, and which are a draft upon the limited income of the University which it cannot afford.

A doubt has been suggested whether the Resolution of the General Assembly, assigning the land grant to Brown University, gives the same right to the University to reimburse itself for such expenses out of the sales of land, which the State itself had. The State intended to transfer, and the University intended to accept, and expected to incur all the rights and responsibilities which were created by the Act of Congress. If such a difference exists, or is supposed to exist, disadvantageous to the University, the General Assembly, there is no doubt, will willingly remove it by a remedial or explanatory act.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Corporation of Brown University, by the Special Committee having the whole charge of the interest of the Agricultural Lands.

WILLIAM J. PATTEN, CHAIRMAN.

PROVIDENCE, MARCH 7, 1864.

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

—ON—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

—IN—

RHODE ISLAND,

MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

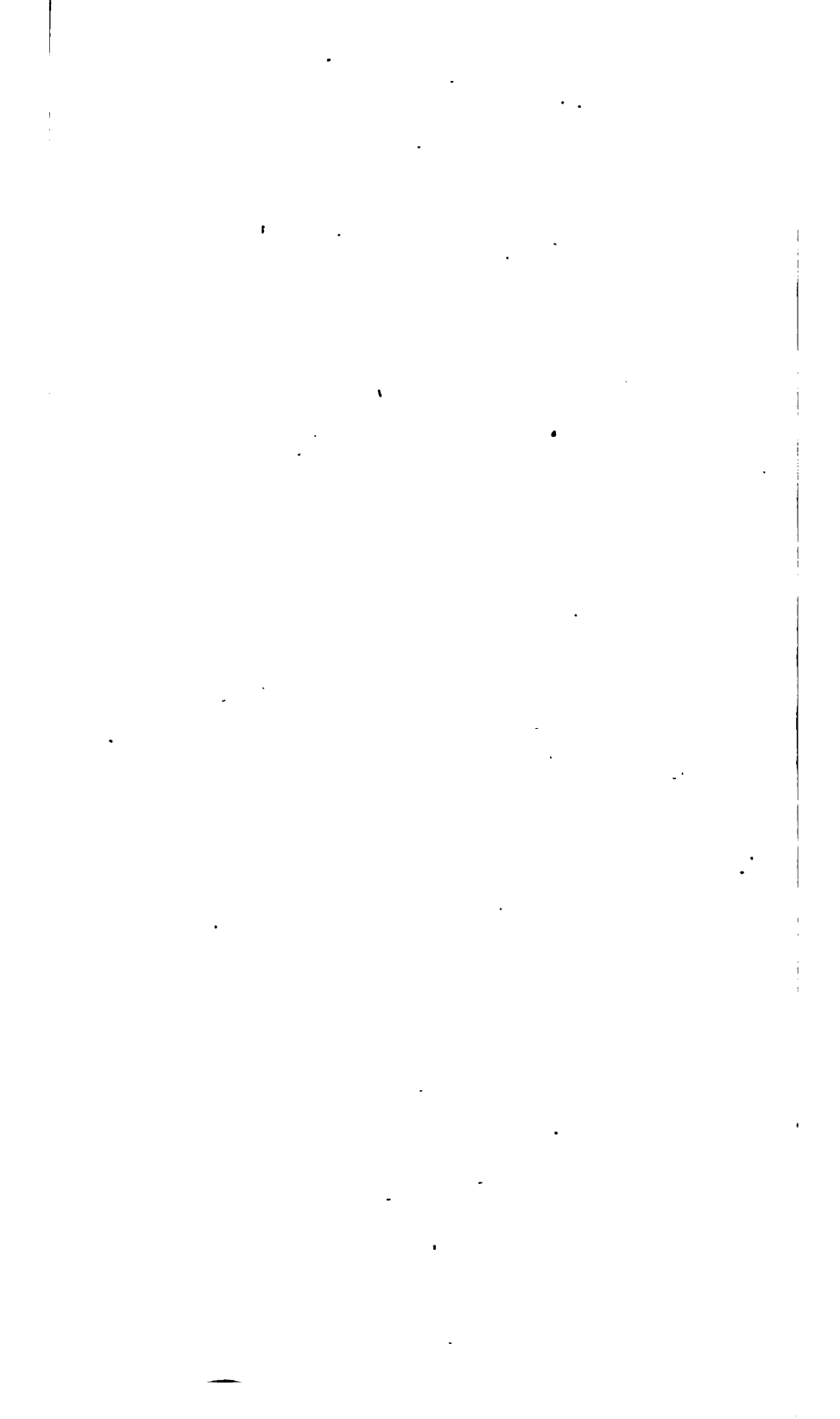
AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1864.

PROVIDENCE:

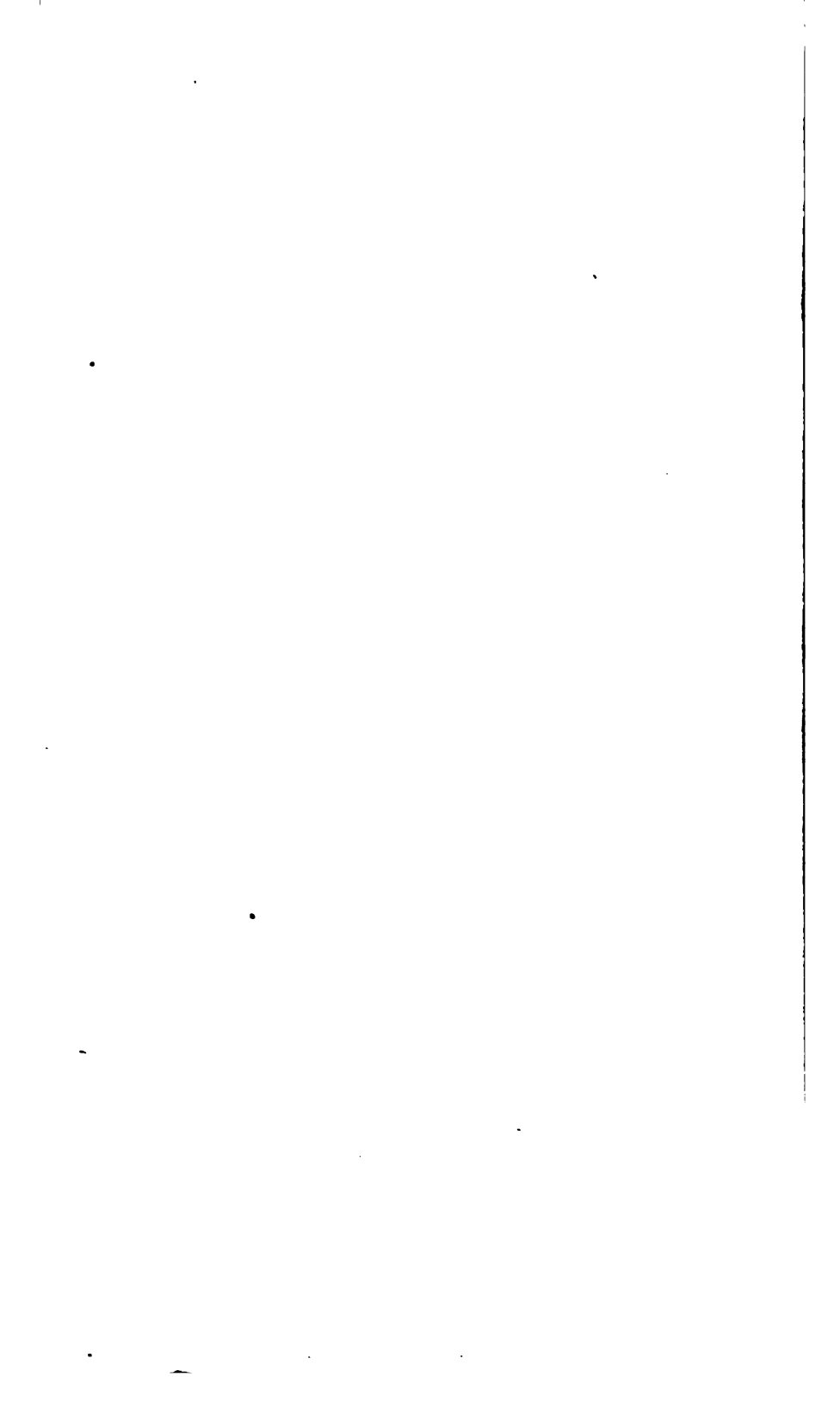
ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1864.



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REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the General Assembly :

GENTLEMEN :—In conformity with law and usage, I present the NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT on the state and condition of the schools, and of education, in RHODE ISLAND, with plans and suggestions for their improvement.

The friends of education in this State have much reason for encouragement, at the manifest improvement in the standard of our District School instruction. School officers and teachers are becoming more and more alive to such a necessity, and the same spirit is gradually infusing itself into all our districts. Parents and guardians are responding to it, and are inquiring how they can best educate those who are committed to their care. "Sending children to school" no longer satisfies; there must be evidence that they are becoming wiser and better.

Since the last report, twelve additional schools have been established in the State, and fifteen more teachers have been employed. The number of male teachers is thirty-four less than the year previous, and that of female teachers forty-nine more. The increase of appropriations by the several towns, for school purposes, is nearly six thousand dollars

above those of last year ; and the increase of expenditures for school houses is nineteen thousand dollars over those for the year previous. There has also been an increase in the number of scholars, in both the summer and winter schools, as well as an improvement in the average attendance. Indeed, upon examining the returns, I notice that in one district, — No. 18, South Kingstown, — the whole number registered and the average attendance is the same. All this is encouraging.

By law, the appropriation of \$15,000 is apportioned equally among the districts, each district receiving \$37.50; and the appropriation of \$35,000 is divided among the several towns in proportion to the number of children therein, according to the last census, under the age of fifteen years.

The following tables show the number of school districts in Rhode Island, the division of the annual appropriation by the State of \$50,000 among the several towns, the time at which it is paid, and the number of children in the several towns under fifteen years of age.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	No. of Districts.	Apportionment of \$15,000, payable July 15th.	Apportionment of \$85,000, payable December 31st.	Total apportionment.	Population of the towns, under 15 years of age.
Barrington.....	3	112 50	162 90	275 40	265
Bristol	5	187 50	949 71	1,137 21	1,545
Burrillville	16	600 00	859 97	1,459 97	1,899
Charlestown.....	7	262 50	194 86	457 36	317
Coventry.	18	675 00	772 68	1,447 68	1,257
Cranston.....	11	412 50	1,708 87	2,121 37	2,780
Cumberland.....	20	750 00	1,667 06	2,417 06	2,712
East Greenwich.....	5	187 50	510 20	697 70	830
East Providence.....	8	300 00	398 94	698 94	649
Exeter	13	487 50	378 04	865 54	615
Foster.....	19	712 50	495 87	1,108 37	644
Glocester	15	562 50	466 56	1,029 06	759
Hopkinton	12	450 00	587 04	1,037 04	955
Jamestown.....	2	75 00	70 08	145 08	114
Johnston.....	15	562 50	676 17	1,238 67	1,100
Little Compton.....	10	375 00	240 35	615 35	391
Middletown	5	187 50	209 61	397 11	341
Newport	6	225 00	1,914 79	2,139 79	3,115
New Shoreham.	5	187 50	330 09	517 59	537
North Kingstown.....	14	525 00	621 46	1,146 46	1,011
North Providence	10	375 00	2,487 08	2,862 08	4,046
Portsmouth.	7	262 50	372 51	635 01	606
Providence	23	862 50	9,649 56	10,512 06	15,698
Pawtucket	5	187 50	866 11	1,053 61	1,409
Richmond	13	487 50	437 05	924 55	711
Scituate	19	712 50	845 21	1,557 71	1,375
South Kingstown.....	21	787 50	988 44	1,775 94	1,608
Smithfield....	36	1,350 00	2,572 52	3,922 52	4,185
Tiverton	12	450 00	418 00	868 00	680
Warwick	15	562 50	1,779 50	2,342 00	2,895
Warren	5	187 50	486 84	674 34	792
Westerly.....	13	487 50	721 66	1,209 16	1,174
West Greenwich	12	450 00	257 56	707 56	419
Totals	400	15,000 00	34,997 35	49,997 35	56,934

The following table shows the average cost of educating each scholar in the City of Providence, in the five Counties, and the average in the whole State, for the past year :—

	No. of Scholars.	Cost per Scholar.
Providence.....	7,084	\$9 17
Providence County.....	15,472	7 14
Newport	2,178	11 38
Washington	2,200	5 11
Kent	2,336	4 14
Bristol	1,070	9 33
Average in the State.....		7 18

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE AMOUNT OF MONEY EACH TOWN APPROPRIATED, AND THE AMOUNT EACH TOWN RECEIVED FROM THE STATE TREASURY, FOR THE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, FOR THE SCHOOL-YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1883.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Amount of registry tax, & from other sources.	Rate-bills.	Balance unexpended.	Total from all sources.	Actual expenditures, exclusive of school houses.	Expended on school houses.	Amount of tax next year.	State appropriation for next year.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.										
Providence.....	\$10,512 06	\$55,000 00	\$3,630 35	.....	.....	\$69,172 41	\$64,972 41	\$4,200 00	\$60,000 00	\$10,512 06
North Providence.....	2,862 08	5,000 00	895 00	375 00	256 24	8,888 82	8,988 82	.....	5,000 00	2,862 08
Smithfield.....	3,922 52	4,500 00	900 60	254 40	64 27	.....	9,178 62	.....	4,500 00	3,922 52
Cumberland.....	2,417 06	2,500 00	898 80	.....	.....	5,810 86	5,810 86	.....	2,500 00	2,417 06
Scituate.....	1,557 71	900 00	416 00	185 43	873 86	3,983 02	2,056 84	60 54	900 00	1,557 71
Cranston.....	2,121 87	8,000 00	348 65	.....	127 04	5,597 06	5,547 06	.....	4,000 00	2,121 87
Johnston.....	1,288 67	700 00	277 81	2 90	.....	2,219 38	2,219 38	.....	700 00	1,288 67
Glocester.....	1,020 06	400 00	147 66	.....	20 18	1,596 90	1,551 82	110 00	400 00	1,020 06
Foster.....	1,108 87	287 68	743 46	14 00	708 92	2,812 43	1,394 53	.....	287 68	1,108 87
Burrillville.....	1,459 97	1,000 00	215 72	108 65	27 04	2,814 34	2,665 00	3,818 00	1,000 00	1,459 97
East Providence.....	698 94	1,016 54	161 00	.....	243 80	2,120 28	1,682 68	9,000 00	1,000 00	698 94
Pawtucket.....	1,053 61	3,500 00	14 10	.....	270 98	4,838 59	4,276 63	.....	3,000 00	1,053 61
Totals.....	\$23,981 42	\$77,754 22	\$7,673 55	\$940 38	\$2,592 85	\$103,303 09	\$110,595 15	\$17,188 54	\$83,297 68	\$23,981 42
NEWPORT COUNTY.										
Newport.....	\$2,139 79	\$9,500 00	\$528 00	.....	.....	\$12,167 81	\$17,638 36	\$3,973 18	\$10,500 00	\$2,139 79
Portsmouth.....	685 01	400 00	201 00	340 58	4 69	1,578 59	1,809 61	3 89	400 00	685 01
Middletown.....	897 11	500 00	46 00	284 70	.....	1,811 04	1,143 76	.....	500 00	897 11
Tiverton.....	868 00	500 00	70 00	.....	.....	1,438 00	1,598 57	.....	500 00	868 00
Little Compton.....	615 35	500 00	53 54	321 81	25 00	1,517 70	1,467 70	.....	500 00	615 35
New Shoreham.....	517 59	184 65	43 00	.....	.....	745 24	745 24	.....	184 65	517 59
Janetown.....	145 08	85 00	27 22	140 85	.....	856 88	804 52	.....	85 00	145 08
Totals.....	\$6,317 93	\$11,010 65	\$970 85	\$1,096 94	\$22 69	\$10,112 26	\$24,707 76	\$3,993 17	\$12,010 65	\$6,317 92

WASHINGTON COUNTY.											
South Kingstown.....	\$1,775 94	\$481 00	\$301 45	\$817 82	\$314 20	\$2,875 71	\$2,436 44	\$5 10	\$481 00	\$1,775 94	
Westerly.....	1,209 16	331 64	103 08	68 96	.....	1,717 81	1,717 84	87 26	331 64	1,209 16	
North Kingstown.....	1,146 46	450 00	277 63	.....	237 82	2,272 75	1,677 11	.....	450 00	1,146 46	
Exeter.....	865 64	189 02	76 44	.....	379 74	1,131 00	1,280 53	.....	189 02	865 64	
Charlestown.....	457 36	97 43	150 51	303 00	80 87	1,014 30	933 98	66 00	200 00	457 36	
Hopkinton.....	1,037 01	880 00	27 15	818 80	6 00	1,712 99	1,706 99	113 45	330 00	1,037 01	
Richmond.....	924 55	300 00	178 30	40 00	.....	1,442 85	1,442 85	30 00	300 00	924 55	
Totals.....	\$7,416 05	\$2,179 03	\$1,119 50	\$1,054 08	\$1,028 13	\$12,167 44	\$11,245 75	\$301 80	\$2,281 66	\$7,416 05	
KENT COUNTY.											
Warwick.....	\$2,342 06	\$1,500 00	\$1,257 14	\$322 79	\$269 54	\$5,421 99	\$5,152 45	.....	\$1,500 00	\$2,342 06	
Coventry.....	1,447 63	886 84	343 80	43 28	301 24	2,221 10	2,166 90	38 00	886 84	1,447 63	
East Greenwich.....	697 70	400 00	213 95	.....	.....	1,311 65	1,311 65	.....	400 00	697 70	
West Greenwich.....	707 56	162 85	162 92	50 00	.....	1,072 83	1,065 70	.....	162 85	707 56	
Totals.....	\$5,195 00	\$2,443 69	\$1,967 81	\$416 07	\$570 78	\$10,027 57	\$9,676 70	\$38 00	\$2,448 69	\$5,195 00	
BRISTOL COUNTY.											
Bristol.....	\$1,137 21	\$3,104 78	\$1,167 01	\$775 01	.....	\$6,275 00	\$6,275 00	.....	\$3,500 00	\$1,137 21	
Warren.....	674 84	1,800 00	500 01	126 48	96 18	3,100 86	2,976 39	27 23	2,100 00	674 84	
Barrington.....	275 40	800 00	48 65	142 50	92 00	761 55	740 96	58 84	300 00	275 40	
Totals.....	\$2,086 95	\$5,204 78	\$1,710 70	\$1,043 98	\$188 18	\$10,137 41	\$9,092 35	\$81 13	\$7,900 00	\$2,086 95	

* Last year

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County.....	\$29,981 42	\$77,754 22	\$7,673 55	\$940 88	\$2,592 85	\$109,303 00	\$110,595 15	\$17,188 54	883,227 68	\$29,981 42	
Newport County.....	5,317 93	11,619 65	970 85	1,046 94	29 69	19,112 26	24,797 76	8,988 17	12,619 65	5,317 93	
Washington County.....	7,416 05	2,179 09	1,119 50	1,054 08	1,028 13	12,167 44	11,245 75	301 20	2,281 66	7,416 05	
Kent County.....	5,195 00	2,448 69	1,967 81	416 07	570 78	10,027 57	9,676 70	38 00	2,448 69	5,195 00	
Bristol County.....	2,086 95	5,294 78	1,710 70	1,043 98	188 18	10,137 41	9,992 35	81 13	7,900 00	2,086 95	
Totals.....	\$49,997 35	\$99,296 48	\$13,442 50	\$4,551 45	\$4,409 13	\$160,747 77	\$166,307 71	\$21,587 04	\$108,487 68	\$49,997 35	

The following tables show the number of teachers of both sexes, the number of boys and girls registered, and the average attendance of the same, in the Public Schools of this State, for the school-year ending April 30th, 1863.

SUMMER RETURNS.							WINTER RETURNS.						
NAMES OF TOWNS.	Male Teachers.	Fem. Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average attendance.	Male Teachers.	Fem. Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average attendance.	
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.													
Providence.....	12	142	3,963	4,132	8,096	7.084	12	142	3,963	4,132	8,096	7.084	
North Providence.....	9	28	1,099	962	2,062	1.516	9	28	1,099	962	2,061	1.516	
Cranston.....	1	27	792	689	1,481	1.071	1	27	792	689	1,481	1.071	
Johnston.....	1	11	349	279	628	361	4	11	353	315	668	361	
Scituate.....	3	15	288	326	614	437	3	13	409	357	766	437	
Foster.....	...	16	158	231	389	247	13	5	269	256	525	256	
Glocester.....	3	12	219	236	455	323	10	6	284	201	485	341	
Burrillville.....	...	15	301	355	656	458	5	15	423	375	808	621	
Smithfield.....	8	38	1,183	1,125	2,308	1,971	15	31	1,178	1,060	2,238	1,900	
Cumberland.....	4	20	574	550	1,124	882	10	15	615	597	1,212	560	
East Providence.....	8	8	174	182	356	277	1	8	213	183	396	230	
Pawtucket.....	2	10	279	230	509	417	2	12	304	302	606	465	
Totals.....	43	342	9,294	9,287	18,581	15,043	90	313	9,892	9,249	19,141	15,473	
NEWPORT COUNTY.													
Jamestown.....	...	2	36	37	73	51	2	...	45	18	63	44	
New Shoreham*.....	1	4	213	169	381	230	4	1	220	155	385	234	
Newport.....	4	23	547	546	1,131	976	4	23	545	546	1,131	975	
Middletown.....	2	3	96	...	182	129	4	2	181	53	184	130	
Portsmouth.....	3	3	128	151	279	172	5	2	211	115	326	201	
Tiverton.....	...	13	196	236	444	269	4	9	226	211	447	239	
Little Compton.....	1	9	104	126	230	153	8	2	163	121	284	204	
Totals.....	11	57	1,288	1,392	2,680	2,040	31	39	1,561	1,259	2,820	2,175	
KENT COUNTY.													
Warwick.....	6	14	971	914	1,885	1,282	11	13	1,016	953	1,979	1,353	
Coventry.....	5	8	226	252	478	314	16	1	320	295	615	433	
West Greenwich.....	...	5	50	70	120	64	8	4	145	134	279	200	
East Greenwich.....	1	3	45	58	103	58	4	4	223	208	441	209	
Totals.....	12	30	1,292	1,294	2,586	1,698	39	22	1,717	1,600	3,317	2,395	
WASHINGTON COUNTY.													
Exeter.....	3	5	106	131	237	132	9	3	296	121	327	228	
Hopkinton.....	3	9	184	218	402	266	7	5	249	195	444	317	
Westerly.....	2	11	210	178	388	230	8	4	234	216	450	335	
Charlestown.....	1	6	85	84	150	118	4	3	117	101	218	161	
South Kingstown.....	4	12	242	267	509	338	10	14	421	290	711	523	
North Kingstown*.....	1	3	49	68	112	73	10	7	393	268	661	465	
Richmond.....	3	10	75	122	197	153	12	1	152	117	269	191	
Totals.....	17	55	982	1,063	1,995	1,400	60	37	1,802	1,297	3,099	2,200	
BRISTOL COUNTY.													
Barrington.....	...	3	77	76	153	102	1	2	91	59	149	125	
Warren.....	1	9	181	194	375	236	3	7	214	197	411	281	
Bristol.....	5	11	323	382	705	619	6	10	366	383	749	621	
Totals.....	6	23	581	652	1,233	1,007	10	19	670	594	1,264	1,027	

*Last year.

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County.....	43	342	9,294	9,287	18,581	15,043	90	313	9,892	9,249	19,141	15,473
Newport County.....	11	57	1,288	1,392	2,680	2,040	31	39	1,561	1,259	2,820	2,175
Kent County.....	12	30	1,292	1,294	2,586	1,698	39	22	1,711	1,600	3,317	2,395
Washington County.....	17	55	982	1,063	1,995	1,400	60	37	1,802	1,297	3,099	2,200
Bristol County.....	6	23	581	652	1,233	1,007	10	19	670	594	1,264	1,027
Totals.....	89	507	18,887	18,688	37,075	21,188	230	430	15,642	13,999	29,641	22,265

The following table shows the number of towns, school districts, the children under fifteen years of age, the amount of school monies appropriated, expended, &c., &c., in the State :—

Number of towns in Rhode Island.....	33
“ “ Providence County.....	12
“ “ Newport County.....	7
“ “ Washington County.....	7
“ “ Kent County.....	4
“ “ Bristol County.....	3
Children under 15 years of age in Rhode Island.....	56,934
“ “ “ Providence County.....	36,756
“ “ “ Newport County.....	5,784
“ “ “ Washington County.....	6,391
“ “ “ Kent County.....	5,401
“ “ “ Bristol County.....	2,602
Number of School Districts in the State...	400
“ “ Schools...	512
“ “ Teachers ..	660
“ “ Male Teachers.....	230
“ “ Female Teachers.....	430
Number of Scholars in Summer Schools.....	27,075
“ “ “ “ last year.....	24,934
Increase.....	2,141
Average Attendance..	21,188
“ “ last year.....	19,691
Increase... ..	1,497
Number of Scholars in Winter Schools...	29,641
“ “ “ “ last year...	29,335
Increase.....	306
Average Attendance..	23,256
“ “ last year.....	22,627
Increase.....	629
Amount of permanent school fund....	\$397,803 00
Amount appropriated annually by the State.....	\$50,000 00
“ “ last year, by the towns.....	99,296 00
“ from registry taxes.....	13,442 00
“ from rate bills...	4,551 00
Balance from last year...	4,409 00
Total for school purposes during the year.....	\$171,698 00
Increase from year previous.....	5,946 00

Amount expended on school houses.	\$21,587 00
Increase from year previous.	19,010 00
Annual appropriation for Normal School.	2,500 00
“ “ “ Rhode Island Schoolmaster.	300 00

The following table shows what sums were appropriated by the General Assembly last year, for the support of the Indian School, and reformatory and benevolent institutions :—

Indian School in Charlestown.	\$150 00
Reform School in Providence.	12,000 00
Butler Hospital, for insane, deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic, insane poor.	14,000 00
Total.	\$26,150 00

If any one thing was ever shown to have a practical value, this war of rebellion, which now darkens the heavens and reddens the land, has most abundantly demonstrated *popular education to be that one thing*. While diffusion of knowledge among the masses, has been the exact measure of unconditional loyalty, the perpetuity of ignorance has been as exact a measure of unconditional treason. Our fathers early foresaw that, in a free republic, this would be the inevitable result. They saw that the establishment and maintenance of regulated Christian liberty, depended upon the education of the common people ; that no matter what constitution was written, or what laws were framed, by one generation, if the generations which succeeded it were not trained to the full measure of that intelligence and virtue which dictated the one and enacted the other, all constitutions and all laws, however valuable in themselves, were no better guarantees and safeguards for the rights which they were designed to secure, than the blowing of the East wind or the spread of the spider's web. Their form they might have received from the dead, but their vitalizing power they must ever take from the living.

Our fathers, when they broke from the bondage of "crumbling monarchies," and made perfect the breach by toils, and sacrifices, and blood, were imbued with two great ideas, viz.: self-government and self-instruction,—the establishment of a Free Republic and of Free Public Schools. In providing for the latter, they only re-asserted the maxim of all governments, viz.: *the necessity of educating the governing class*. But they widely differed from all, as to who should constitute this class. Continental Europe declared for crowned heads. England echoed, a titled aristocracy. From America went up the glorious shout, "We, the people!"

While Charles the First was blurting out the old monarchical heresy, that "the people's right was only to have their goods and their life their own, a share in the government being nothing to them," the colony of Massachusetts Bay was declaring to the world the democratically opposite doctrine, that "The *people* of this commonwealth have the *sole* and *exclusive* right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent state."

By our form of government, we are shut up to the necessity of educating the whole people; and any denial of this,—as we are now sadly made to feel,—is a departure from the spirit of our free institutions. How clearly does the history of our government show this. *Here* we have free labor, free schools, and a free people. No man so poor, no man so low, but he may, if he chooses, clothe himself with power, and crown himself an aristocrat! Here the people pledge themselves, unconditionally and incontrovertibly, to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Laws. *Elsewhere*, free labor is a degradation; free schools are a by-word, and a free people an absurdity. There poverty is perpetual, and ignorance is condemned to helpless and hopeless servitude. There the masses are the tools of a supercilious and traitorous oligarchy, lifting its red hand against all constitutions and all laws,—a curse to any people.

I have seen, in some building which I have visited, an

arrangement whereby, when one entrance was opened, another entrance was closed. A similar connection exists between the school house and the penitentiary. Open the doors of the one, and by the same act you close the gates of the other. Where ignorance abounds, there vice much more abounds. Education secures virtue and good government. Alluding to this, Mr. Webster, in one of his speeches at the West, said:—"If one object of the expenditure of your revenue be protection against crime, you could not devise a better or cheaper means of obtaining it. Other nations spend their money in providing means for its detection and punishment; but it is for the principles of our government to provide for its never occurring. The one acts by coercion, the other by prevention. On the diffusion of education among the people, rests the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. I apprehend no danger to our country from a foreign foe. The prospect of a war with any powerful nation is too remote to be a matter of calculation. Besides, there is no nation on earth powerful enough to accomplish our overthrow. Our destruction, should it come at all, will be from another quarter. From the inattention of the people to the concerns of their government,—from their carelessness and negligence,—I must confess I do apprehend some danger. I fear they may place too implicit a confidence in their public servants, and fail properly to scrutinize their conduct; that in this way they may be made the dupes of designing men, and become the instruments of their own undoing. *Make them intelligent, and they will be vigilant; give them the means of detecting the wrong, and they will apply the remedy.*"

A distinguished historian has testified thus:—"Educate the people!" was the first admonition addressed by Penn to the commonwealth he founded. *Educate the people!* was the last legacy of Washington. *Educate the people!* was the unceasing exhortation of Jefferson, whose greatest delight it was to pare down the functions of governments to the lowest

possible point, and to leave the freest possible scope for the exercise of individual rights."

Educate the people! floats upon every bar of our national ensign, and is made luminous by every star. *Educate the people!* rattles forth the musketry, and booms out the red artillery of war. *Educate the people!* is inscribed in crimson over ten thousand soldiers' graves. *Educate the people!* is the agonizing prayer of thousand upon thousand of weeping mothers and orphan sons. Let the loud response go forth from every district of the land, EDUCATE THE PEOPLE!

One of our most distinguished statesmen says: "Among the planets in the sky of New England,—the burning lights which throw intelligence and happiness on her people,—the first and most brilliant is her system of common schools. I congratulate myself that my first speech on entering public life was in their behalf. Education, to accomplish the ends of good government, should be universally diffused. Open the doors of the school house to all the children of the land."

Early in our colonial history, we find provision for free schools,—schools at which all the children, the rich and the poor alike, might stand and be taught together. Education was guaranteed to the child, not as a privilege, but as a right. In confirmation of this, it is found among the old colony laws of two centuries past, that "it was ordered that the selectmen of every town should have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, first, that none of them should suffer so much *barbarism* in any of their families, as not to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue;" and furthermore, "forasmuch as the maintenance of good literature doth much tend to the advancement of the weal and flourishing state of societies and republics, this court doth therefore order, that in whatever township in this commonwealth, consisting of fifty or upwards, any *meet man* shall be obtained to teach a

grammar school, such township shall allow at least twelve pounds, to be raised by rate on all the inhabitants."

Some of our trustees and school officers would do well to heed the old law of that time, concerning the qualifications of teachers. "The teacher of a common school must be a person of good sense, having a good, clear pronunciation, good health, and a sound constitution."

Daniel Webster, in his centennial address, delivered at Plymouth Landing, in 1822, thus eloquently refers to our New England policy of free public schools: "In this particular, New England may be allowed to claim, I think, a merit of a peculiar character. She early adopted, and has constantly maintained, the principle that it is the undoubted right, and the bounden duty of government, to provide for the instruction of all youth. That which is elsewhere left to chance or to charity, we secure by law. For the purpose of public instruction, we hold every man subject to taxation in proportion to his property; and we look not to the question whether he have or have not children to be benefited by the education for which he pays. We regard it as a wise and liberal system of police, by which property, and life, and the peace of society are secured. We seek to prevent, in some measure, the extension of the penal code, by inspiring a salutary and conservative principle of virtue, and of knowledge, in an early age. We hope to excite a feeling of respectability, and a sense of character, by enlarging the capacity and increasing the sphere of intellectual enjoyment. By general instruction we seek, as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere; to keep good sentiments uppermost, and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of the law, and the denunciations of religion, against immorality and crime. We hope for a security beyond the law and above the law, in the prevalence of enlightened and well principled moral sentiment. We hope to continue and prolong the time

when, in the villages and farm houses of New England, there may be undisturbed sleep within unbarred doors."

Accepting these ideas, the good people of this State have wisely established a system of public schools, which will compare favorably, both in theory and practice, with any similar system in any State of the Union. It remains for us to continue to secure its greatest good to the greatest number. The idea is, that every child is entitled to an education, no matter what the unwilling parents may think about it. No parent has the right to say—My child is exclusively my own; I will allow him so much of learning as I see fit, and the State has no right to compel me to do anything more. Such is not the truth. Every child belongs also to the State. If obedient, the State will reward him in the security of every personal right; and if he is disobedient, the State must punish him. If he is helpless, the State must support him. It is an obligation and policy, on the part of the State, to provide for his proper education. The State needs his services as an intelligent elector; as a wise legislator; as a careful councillor; as a thoughtful philosopher; as a conscientious jurymen; as an incorruptible patriot; as a kind and virtuous citizen; as an educated and honest MAN,—a man whom no demagogue would presume to lead, and whom no traitor could hope to corrupt. The more of a man the State makes of its citizen, the more of a government will the citizen make of the State. Intelligence is the better subject, as well as the better ruler; and just in proportion as a man is left incapable of governing himself, is he rendered difficult to be governed by any body else. Intelligence is the life, as well as the light and glory, of a nation. *Life is light*; as it is written, "In Him was life, and the *life was the light* of men." "He" was the true exponent of a universal law.

If our fathers were wise and good, our sons should be wiser and better. The law of progress is an educational law. The wisdom and the patriotism which framed our Con-

stitution and our Laws, have gone up to their reward. The Constitution and the Laws remain—let us be thankful—and if we would maintain them perpetually, coming generations must be educated to a like intelligence and virtue. There must be an uninterrupted priesthood in the great Temple of Liberty, or the fires, which from its altars have lighted the world for a century, will go out in impenetrable darkness.

It is sometimes said, "Place the means of education within the reach of every man, and if he remains ignorant, it is his own hurt and his own reproach." This is not true. The law is, when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. A man's ignorance is no more limited to himself, than is his knowledge. The ignorant man produces less, buys less, consumes less. His product is inferior in quality and in quantity; and his own product limits his demand for the product of others. So far as he is uneducated, he is a drone and not a worker, a hindrance and not a help. Ignorance costs more than it brings.

A nation's products are in direct ratio to the diffusion of knowledge. Its elements of prosperity lie in its strength, its virtue and its intelligence; in its hands, its heart and its head. Educate the first, and you secure so much prosperity. Educate the first and second, and you secure so much more. Educate the three, and you place it in the first class of national producers and consumers. This is a universal law; and the establishment and maintenance of free schools is obedience to it. A people must be strangely blind to its own self-interests, that fails to recognize this; and this Republic will not have attained unto the full measure of its glory, until all over the North, the South, the East and the West, is established the grand old democratic doctrine of *free government, free labor, and free schools.*

This being admitted, it becomes a matter of universal interest to inquire what obstacles are in the way of our educational progress. I answer, first—

WANT OF PARENTAL INTEREST IN SCHOOLS.

It is one of the strange anomalies of humanity, that any parent should be indifferent to that which promises so much for the well being of his child as does our system of public instruction. The philosophy of this indifference is not in every instance easily discovered. It is the result of a combination of forces operating through our perverted natures. To provide against these hostile influences, stand all our compulsory laws. But these only check them; they do not, and cannot remove them.

The primary cause of this want of interest is, as it seems to me, that parents do not rightly comprehend the responsibility which rests upon *them*, in the training of the child. They place the whole burden upon others' shoulders, whereas, a portion of it belongs, primarily and exclusively, upon their own. They recognize the fact that the child is "made," but seem to forget that he is made only a *child*, and that he is yet *to be* made a *man*. Hence they do not recognize the agency and the responsibility which the *future* creation imposes upon them; and that they must continue to be co-agents with the great Author in this *process* of creation, or the creation fails. It can no more be successfully continued, than it could have been begun, without their agency. A vital and vitalizing power must continually go out from the parent to the child, to nourish and to train it, and to help it in attaining to the fullness of perfect manhood.

Out of this parental indifference comes half of the evils which beset our schools. Undervaluing the importance of an education, parents come to undervalue all the agencies for securing it. First, the district meeting is neglected, or is only attended to gratify some personal or political pique, or to vote down a proposition to repair or build a school house. Otherwise, the most trivial excuse keeps them away from this most important gathering. As a consequence of

this, incompetent school committees are chosen, and inefficient trustees are elected. The school house is left out of repair, poorly furnished, half warmed, and illy ventilated. The best school books are not sought for, or if found, are not furnished. With this indifference and neglect, comes parsimony,—a niggardly, wretched policy, that secures for the school the services of an instructor of inferior attainments, of little experience, and of less conscience. He feels his incompetency, and in the vain attempt to conceal it from the microscopic eyes of the school room, only exposes still more the utter awkwardness of the whole man. That confidence which he ought to have commanded, and which is indispensable to success, he fails to receive. He loses the respect of his pupils, and after this, the sooner the better if they lose him.

Now, with a proper appreciation of the value of an education, the parent would feel that he had a right to demand the best instruction, and would take measures to see that it was secured. He would feel that a teacher was like any other commodity in the market,—the best quality would command the best price; and while it may occasionally be true that a cheap teacher has kept a better school than another to whom more was paid, every body knows that such is not the rule. He would know that no thoroughly qualified teacher would so far cheapen his qualifications, or compromise his self-respect, as to let himself to the lowest bidder. While it is true that a right-minded teacher will not allow his monthly compensation to be the measure of his educational zeal, it is very encouraging to him to feel that his hire is worthy of his labor. A consciousness of duty faithfully performed may be exceedingly comforting in his hours of quiet retirement, but it hardly compensates for the deficiency of small change in the settlement of the quarterly bills of his grocer and butcher. No man can be expected to give his life for less than what will enable him to live. No man expects to secure able and faithful agents in other

departments of business, if he does not sufficiently compensate them. The shrewd manufacturer bids high for skilful labor, and so with the mechanic and the artisan. The anxious father employs the best medical aid for his sick son, and expects to pay for it. The embarrassed client consults the most learned counsel, and he expects the fee to be, in some degree, the measure of the value of the service which he receives. No congregation hopes to secure the services of a "popular divine," without the payment of a liberal salary. And no parent who is not culpably indifferent to the educational interests of his children, would think of limiting the wages of the schoolmaster, to less than those of the common day laborer.

Now, while teachers are not, as a class, captivated by a love of lucre, they are not so unlike men of other professions, as not to be possessed of a desire that their income should secure an honest living. This is reasonable, and to this they are entitled. Parents have no claim upon the services of a good teacher, who are unwilling to pay the frugal expenses of such a teacher, and to remunerate him for the time, labor and cost of securing his educational qualifications. Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, thinks that parents who attempt this, are more careful of their shoes than of their feet,—that they rate their wealth above their children. Besides, small pay implies limited confidence; there is either an undervaluation of education, or of the educator, or both; and he who denies an adequate compensation to him who is engaged in the high and sacred vocation of educating his children, must not complain at the want of sympathy between the parent and the teacher. Few men are apt to be very cordial where they feel that they are not appreciated; and as nothing is more likely than a liberal salary, to secure an efficient teacher, so nothing more certainly ensures the hearty co-operation of parents.

This brings us to another evil growing out of parental

indifference, viz. : a want of co-operation with the teacher, both in discipline and instruction.

One of the first indications that the teacher has not the co-operation of the parent, is, the want of punctuality, and the irregular attendance of his pupils. By far the larger part of each of these cankered evils, grows directly out of parental indifference. The teacher inquires, "Jane, why were you not at school yesterday afternoon?" Jane replies, "Mother and I went over to see cousin Lucy." "John, you were late this morning: why was that?" "I stopped to feed the hens, and split wood." "James, I missed you at school, last week." "Yes, sir; father wanted me to help finish husking." And so through the whole term, these trivial excuses are given for such grave offences. Do not parents see that requiring or allowing these things, is utterly subversive of all attempts, on the part of the teacher, to secure proper discipline? It disturbs and disarranges school order, prevents classification, and retards progress. It begets want of interest, and a negligence on the part of the pupil, and discourages every effort of the teacher to secure order, system, punctuality, regular attendance, diligence and enthusiasm. I am satisfied that only a *very little* attention, on the part of parents, would remedy the grievous evils of tardiness and absenteeism. They should feel that it *does* matter whether John is at school ten minutes earlier or ten minutes later; that it *is* of consequence whether Jane is frovolously detained, or James intermits his studies; and that they are to blame for the "matter;" and justly held responsible for the "consequence." So long as parents indulge in such utter apathy in these things, so long will these evils referred to exist, in spite of all the complaints of teachers, and all the lecturing of school-men.

What is true of habits of regularity and punctuality, is none the less, but all the more true, of more strictly *moral* habits. That teacher strangely mistakes his duty, who does not strive, day by day, to inculcate in his pupils principles

of incorruptible honesty, and undeviating truth. Much as our prosperity and happiness, as a free people, depend upon a well-developed intellect, the establishment and perpetuity of our free institutions are still more intimately associated with a rightly educated heart. It is essential to the life of an enlightened Christian republic, that its children be trained to regard honesty as better than gold, and a conscience poised in its integrity as more precious than jewels. Boys cannot be too early taught that any honor which is bartered for rectitude of principle, is obtained at much too high a price; and that no earthly applause so satisfies the aspirations after power, and place, and a name, as does the silent "well done" of an approving conscience. In all their strivings after earthly knowledge, our citizens should be reminded that no other wisdom is at all to be compared with that which begins and ends in the fear of the Lord.

But all pains-taking in this direction in the school room is of but little use, unless the teachings at home and by the fireside are in harmony with it. How can the teacher train the child to the exercise of a generous sympathy and kindly charity, while the soul of the parent is shut up to a miserable selfishness, and is a stranger to that which blesseth alike him that gives and him that takes? Will the son's hand be extended while the father's heart is closed? How can the schoolmaster prepare the child to become a ministering spirit amidst the sorrows and burdens of life, while at home the needy and houseless are turned out to the too close embraces of penury and the storm? How can he instruct the boy in the principles of truth and unseducable integrity, with the least prospect of success, when at home the broadest equivocations are allowed, and bargains are driven with a very questionable "shrewdness"? Can we expect a child to become courteous and obliging abroad, while he is neither affectionate or respectful at home? Will he be very likely to be obedient at school, whose eye is allowed to mock at his father, and whose stubborn heart,

with impunity, scorneth to obey his mother? Will he be gentle and circumspect in his deportment, who has before him, in the domestic circle, a continuous example of impulsive speech and boorish vulgarity? Will his thoughts and words be pure and simple, whose ear is filled with coarse jests and profane utterances at his own fireside? Can any teacher be expected to influence a child in the cultivation of habits of personal cleanliness, of order, of self-discipline, of punctuality, of diligence, when none of these things are either illustrated or enforced by parental precept or example? Can he train him to think upon, and to love in school, whatsoever things are true, honest, pure, lovely, and of good report, while at home he is *educated* in the very reverse, and dwells with falsehood, impurity, and whatsoever things are of evil report? The wonder is not that teachers, with such surroundings, so often fail; the greater wonder is, that they succeed at all.

Well may the educator who thus fails to receive the active co-operation of parents, in securing for their children such a manhood as our age and country is demanding,—“well built, vital, manifold and harmonious, full of truth, full of wisdom, full of energy, full of faith;” take up the lament of the preceptor of Killinworth Academy:—

“How can I teach your children gentleness,
And mercy to the weak, and reverence
For life, which, in its weakness or excess,
Is still a gleam of God's omnipotence,
Or death, which, seeming darkness, is no less
The self-same light, although averted hence;
When, by your laws, your actions, and your speech,
You contradict the very things I teach?”

What is true of morals, is also true of intellectual culture and discipline. It is an error, and quite unfair, to throw all the labor in this direction upon the schoolmaster. Many parents do not seem to be aware how much a little interest, or a little aid, on their part, will encourage and stimulate the pupil, and so relieve the wearisome charge of the

teacher. There are great obstacles in the way of education, as there are in every other way,—unless it be the road to evil,—and parents must join to remove them. Sluggishly developing faculties are to be stimulated; limited capacities for thought, to be enlarged; habits of constant and undivided attention, to be formed; slow perceptions to be quickened; indistinct conceptions to be made clear and tangible; obscure and recondite problems are to be brought, not merely within the circle of comprehension, but into the grasp of apprehension; treacherous memories are to be made trustworthy; an habitually erring judgment is to be corrected; a general disinclination to study to be overcome; and the whole intellectual nature to be subjugated to such discipline, as will best capacitate it to grapple successfully with the various problems of life, and accomplish the purposes for which it was created. In this great work, both the child and the teacher need the aid of the parent.

Children instinctively yearn for sympathy. They dislike to be alone. At play, walking, jumping, skipping, running, skating; at work, hoeing, raking, weeding, they always desire company. It adds zest to sport, and relieves labor of much of its irksomeness. It will be found to be precisely the same in their studies. The interest, and judicious aid of a parent or elder brother, affords encouragement, and begets an enthusiasm which they need, but do not find when alone. Besides, “the reciprocity is not all on one side.” The assistance which the parent gives to his child, benefits himself as well as the child. It brings him into closer sympathy with both the teacher and the pupil; enkindles educational interest, and keeps alive old school-day associations. It is a review of forgotten studies. It prevents a lapse into a fossil state, and imparts freshness and newness of life. Many a parent can testify how much a review of geography, of a winter evening, with his boy, has refreshed his memory of the almost forgotten study, and taken him round the world again, with all the enthusiasm, and more of the accuracy, of

his earlier days. The hearing of a spelling-lesson has corrected his orthography. A little interest in the grammar-lessons has enabled him to better comprehend the mysteries of etymology, syntax and prosody ; and an occasional review of the slate has not found its limit, either in arithmetical or geometrical progression, with the difference positive, and the ratio greater than unity. If parents could be brought to feel the importance of their children improving a portion of the time out of school-hours in devotion to study, and if they would persuade them of their earnest conviction of its importance, by systematic example, I know of nothing which would be so likely to secure rapid advancement in educational progress, and which would so soon enable us to realize what our system of common schools proposes,—the thorough education of every child in the State.

Parents ought to feel it to be an implicit agreement with the teacher, that they should, at the fireside, superintend the performance of the pupil's duties. Let them devote a leisure hour each evening, to an inquiry into the child's progress, join him in his studies, aid him in his difficulties, encourage him in the proposition of questions connected with his lessons, and illustrate principles, especially in their application to practical life. Let this be done regularly, earnestly, systematically, and not made subordinate to the most trifling hindrances, and parent and child will soon come to feel that an education is of some importance, and that it makes an essential difference, in its happiness and prosperity, whether a community is ignorant or intelligent. If they would do this, they would accomplish more for the education of their children, than by the furnishing of all necessary books, masters, and other educational appliances, without this. Incidentally and occasionally recommending children to study, is very good advice ; but the devotion of a portion of a leisure evening with them, to the studies themselves, is an example of four-fold value.

I believe that the usual excuse, for neglecting this plain

parental duty, is want of time. Such a reason must be offered frivolously or inconsiderately. A little reflection will show that it has no foundation in fact, and I am quite certain that a little earnest effort would dissipate its shadow.

Another cause of parental indifference, in matters of educational interest, is the vague, but very general impression, that somehow or other, education unfits a man for labor ; that his disposition, if not his capacity, for physical exertion, is in direct ratio to his ignorance, and that the amount of his intellectual culture is a very accurate measure of his idleness ; that all learning renders the muscles flabby ; that the philosophy of the books is sure to suck the marrow from the bones ; that every student is a confirmed dyspeptic, and that a wise head is synonymous with a feeble constitution. If this was true, it would certainly be a very satisfactory reason why the great mass of men should care so little "whether school keeps or not." Indeed, it would furnish a very tolerable pretext why they should desire that the schoolmaster should remain at home ; for the daily bread of most men is, and always will be, in the daily labor of their two hands. But the impression is not true.

It is said that no where is popular education so widely diffused as in New England ; and no where can there be shown more of practical, productive, remunerative industry. The hand, with the head to aid it, is not only the more skilful and efficient hand, it is the more diligent one. Loafing is the fruit of ignorance, not of knowledge. If you wish to render a child a vagabond, keep him *from* school ; if you desire him to become a sober and industrious man, send him *to* school. Education, in its influence upon the laboring classes, begets in them habits of industry, as well as honesty ; of diligence, as well as sobriety. They are more constant at their labors, and more dexterous in the accomplishment of them. In every department of industry, those who accomplish the most, and in the best manner, are

invariably those who are the best educated. They are more attentive to the processes in which they are engaged, adapting themselves to their work, and their work to themselves, and so save a large amount of time, power, and capital, which the ignorant hand and the uneducated head would forever lose.

Another source of general indifference lies in the impression that our standard of common school education is about as high and comprehensive as is desirable; and if we can manage to retain what we have gained, we shall meet all necessary demands, and be doing well enough. What a comment is this upon Divine Wisdom, and our Humanity!

Our various faculties were given to us for the promotion of our well-being;—those of our physical nature, for the security and enjoyment of health; those of our intellectual nature, for the security and enjoyment of prosperity; those of our moral nature, for the security and enjoyment of happiness. If this is so, then the more fully these faculties are developed, the more abundantly shall we secure these three things which we are created to enjoy. Men make the most of their wares, their merchandise and their ships; their arts, their manufactures, their commerce. When will they learn to make the most of *themselves*? The ends of the world are compassed for *money*; when will there be a little pains-taking for *wisdom*, whose “fruit is better than gold?”

The Divine Author intended that all our faculties should be used, and that we should derive pleasure in the use of them. But they cannot be used until they are developed, and they cannot be developed except by such causes, or system of causes, as shall bring into natural and efficient action all the energies of our moral, intellectual, and physical nature: and it is the duty of every community, by its legislators, to establish that system, which will most speedily and successfully accomplish this result. Nor should it be left either to the parent's or the child's choice, whether he will avail himself of the advantages thus offered, or not.

We start with the declaration,—which is a practical truth, and no mere abstraction;—that virtue and knowledge are indispensable to the existence, safety and permanency of a free republic; and then, instead of recognizing the relation which childhood holds to maturer years, instead of acknowledging and appreciating those powers and capacities of the human soul, upon the right exercise and filling of which, our prosperity, as a State, depends, we crowd the statute book with fines and penalties. We substitute discipline for instruction, and punishment for guidance. Our legislatures need to come up to the full idea of Christian legislation; furnishing, by law, to every youth of the State, during the impressive and formative period of childhood, those *moral* and intellectual elements which shall secure, for its manhood, knowledge and virtue. They should be taught in the school-house that morality which is required, by the laws of God, on the farm, in the market-place, and in the forum.

If virtue and knowledge protect property, then property should be taxed sufficiently to secure them. If books are aids for the attainment of this result, then the best books are the best aids, and the State should *require* them. If accomplished teachers are indispensable, then the State should provide ample means for preparing them, and should see to it that the compensation is sufficient to retain their services. Having made these preliminary provisions, upon a scale somewhat commensurate with the importance, the dignity, and the grandeur of the end to be obtained, let it be *required* that every child should have the advantages of them.

If every child has a right to a moral and intellectual education, then every State has the *power* to secure that right to the child, by compulsory laws. No child should be allowed to be deprived of it. A State will have just what it gives its children, and will be just what it makes its children. What secures their virtue and knowledge, secures its dignity and wealth, and in a corresponding ratio. With the

State, popular education is a question of self-defence. If the State has a right to defend itself against crime, is it not absurd to deny it the power to defend itself against the cause of crime? If a State has a right to punish a man for murder, has it not the power to require that, in childhood, he shall be taught reverence for life? If it can take away his liberty for the commission of theft, may it not suspend his vagrancy to teach it the Eighth Commandment? No child should be allowed to grow up in ignorance. We boast of our educational system and laws; and we may well be proud of them, as far as they go, but do they go as far as they might? There are hundreds of children in the City of Providence, and in other parts of the State, who are unable to read; who are habitual vagrants from school, educating for the worst and most dangerous forms of vice, utterly neglected, as though this mischievous and rapidly accumulating force was not to *enter into our coming account!* If the question, What shall *we* do with *them*? excites no interest, perhaps that other question, What will *they* soon do with *us*? may. There is only one thing that we can do with them,—*educate them*. Take them away from the haunts of vice, though these be their own homes, and bring and keep them under the influence of moral and Christian precept and example. Teach them to read the laws of God, the laws of man. Teach them the sacred affinities of moral truth, the binding force of moral law; give them a just conception of the importance, the dignity, and the sacredness of a perfect manhood. Teach them those things which they will most need to know when they become men—**MORALITY**, the Laws of Health, History, the elements of forces, or Natural Philosophy, the Useful Arts, and whatever else they will require to make them safe and useful citizens, and sober and honest men. Establish schools for them, and *see that they attend them*. But this would involve “an appropriation”? So do criminal courts and jails. The State must support one, or the other. It can choose which. In 1819.

compulsory laws, requiring "*every parent to educate every child*," were enacted in Prussia. At first, there was a violent opposition, and the usual hue and cry of "invaded rights;" but in twelve years, crime and pauperism had diminished forty per cent. Now, no person would dare to propose a repeal of these laws. But, cries the timid law-maker, *we have no right to legislate in this way. What! a right to cast into the dungeon, but no right to send to school? a right to suspend by the gallows, but no right to teach the Decalogue? a right to disgrace a man forever, but no right to prepare him for honor, glory and immortality?*

Do our legislators know that juvenile crime is increasing in a much larger ratio than our population or our wealth? Is it not time that something was *enacted* to dry up these sources of frightful evil, before the swollen and impetuous stream shall inundate the land?

The standard of *moral* instruction needs to be carried very much higher, in nearly all our schools. *Christian Morality* should be made a distinct and daily study. A shrewd political economist has said, "*A law should be enacted to secure moral instruction to every child in the State. Why should not legislatures recognize the highest attributes of humanity? A child's moral nature, by which he loves God, and man, and virtue, is as much a fact in this vast creation, as is his intellectual, by which he studies mathematics, or invents a machine; and moreover, it is as capable of culture. Its culture is more important to society than that of the intellect, because moral teaching produces all other teaching, and is reproduced in all others. The moral nature of man is, therefore, to be recognized as a fact, a positive fact, an indestructible fact; and furthermore, as the fact which underlies all real improvement, and all permanent happiness.*" The heart should antecede the head, as its lawful sovereign. The immediate, and coming demand of this nation is, a comprehensive, efficient, practical *moral* culture; based on great, yet simple, principles of truth and justice; a culture

that shall render pure the fountains of public thought and public action, that shall recognize the *moral* attributes and capacities of the human soul, as so many positive and tangible elements of good entering into a healthy growth and continued prosperity,—just as positive and tangible as so much mechanical skill, or manufacturing enterprise. We need to accept this, not as a “trite truism,” a pleasing and fanciful theory, but as a *power*, which takes hold of, and moves upon, our life; yea, which in major part constitutes that life. We need such an education for our youth, as will make it more than *possible* that they will do justly, and love mercy; an education that will furnish them with faith in God and man, that will secure a manly frankness and boldness in establishing truth, and opposing whatever is false; which will teach the mastery over passion, the patience of self-control, the generosity of forgiveness, the safety of self-reliance, the cheerfulness of a fervent spirit, reverence for what is sacred, the binding power of an oath, courtesy which is better than grace, gentleness which is more winning than beauty, and that courage which casteth out the cowardice of doing wrong; an education which shall enhance the value of everything, but evil deeds, penitentiaries and sheriffs’ fees.

We should also raise the standard of *intellectual* education in our common schools. It might have been enough, in generations which have gone, that the mass of men was taught to read and to write, or that only a few should receive even these accomplishments; but the world moves, civilization advances, and the present and coming ages demand more of every man; whether he be a lawyer or a blacksmith, a physician or a house-carpenter; not because he has a profession or a trade, but because *he is a MAN*, endowed with intellectual powers and capacities, which were given him to be used, and not to be hid, to run and not to rust. To state the question mathematically; every generation is only one-quarter of what, by education, it might become:

and it is education which makes this one-quarter what it is. Suspend education, of every kind, for one or two generations, and the whole race would lapse into the savage state. The masses of men are essentially alike at the beginning. Who can point out the difference between a new-born babe in New England and New Zealand? There is none. They are both alike—know-nothings of the most radical type. Look at them when they have become men. What has made the one a philosopher?—Education. What has left the other a cannibal?—The want of an education; nothing else.

But the popular theory is, that there must always be an educated, and an ignorant class; accepted as true by our fathers, ten centuries ago, when only a few of the clergy even, could read or write. The culture and education of each succeeding age has proved this to be partly false, and it remains for this and coming generations to prove it to be wholly so. Is there any reason why the masses of laboring men should not, and may not, assure to themselves as thorough a culture as the masses of professional men? The advance *to* this point will not involve as great a change, as the advance *towards* it has for the past twelve centuries. We, in the midst of New England civilization, forget that our remote ancestors were savages. If we sometimes grieve that man's progress, towards the idea of God in creation, is so *gradual*, we ought also to rejoice and take courage, that it is *constant* and *perpetual*.

We need to disabuse ourselves, and our children, of the false impression that they are to obtain an education as a means to an end, rather than as the end itself; not because, perchance, it may qualify them for this or that place of profit, or honor, or trust, but because they have hearts which can love or hate; consciences and wills, which can decide and select between justice and injustice, right and wrong; and intellects capable of thought, imagination, reflection, judgment: not because they *may* become lawyers

and physicians, legislators and statesmen, but because they *will* become men. The child should be educated, and to that extent educated, that he may become the most of a man of which he is capable.

Perhaps no special harm comes from educating one class of men above those of another, but do we not lose a great good by neglecting to educate all? Can any reason be given why a farmer should not have as thorough an education as a lawyer? Why should not a mechanic receive as much culture as a professor of mathematics? Why may not these former be as useful, as ornamental, as honorable, as the latter? Why may they not fill the highest places of responsibility and honor in the State? It is not the *place* that is of consequence, it is the *man* who fills it.

Suppose it was determined to educate the coming generation to its greatest possible extent, so that the whole body of men comprising it, making due allowance for organic differences, should be qualified, by moral training and intellectual culture, for the highest possible stations. Can any one conceive of the immense impulse which would be given to civilization, by such a result? Is it not worth striving for? Is it not attainable? Not in one generation, perhaps, but should not each succeeding age place itself nearer to it? Should not this be the aim of our educational system—TO THOROUGHLY EDUCATE THE PEOPLE? It is a victory over ignorance and vice, which must be won by faith, by fortitude, by courage, by manly energy, and persistent endeavor, by the masterly accomplishment of mind over the dullness of sense and sensuality. With free thought, free labor, and *Free Schools*, is this too far beyond the vision of faith? Can we not see it? To render this an accomplished *fact*, and no "*vision*," the change required is not so great as that which has made us what we already are. Can it be, that we may educate the horse, or the ox, up to the full capacity of his powers, and that man, alone, must forever fail to attain unto that noble and perfect manhood which the Creator designed for him?

THE STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND OF THE ELEMENTS
OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

When a man is designed for an engineer, it is expected, and especially required, that he should know something of the expansive power of steam, and of its application as a motive agent; that he should understand the principles of mechanics, and the application of them to machinery; that he should comprehend the mechanism and working action of an engine which he is to superintend. If it is contemplated that he should till the land, he is expected to know something of the character of soils, of the kind and quality of the different fertilizers, of the economy of the rotation of crops, and of the adaptation of different soils and seasons to them,—something of the care and growth of stock, and of whatever else will affect his agricultural interest. So the mechanic must become familiar with the use of the various implements of trade, with the qualities and strength of materials, so that he may successfully accomplish the work upon which he is engaged. In one word, all these men are expected to be prepared for their *duties*.

Now, in a Republican form of government, it is the *duty*, as well as the privilege of the people, to make laws. Can they do this intelligently, can they do it safely, while they have no knowledge of the end, source, or authority of law? Can that form of government which rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, long be best, or safe, while the great mass of the people is deficient in either the one or the other of these elements? Since the people *make* the laws, should not an elementary knowledge of the Constitution, and laws by which we are governed, be early taught our youth, and not be left until they become men, to be falsely acquired amid the din and strife of partisan warfare? For one, I should rejoice to see a carefully prepared Class Book, adapted for use in all our schools, embracing the Constitution of the United States, with comments, illustrating

its genius and spirit, and the elements of constitutional law, and of our civil system growing out of it. It should include, also, a popular compend of those much neglected, but very important, Madison Papers. Such a work, made simple, and arranged for the study of the youthful mind, would be an addition to our list of school books, which I am sure would receive the hearty approbation of every right-minded man. Can our accomplished Attorney General, or some other competent historical and law scholar, do a better service to the State, than by preparing such a work? I do not forget that we already have several valuable text books of this character, but I know of none *fully* adapted for use in our Common Schools.

I believe the time has come, when the study of these things should be *insisted* upon in our district schools. The youth attending them are soon to be our law *makers*,—holding the elements of law in their own hands, and shaping them, so as best to subserve the principles of freedom, of truth, and of justice. Laws, to be valid, must be Constitutional. How can they, who know neither the letter nor the spirit of that immortal Instrument, judge of this? Yet every body, in our free land, assumes to judge. Garrulous bar-room debaters, and corner-grocery loafers, will every where be found, discussing questions of constitutional law, with all the earnestness, and vastly more of assurance, than did the distinguished Expounder of the Constitution, who made a knowledge of them the study of his life. I apprehend it is not over-stating or endangering the truth, to say that very many of those who have a legal voice under our Constitution, are as profoundly ignorant of every Article of which it is composed, of the spirit which conceived it, and of the great ideas of civil polity which it embodies and unfolds, as though they were not enjoying the blessings of its protecting power. If called upon to distinguish between a republic, a limited monarchy, or an oligarchy, they would be as sorely puzzled, as they would be, if required to locate

the sources of the Nile. Is it right, is it safe, that this should remain so? How can those who know so little of the source, principles, and end of laws, be safely entrusted with the power of enacting, or administering them? But it will be said, those who *actually* do enact and administer law, understand all these things. How can the people be sure of this, if they themselves are ignorant? Yet the elective power is with them, as, of right, it ought to be.

Again, our youth need to be taught, especially in these troublous times, the *moral* obligation of obedience to law. Our civil duties are not optional, they are imperative; and as wholesome laws are only enacted by good citizens, so good citizenship grows out of the observance of wholesome laws. The Great Law-Giver has never released man from His government; all human laws, enacted in accordance with *His own law*, receive their authority from delegated power. Disrespect for the one, is contempt for the other. There is an increasing spirit of disregard for constitutional and constitutionally established law, which is endangering our Republic more than any thing else. Our young men are not sufficiently impressed with the morally binding force of legal enactments; and that the Word of God is as much the elementary statute book of the State, as it is of the Church.

The theory of our civil polity is, that the voters choose the rulers; the practice, too often is, that the rulers choose the voters. Thoroughly educate our youth to a conscientious and enlightened devotion to the ends of a republican form of government; let them understand the great principles which distinguish it from a monarchy or an aristocracy; let them be early and fully impressed with the character and importance of their political privileges and duties, and they will be, *de facto*, as well *de jure*, rulers, and not ruled. Those who hold the offices of legislation, judgment, and administration, will always be their faithful servants, and can never become their irresponsible masters.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

Very many of our schools are suffering from the want of uniformity of text books. I am quite certain, that if some central *authority*, like that of the Normal School Board of Trustees, with, perhaps, the Principal of the Normal School, and the Superintendents of the Public Schools, of the Cities of Providence and Newport, added, could be established, whose business it should be to authorize, and *require*, the uniform use of text books, in all schools taught wholly or in part by State appropriation, it would contribute very largely to the efficiency of our school system. Composed, as it would be, of the best educational men, from every County in the State, I can see no reasonable objection to such a Board. It would certainly do away with the somewhat annoying visits of itinerant school-book agents, which are becoming quite frequent, and under our present system, are in some degree required. At one of our Institutes, a teacher, who was present, remarked that he had the pleasure of receiving seven visits during a single term : two from parents, and five from book agents.

The evils resulting from a want of uniformity in text books, are much greater than many, who are not familiar with school discipline, might suppose. Nothing so economizes time, and facilitates instruction, as a proper classification ; but without uniformity of books, this is impossible. Different books, of any particular study, conduct the pupils over the same ground, it may be, but by entirely different paths. The teacher cannot follow them at the same time, nor can they accompany each other. The social, collective, character of the school is broken up, and it is reduced to a company of isolated, promiscuous individuals. The time which the teacher might have devoted to one class, is divided among three or four, and in some cases, eight. He must, therefore, hurry through each recitation, and so lose

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his opportunity in each one, for illustration, and instructive anecdote. The divided classes lose their interest and enthusiasm,—or rather they never acquire them,—and the energies of the teacher are exhausted to little purpose. The effect is somewhat like what it would be, if a different system of tactics were introduced to each squad of soldiers composing a regiment. The drill-master's time would be occupied in giving instruction to a small number, differing in each case; and when the several companies should be brought into line, it is not difficult to conceive what a sorry figure they would make. Regimental drill would be out of the question, and uniformity and efficiency of action, in an engagement, impossible.

Uniformity is the most economical, as well as the most efficient. The evils of diversity are so serious, and yet so easily remedied, that it is quite discouraging, that they should be allowed to continue. I hope the attention of the proper authorities will be directed to the remedy.

It may be that the extent of this evil is not known. In many schools which I have visited, I have found two or three kinds of Readers, as many of Spellers, Geographies, and Arithmetics; of the latter, in one school, I found five varieties. It is easy to see that no teacher can afford to supply himself with all these, from his own resources. *He must take them away from his scholars.* Nor can he be expected to be so thoroughly familiar with all, as to possess himself of that ready preparation, essential to enthusiastic and successful teaching. As I have said, I know of no evil so easily remedied, that is working so serious an injury to our schools.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

By reference to the tables, in another part of this Report, it will be seen that there has been, for the past year, a very considerable increase of female teachers. I rejoice that this

is so ; for without intending to underrate males, as teachers, it must be conceded, that females are their superiors in this regard ; and our School Districts are finding it out. The ancient impression that they might answer for cheap summer teachers, but were wholly inadequate for the winter demand, is nearly obliterated. The apprehension has been, that they would fail in school government ; the experience is, that they succeed much oftener than males. They secure discipline, even among turbulent boys, not by enforcing it, but by winning it. In the formation of the manners, and in the cultivation of the morals and tastes of children, they are incomparably better teachers than males. They have a facility for placing themselves in sympathy with young hearts, and of imparting instruction to tender minds. They have more patience with the restlessness of childhood. As a class, they are more devoted to the work of teaching, and the impulses of their nature better adapt them to it. I desire to find them more generally employed in winter schools. There are many "large boys," whose false notions of dignity would stimulate them to resist the authority of a master, who would be ashamed to rebel against the more gentle, yet more effective, discipline of a mistress. This is a general rule. Of course, there are cases where an insurrectionary spirit must be over-awed by a heavy hand, and obedience to authority must be demanded by a stern voice. In large and well graded schools, it is often an advantage to entrust the discipline and general supervision to a preceptor ; and yet, it is a testimony, which should not be withheld, that some of the best schools in this State are taught by females. For further remarks under this head, I have the pleasure to refer you to the Report of the Trustees of the Normal School.

INSTITUTES.

It is unnecessary to speak of the inestimable value of these teachers' gatherings, in engendering and keeping alive a spirit of educational interest and enthusiasm. Other professions have their associations, which are sustained by the best talent in them. So it is with Teachers' Institutes. *The best teachers are always there.* They cannot afford to be away. They communicate and receive good. The work of education is laborious, exhaustive, complex, and ever changing. New truths, and new and *improved* methods of communicating truth, are continually presented, and the teacher who is not awake to this, will some day wonder that he has slept so long. He will find that he is teaching at the beginning, and not at the end, of the nineteenth century. Those who teach most diligently, most faithfully, and most successfully, feel most the need of these things; and it is evidence against a teacher's qualifications, that he is indifferent to educational meetings. It is creditable to the zeal of the teachers who have the management of the R. I. Institute of Instruction, that they have appointed so frequent meetings in different parts of the State, during the past year; and it is also a favorable indication, that they have been so fully attended. By them, a general interest in the cause of education, has been maintained, and increased, which cannot fail to be productive of much general advantage. This Association is now holding its winter sessions, with no diminution of numbers or interest. It should receive, as it deserves, the hearty co-operation of the people, and the thanks of the State.

In this connection, I cannot forbear to mention the importance of forming minor, local associations, in different parts of the State. Some of these already exist, and the advantage of them is felt in all the neighborhood. Teachers

are brought together socially; they interchange experiences, discuss various methods of instruction and discipline, suggest new plans, secure concert of action, and an increase of educational interest, among parents, teachers, and pupils. One of the most efficient of these agencies is in South Kingstown, holding its meetings, at stated intervals, throughout the year, illustrating, as it does, the influence and power of one or more earnest teachers, who are wholly devoted to their work.

THE R. I. SCHOOLMASTER.

This valuable Educational Journal fully sustains its well earned reputation, and continues to merit the patronage of the State. It is ably edited by some four or five of our most accomplished teachers, who find their reward in their devotion to the sacred cause they espouse, and in the gratitude of many who profit by their labor. They bring to it, talents, acquirements, and a hearty zeal, which might well be coveted by any State in the Union. With much painstaking, and at no inconsiderable inconvenience, in the midst of active duties, which fully occupy their time, they have made it one of the *best* educational journals, of the many which reach this office. The community should be proud of it, and every Rhode Island teacher should sustain it with his pen and his pocket. *He cannot afford to be without it. It is his Paper.*

NORMAL SCHOOL.

At the beginning of the 18th century, Augustus Herman Franke established, at Halle, a special department for the training of teachers, and all who attended the course of study prescribed, obligated themselves to teach three years.

The advantages of this training were so manifest, that the school at Halle acquired a continental celebrity, and teachers from all parts of Europe resorted thither, that they might become familiar with its organization and methods of study, and be infused with its spirit. Several of its distinguished pupils established Normal Schools, as they were thus early named, in different parts of Germany.

About this time, there appeared, in the educational firmament, a dazzling, erratic star, the far-famed Swiss Pestalozzi. The light of this strange luminary, burned most brilliantly over Prussia. His peculiar methods, combined with ardent, patriotic zeal, diffused a new life into the system of education. During the latter part of the last, and the beginning of the present century, numerous schools for teachers, modeled after the Pestalozzian system, sprung up in nearly every German State.

Governments, as well as individuals, witnessing the success of these German and Prussian training schools, and recognizing the influence of these organizations in behalf of popular education, were led to adopt them. For the last quarter of a century, they have rapidly multiplied, both in England and upon the Continent, and now they nearly supply the constantly increasing demand for teachers trained in Normal methods.

The first Normal School in this country, was established in Massachusetts, that pioneer of almost every good thing, in 1839. She now has four, in successful operation, supplying her schools with teachers, accomplished *in the best methods* of instruction, and imparting a life and vigor to popular education, which no other agency could. Similar schools are also established in many of the Northern States, and every where with marked favor. The most of them possess substantial and elegant buildings, for their better accommodation, and in many ways are receiving the hearty support of the community, and the benefaction of the State.

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Our own Normal School is not behind its fellows in the good work, though laboring under disadvantages, which none of the others feel, and from which it ought to be relieved. By statistics which I have obtained from the Normal Schools of Massachusetts, I am enabled to say, that our own school, notwithstanding the obstacles in its way, is doing as much for Rhode Island, by *less* than *one-fifth*, as the four schools of Massachusetts are accomplishing for that State. Every where, the demand for Normal teachers is increasing. I have received nineteen applications for such teachers (males) which I could not supply.

Normal Schools are no longer an experiment, or, perhaps, it had better be said, they are an experiment of one hundred and fifty years trial, and so far, *without a single failure!* They fill a place in our system of public instruction, which no other schools fill, or pretend to fill. They are the great foundation stones, upon which the arch rests. They are most liberally supported, where they have been longest established. The Normal Schools of Massachusetts receive an annual appropriation of seventeen thousand dollars; the one in New York, an annual appropriation of twelve thousand dollars; while the amount permanently invested for the Normal School of New Jersey, is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The single, direct, and all important object of Normal Schools, is to prepare teachers, under the best possible influences, to govern *wisely*, to teach *rightly*, and to develope, in the most complete and successful manner, the moral, intellectual, and physical natures of the children of the public schools. This is a work, *distinctly* by itself. It does not conflict, or in any way interfere, with what other schools are doing, or propose to do. They are supplying a need, which other schools have, for the last fifty years, failed to supply; moreover, they are an advantage to all other High Schools, for the better children are taught in

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schools of a lower grade, the more easily and rapidly will they be advanced when they enter schools of a higher grade. Besides, none who have not been eye and ear witnesses, can form any conception of the difference between those schools which are instructed after the *best* methods, such as are acquired in our Normal School, and those which are taught after the poorer methods, or oftener without any method at all. It is almost the difference between life and death!

There is one important fact, which I am authorized to name in this connection, viz.: that a very great majority of Normal School graduates, continue, for many years, in their chosen profession. But whether they teach or not, they never lose their Normal School interest, and are always intelligent and energetic advocates of the best system of education. It has been well said, that the invaluable and far reaching influence of these schools can never be justly estimated, either by the number of pupils who may be in attendance, or by the list of graduates.

I am glad to join the Trustees of our State Normal School, in testifying to the high qualifications and efficiency of our Normal Teachers. As a corps, they are fully equal to the best in any State; and it is the unabated desire of all, who at all comprehend our educational wants, that their services may be retained, until their usefulness is felt in every district of the Commonwealth.

CONCLUSION.

For other topics, I would refer you to the reports of the several School Committees, so far as they have been received. Some of them will be found full of judicious counsel, and eminently suggestive.

I should do injustice to the teachers of this State, did I omit to bear testimony to their unconditional loyalty, in

this day of our National trial. While, as a class, they desire to stand disconnected from all party strife, they have not hesitated to demonstrate their patriotic zeal, by their services and their blood; and when the clouds which are now gathered over us, shall have passed away, and the storm has ceased, the brightest constellation in our national sky, will be, the System and the Teachers of our Common Schools.

J. B. CHAPIN,

Commissioner of Public Schools.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *January*, 1864.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the General Assembly of Rhode Island :—

In conformity to the Statute, the Trustees of the Normal School respectfully submit to your honorable body, their
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Rev. John Boyden and William Goddard, Esq., having been re-elected by the Assembly, have been duly qualified, and have resumed their seats as members of the Board. Rev. A. H. Dumont, having resigned his seat, in consequence of declining health, Benjamin H. Rhoades, Esq., was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, until the Assembly shall take action thereon. The term for which Hon. Charles H. Denison was elected, expiring on the first of April next, it devolves upon the Assembly to fill the vacancy during their winter session.

Thus constituted, your Board have held their Quarterly Meetings at the office of Commissioner for Public Schools, and such special sessions as the exigencies of the trust committed to them, seemed to require. We are happy to report the increasing prosperity and usefulness of the State

Normal School, under the continued superintendence of its accomplished Principal, Mr. Joshua Kendall.

At the close of the second term, Miss Hannah W. Goodwin, having been connected with the instruction of the school seven years, took her final leave of an institution, to the efficiency and success of which, her animated and incessant labors had greatly contributed. The Trustees, on accepting her resignation, directed the Secretary to accompany the vote of acceptance with the following testimonial of their estimation of the value of her services:—

“Voted, That the Secretary of this Board should convey to Miss Hannah W. Goodwin, their appreciation of her eminent qualifications as a Normal Instructor, and their grateful acknowledgment for her long-continued, faithful, and efficient services in our Normal School.”

Miss Ellen R. Luther, who has, for several years, discharged the duties of Assistant, to the entire satisfaction of the Board, was promoted to the office of Assistant Principal, and the vacancy caused by such promotion has been filled by the election of Miss Ellen J. LeGro, a graduate of the school, who brings with her the recommendation of having successfully taught in the Classical Department of one of the distinguished Institutes in New Hampshire, during seven years. We deem it a matter of simple justice, to say, that our Faculty of Teachers will well compare with that of the most favored institution, of the same order, in the New England States.

There have been two public examinations during the year. The exercises, lasting through the entire day, were deeply interesting, to as numerous an audience as could be accommodated in the Hall.

The following additions have been made to the Library, during the last year, viz: British Poets, five volumes, Tennyson's Poems, Longfellow's Poems, Mrs. Browning's Poems, Bacon's Essays, Essays of Elia, Jeffrey's Essays, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Pilgrim's Progress, Mrs. Jameson's Charac-

teristics of Women, National Almanac. These have been added to the previous books, numbering more than seventeen hundred volumes, all of which are subject to the daily use of the students, together with a variety of the most approved maps and charts.

During the year, ninety-four different pupils have been registered. The whole number in attendance is one hundred and sixty-five, averaging a registry of forty-one and one-fourth, for each term. This number may seem small, when compared with those in attendance at similar schools in neighboring States. But when we take into view the large excess of population which those schools are designed to supply with teachers, we shall find the number in attendance on our own, very nearly equal to the Normal Schools of these favored States. The limited population of our State cannot well afford to dispense with its own Normal School, and send its teachers abroad, to be qualified for their profession. Such a movement would not only be bad economy, but it would discourage a thorough preparation for this responsible employment. It would break up that social compact, which now exists, and is strengthened by annual re-unions, among the graduates of our institution. The Rhode Island Normal School Association, composed of such as have enjoyed its privileges, has held its second anniversary. Among the six hundred who have gone out from the school, there are always a goodly number living sufficiently near, to convene once each year, for the cultivation of mutual friendship, and co-operation in whatever tends to increase their efficiency in the profession to which they have devoted themselves. In this and other ways, the influence of the institution is felt in all parts of the State. It has already become the central source of application for teachers of Common Schools. The young men who have received their certificates of having completed the prescribed course, and have offered their services as teachers, have invariably found employment. Mr. Kendall has now on hand more

applications for male teachers, for winter schools, than he can supply. And he wishes us to say, and we cordially second the suggestion, that there are young ladies, graduates of the school, who are well qualified to manage winter schools, in the rural districts, who are unemployed. Why may not these young ladies, many of whom have spent more time in their studies, and are better qualified to teach in ordinary winter schools, than many young men, who are selected in preference, why are they not employed, especially at this time, when the services of young men are so loudly called for, at advanced wages, both in military and civil pursuits? Full two-thirds of the graduates of our school are females. Would it not be not only a matter of economy, but of real advantage, to the cause of popular education, if more of these devoted, well-qualified educators, from among the gentler sex, were selected to teach in our winter schools? We respectfully commend this subject to the serious consideration of district committees.

We have another thought to suggest. The salaries of teachers should obviously bear a fair average with those which are paid to such as are engaged in other occupations. So urgent has, of late, been the demand for young men for the army, and for the various occupations connected with the war, that the wages of laborers in the field, in the workshop, and in the counting-room, have been nearly doubled from what they were two or three years ago. These various occupations, being reached in far less time and expense than that of an accomplished teacher, if the pecuniary consideration should remain the same in each, our young men will very naturally be drawn into that employment which they can enter the soonest, and at the least cost. Hence, school-keeping will fall into the back-ground, and a Normal training remain unsought for. Already our Common Schools, and our Institution for preparing competent teachers, are beginning to feel the pressure, in the diminution of candidates, more especially from young men; and

unless the compensation of teachers is raised in proportion to what is given to other, and more permanent vocations, the effect upon our educational system will be most disastrous.

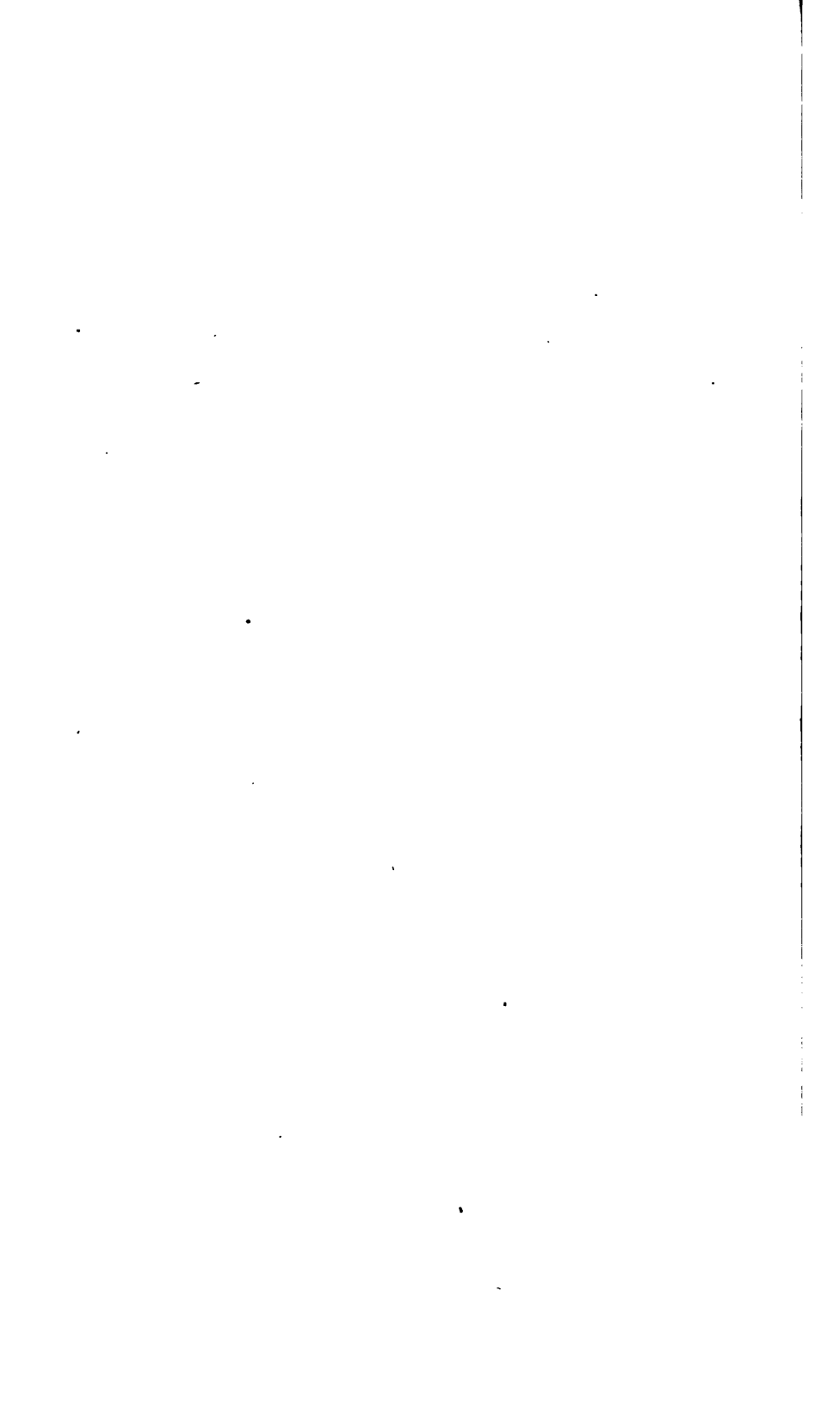
The following disbursements have been made, viz :—

Salaries of Teachers.....	\$2,336 50
Expenses of Trustees.....	82 44
Books purchased for Library.	15 00
Printing Registers and Circulars.....	30 00
Balance of Annual Appropriation unexpended.....	86 06
	<hr/>
	\$2,500 00

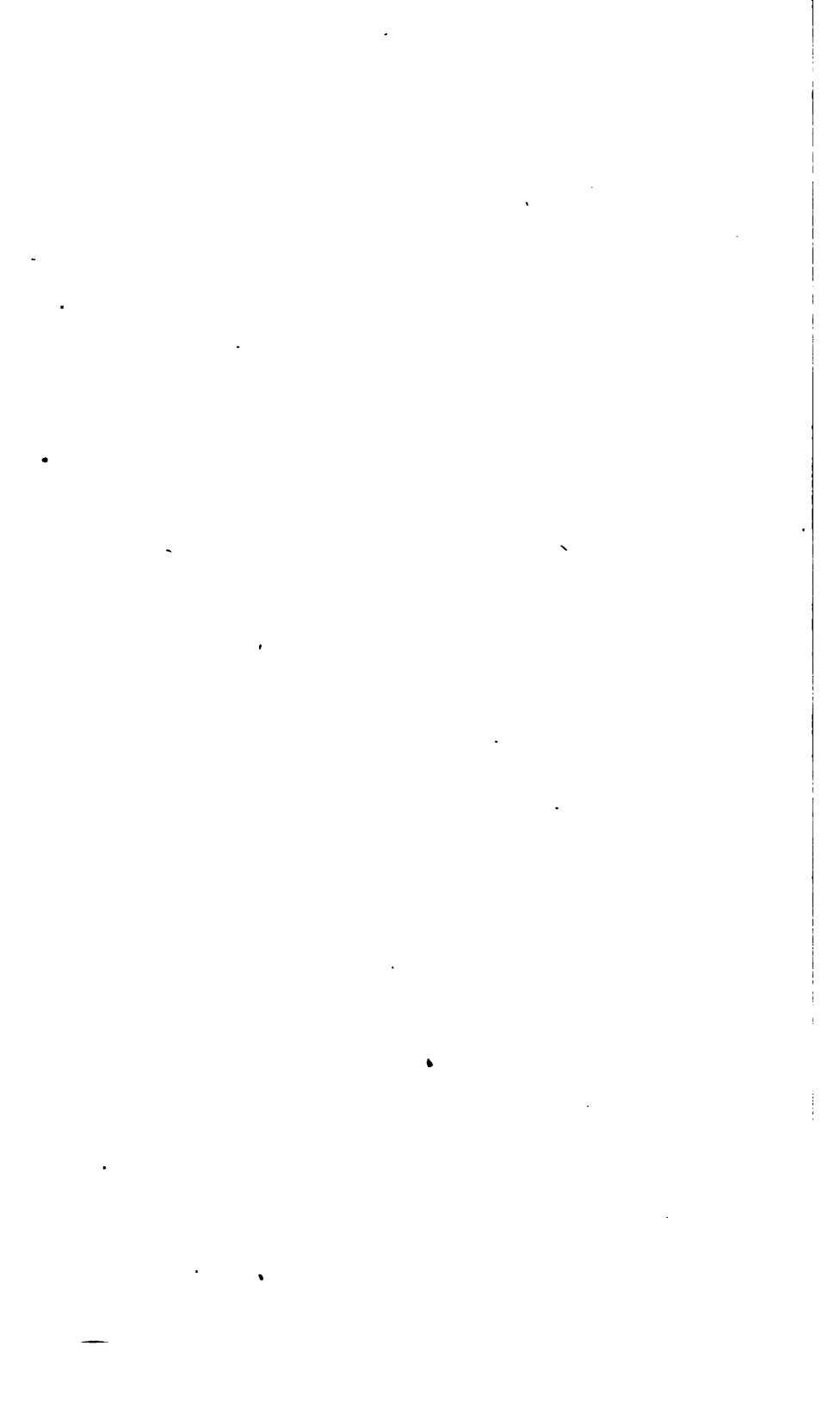
In behalf of the Trustees,

T. SHEPARD.

January 1st, 1864.



APPENDIX.



EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

PROVIDENCE.—At a meeting of the School Committee held April 6, 1863, Edwin M. Stone, William C. Snow and George W. Danielson, were appointed to prepare the Annual Report to be presented to the City Council. In accordance with that appointment, the following Report is respectfully submitted.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Providence :

*Gentlemen :—*The history of schools in this city, if accurately written, would form one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in its annals. It would show, that from 1603, when it was agreed “that one hundred acres of upland, and six acres of meadow, or lowland to the quantity of eight acres in lieu of meadow,” should be laid out within the bounds of Providence, and “reserved for the maintenance of a school,” until the present day, discerning and influential minds in the community had never for a moment lost sight of the importance of a generous provision for the education of its children and youth, nor intermitted their efforts to ensure it. With these efforts, during the first century and a third succeeding the settlement of the town, the names of John Dexter, William Hopkins, Nicholas Cooke, Daniel Abbot, Barzillia Richmond, John Brown, Charles Keene, Samuel Thurber, Moses Brown, Jabez Bowen, and many others, are honorably blended, and should be held in grateful remembrance.

The germ of our Public Free School system was developed in the action of the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, moved thereunto by the vigorous and persistent exertions of the late venerable John Howland, to whom its paternity is justly accorded. In a memorial written by him, and presented to the Gen-

eral Assembly at its February session, 1799, in the name of the Association, praying for the establishment of Free Schools, he urges as a final argument in their behalf, the fact "that liberty and security, under a republican form of government, depend on a general diffusion of knowledge among the people." In the work of creating and strengthening a public sentiment essential to secure favorable legislation, Mr. Howland was cordially and effectively supported by Rev. Dr. Jonathan Maxey, President of Brown University, Rev. Dr. Enos Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Stephen Gano, James Burrill, Thomas P. Ives, David L. Barnes, John Carlile, Joseph Jencks, William Jones, Richard Jackson, Joel Metcalf, William Richmond, Peter Grinnell, Richard Anthony, Grindall Reynolds, Samuel Thurber, Jr., Nathan Fisher, and other influential citizens.

The active existence of our Public School system dates from 1800, and acting upon the principle that "the true wealth of a community should always be deemed to be the mind and intelligence of its children," its official guardians have, for nearly sixty-three years, devoted themselves faithfully to giving it the greatest efficiency as an agency of culture. From time to time, under their supervision, such changes and modifications in methods of instruction, classification and discipline, have been made as experience, a wide range of observation, and the general progress of education suggested, until, at the present time, our system in its methods, is not excelled in completeness by any city in the Union. In several particulars, it has been adopted in other cities, and the reputation in which our schools are held has led to frequent visits from abroad, for purposes of inspection and inquiry.

In 1800, four schools sufficed for the town, with a population of 7,615. The schools were opened on the last Monday in October, as follows: At Whipple Hall, Benefit street, Brick School-house, Meeting street, (both of which buildings had been erected by proprietors, and were subsequently purchased by the town,) one at the South end, and one on the West side. At the first quarterly examination, Jan. 6, 1801, the aggregate attendance reported was 988, viz:

First District, Whipple Hall, under John Dexter, 180.

Second District, Brick-house, under Moses Noyes, 230.

Third District, South end, under Royal Farnum, 240.

Fourth District, West side, under Rev. James Wilson, 338.

The examining committee on that occasion say: "The extraordinary progress made by the scholars of the several schools, in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and elocution, was such as to merit great honor, and obtained the highest commendations of the gentlemen who attended. The good order, decorum and propriety of behavior so manifest in the several schools on this occasion, not only evince the great public utility of the institution, but reflect the highest honor on the several preceptors and assistants, who, in the short space of about two months, have established so excellent a system of instruction, and contributed so greatly to the improvement of their pupils."

The first School Committee appointed, consisted of Rev. Jonathan Maxey, Enos Hitchcock, Stephen Gano, and Messrs. William Jones, James Burrill, John Howland, Jabez Bowen, David L. Barnes, Amos M. Atwell, John Carlile. The Town Council and School Committee appointed President Maxey, Dr. Hitchcock, Joseph Jencks, and John Howland, a Committee to frame rules and regulations for the government of the schools. This work was assigned by the other members of the Committee, to Mr. Howland.

The schools now number fifty-one, while the population has increased to upwards of fifty thousand. In 1836, female assistants were first employed in the Grammar Schools, and the results have abundantly shown the wisdom of an innovation upon a previous custom. At the same time, public attention was directed to the crowded state of the schools, the need of more accommodations, and the importance of a liberal policy in securing a higher order of teaching talent. In these objects the Mechanics Association took an active interest, and in 1837, through its President, George Baker, Esq., presented a memorial to the City Council, pointing out existing defects, and urging such improvements as the public wants required. The following year a re-organization of the schools took place, and the several grades of primary, intermediate, and grammar were established.

From 1801 to 1812, the number of scholars attending the public schools, rarely, if ever, exceeded 800. From 1819 to 1840, the attendance increased from 830 to 1,782. The number of admissions in succeeding years, is shown by the following table :

Years.	No. Pupils.	Years.	No. Pupils.	Years.	No. Pupils.
1841.....	3527	1849.....	6301	1857.....	6600
1842.....	3822	1850.....	6353	1858.....	7257
1843.....	4284	1851.....	6808	1859.....	7135
1844.....	4499	1852.....	5811	1860.....	7352
1845.....	4900	1853.....	5838	1861.....	7602
1846.....	5227	1854.....	6254	1862.....	8066
1847.....	5904	1855.....	6620	1863.....	7752
1848.....	6005	1856.....	6628		

The following details of school statistics are drawn from the records of 1862, showing the number of pupils in each class of schools in the several districts, and will be found convenient for future comparison :

High School.

No. of Pupils entered.....285. Present number.....350

Grammar Schools.

Benefit Street	382
Prospect Street.....	204
Meeting Street, (colored).....	62
Arnold Street.....	313
Fountain Street.....	300
Elm Street.....	345
Bridgham.....	588

Intermediate Schools.

First District.....	469
Second District.....	120

Third District.....	300
Fourth District.....	306
Fifth District.....	339
Sixth and Seventh Districts.....	559

Primary Schools.

First District.....	648
Second District.....	187
Third District.....	655
Fourth District.....	474
Fifth District.....	586
Sixth and Seventh Districts.....	944

Recapitulation.

High School.....	285
Grammar Schools.....	2194
Intermediate Schools.....	2043
Primary Schools.....	3494
Total in all the Schools.....	8066

*Evening Schools.**—These were six in number, and kept twelve weeks. Of fifteen hundred applicants one thousand were admitted; so that the whole number receiving education in the public schools, during the year 1862, was 9066.

Previous to 1828, the need of a High School to perfect the system of public education, was felt, and freely discussed. In the spring of that year, a report was made to the School Committee, by a sub-committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, Jr., William T. Grinnell, Esq., and Rev. Thomas T. Waterman, recommending the measure. The subject was again brought before the public in 1835, and still again in 1837, by a Committee composed of the following gentlemen: John L. Hughes, Stephen T. Olney, Henry Anthony, Amherst Everett, Seth Padelford, and James E. Butts. In 1838, the City Council passed an ordinance providing for a High School.

* "Evening Schools were commenced in this city, in 1842, under the auspices of the Ministry at Large, to meet a class of wants then existing that were not supplied by the day schools. The Minister at Large, and the teachers in his Sunday School, in their daily walks among the poor, found that a very large number of children and youth of both sexes did not attend the public schools—some, because they were destitute of decent clothing; others, because their parents were too poor to dispense with the income derived from their labor; and others, because they were unwilling to betray their deficiencies before pupils farther advanced though younger than themselves. These classes were gathered into an evening school, from winter to winter, for thirteen years, with gratifying success. In the meantime, public attention was drawn to this class of schools, and in 1849 they were opened by the city, and with the exception of two years, have been continued to the present day. In 1856, they had attained a popularity and usefulness that authorized their recognition as a part of our public school system. Many who at the beginning doubted their utility, and looked upon them as impracticable, are now numbered among their fast friends,—a result in the highest degree gratifying to those by whom they were originated, and who, in securing for them a place in the popular sympathy, bore the heat and burden of the day. The ages of pupils vary from twelve to fifty years. They are largely operatives, and none are admitted who can attend the day schools." —*Letter to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, 1862.*

Subsequently, the question was put out to the people, who decided it in the affirmative by a larger majority than the most ardent friends of education had anticipated. The building now occupied was erected, but when nearly completed, a movement was made to convert it into a City Hall. A petition to that effect, was drawn up, addressed to the City Council, and circulated for signatures. It met with little favor, and so few names were obtained that it was never presented. There the public agitation adverse to the action of the Council terminated.

On Monday, March 20th, 1843, the High School was opened with appropriate services. Hon. Thomas M. Burgess, Mayor of the city, and President of the School Committee, made an address, explaining the objects of the institution. Addresses were also made by Rev. Samuel Osgood and Professor Alexis Caswell. The former insisted upon the obligation of scholars to coöperate with teachers, thus producing a discipline resulting from good will rather than severity. He also enforced the importance of looking upon education religiously, and thus consecrating the School-Room as well as the Church.

Professor Caswell repelled the idea that the children of the people would be injured by having a high intellectual culture, and showed, by apt and interesting illustrations, that in every sphere of life, the best education made the most useful men, and helped the mechanic in his trade as much as the scholar in his profession.

One hundred and sixty-four pupils were admitted during the year—eighty boys and eighty-four girls. The names of scholars comprising this first class in each department, are as follows :

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.—ENTERED MARCH 20.

Samuel Adams,
Thomas Aldrich,
George F. Andrews,
G. H. Batcheller,
B. W. Bowen,
Martin P. Buffum,
Smith Burrows,
John W. Butts,
S. T. Capron,
W. E. Clarke,
G. K. Cranston,
S. B. Darling,
H. J. Dart,
Henry Duncan,
Peleg E. Eddy,
J. H. Fanning,
L. F. Fuller,
M. H. Gladding,
H. C. Griffin,
Stephen Gerald,

Frank Hale,
E. H. Hall,
G. E. G. Helme,
Alexander Hodges,
F. A. Holden,
J. F. Holmes,
William Knight,
Joseph Knowles,
A. W. Matthewson,
G. W. Paine,
Isaac Peck,
Augustus Rathbone,
Albert Rhodes,
James Shaw,
C. A. Snow,
T. H. Stafford,
J. E. Taber,
C. A. Tucker,
Leander Utley,
S. A. Wood.

ENTERED JUNE 12.

J. S. Crocker,
Cyrus Dyer,
Cyrus Read,

S. Sprague,
F. O. Smith.

ENTERED SEPTEMBER 13.

Edward Aborn,
Charles Angell,
Edward Barker,
Charles A. Brooks,
Edward Burrows,
William S. Chace,
Henry C. Cranston,
Charles Dunham,
Albert G. Durfee,
Richmond P. Everett,
John Fisk,
Stephen Gerald,
Rufus Gould,
Silas A. Hemmenway,
Zelotes W. Holden,
Nehemiah Manchester,
Albert H. Messinger,
Charles Miller,

Edward Miller,
Albert Morgan,
Henry H. Ormsbee,
John O'Rourke,
John S. Pidge,
Henry K. Potter,
William Russell,
Benjamin D. Sabin,
William Shedd,
Albert M. Stokes,
Thomas Thurber,
Eugene L. Townsend,
John L. Wadsworth,
Thomas S. Waterman,
George R. Weeks,
Stephen Williams,
William S. Weeden.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.—ENTERED MARCH 20.

Mary E. Arnold,
Mary Aldrich,
Clara A. Arnold,
Mary R. Bump,
Julia A. Burr,
Almira A. Butts,
Harriet S. Belcher,
Harriet L. Cady,
Emily Cleveland,
Emily Dexter,
Phebe Greene,
Eliza B. Hall,
Susan S. Irons,
Marianna C. Jencks,
Elizabeth K. Learned,
Lucinda M. Levalley,
Ellen M. Larned,
Mary T. Liscomb,
Mary C. Lewis,
Sarah T. Mason,

Roby W. Phillips,
Almy Petty,
Maria L. Potter,
Sarah S. Penniman,
Mariana D. Parker,
Julia A. Pabodie,
Francis M. Parker,
Josephine Paine,
Mary E. Rhodes,
Harriet E. Rawson,
Maria B. Snow,
Maria Smith,
Charlotte A. Sherburne,
Almira C. Slocum,
Catharine Tyler,
Sarah G. Tucker,
Amy Thurber,
Catharine A. Wheaton,
Martha S. Wheaton.

ENTERED JUNE 12.

Emily F. Cary,
Harriet L. Gladding, June 14,

Susan A. Tyler, June 14.

ENTERED SEPTEMBER 11.

Ann E. Angell,
 Hannah Armington,
 Maria E. Burlingame,
 Mary R. Babcock,
 Mary Ann Burr,
 Rebecca Bowditch,
 Mary Buffum,
 Mary Ann Brown,
 Lucretia Bucklin,
 Susan Bosworth,
 Julia M. Belcher,
 Maria L. Briggs, Oct. 13,
 Mary E. Carpenter, Nov. 14,
 Abby Congdon,
 Jemima L. Dowling,
 Sarah E. Doyle,
 Frances E. Dyer,
 Harriet W. Goodhue,
 Amanda Hazard,
 Elizabeth B. Hill,
 Susan Hemenway,

Harriet Hodges,
 Elizabeth Hathaway,
 Frances A. Irons,
 Susan E. Knowles,
 Julia A. Murphy,
 Lucy G. Metcalf,
 Phebe A. Pearson,
 Mary E. Pierce,
 Mary A. Percival,
 Ellen M. Peabodie,
 Elizabeth M. Page, Nov. 7,
 Delilah A. Reed,
 Sarah G. Sherburne,
 Abby F. Sherburne,
 Mary Stebbins,
 Eliza Sumner,
 Elizabeth Symonds,
 Amy W. Sheldon,
 Sarah R. Tingley,
 Martha F. Thurber,
 Charlotte C. Wells.

The first examination of the High School took place on Friday, August 18, 1843. From the Secretary's brief record we learn that fifteen of the Committee and a large number of spectators were present, upon whom a favorable impression was made. For twenty years the School has enjoyed unabated prosperity, and has held a warm place in the sympathies of the community. "Its influence in giving stimulus and steadiness to the workings of the lower grade of schools, — in giving thoroughness and expansion to the whole course of instruction, — and in bringing together the older and more advanced pupils of either sex, from families of every profession, occupation and location in the city, many of whom, but for the opportunities of this school, would enter on the business and duties of life with an imperfect education, — has demonstrated its usefulness" and importance as the cap-stone of our educational fabric.

The preceding pages, of course, present but a meagre outline of our school history, yet may suffice to indicate the progress of an institution so justly regarded with pride by our citizens. For the year just closed, the accompanying quarterly reports of the Superintendent, render a discussion of details unnecessary. The visits of the Committee, and the written examinations to which the pupils in the Grammar and High Schools have been subjected, confirm all that he has said of their improvement. At no former period, have the schools ranked so high, or given so clear evidences of healthful activity. But while we look upon them with pardonable pride, as among the choicest treasures and richest ornaments of our city; while we

see them bestowing with impartial hand, upon the rich and the poor, an education that will qualify its possessor for any business pursuit inclination may seek, or position in State or Nation to which talent and honorable ambition may aspire, at a cost less than is furnished by any other city in our land, we are not to infer that they have attained a perfection beyond which it is neither desirable or possible to advance. In education as in mechanical science, there must ever be room for higher discoveries, better methods of applying principles, and broader grounds for the display of increasing excellence. In a general survey of our schools, we perceive a varied character—a character taking its complexion from the teachers' aptness to teach, administrative abilities, qualities of heart, spirit for the work, material to be wrought into seemly form, and the social atmosphere breathed daily by the pupils. Live teachers make live schools. Teachers wise in discipline, apt in imparting knowledge, and mingling a philanthropic element with the sense of official obligation, make prosperous schools. Without these qualities, no school can succeed. It has been correctly said, that "education admits of progress without limit. When we cease to advance we begin to retrograde. As far as experience may show defects and faults in our system, we are bound to seek out and apply the proper remedies." This is due to the generation of children and youth committed to our care, as well as to posterity; and acting upon this principle in the details of supervision, the broad line that separates the best schools from such as fall below a just standard, will soon disappear.

Our schools would obtain still greater efficiency from the hearty, sympathetic and active coöperation of the HOMES. Teachers and parents have a common interest, and should act in harmony in accomplishing a common object. For the want of mutual understanding, and cordial coöction, the best efforts of a teacher may be rendered nugatory, and the fondest hopes of parents disappointed. If teachers are held strictly to account for the faithful performance of their duties, parents should not be absolved from the obligations under which they rest. When they commit their children to the care of another, from whom they are to receive an impress that can never be obliterated, they yield a trust of infinite moment, and by the most solemn sanctions are bound to see that it is truly and wisely executed. Among their prime duties, visiting the school is included. This should be done, to learn, by personal observation, its condition, and operations, as well as to express a becoming interest in the work of the teacher. By so doing, pleasant relations between the School and the Home would be strengthened, the teacher encouraged, and many causes for complaint prevented. Teachers could often enlighten parents on matters in which they are vitally concerned, and parents could acquaint teachers with the peculiarities of their children, a knowledge of which would be of important service in instruction and discipline. It is not a satisfactory response to these statements, to say the schools are in the hands of a Committee, whose business it is to attend to all that

pertains to their prosperity. The schools need more than any Committee, however vigilant and laborious, can do. They need the direct, constant, active, and warm-hearted influence of parents; and it is unjust to withhold an attention and interest from immortal beings, in the processes of culture that is to affect their entire existence, which which is freely accorded to a favorite animal.

Intellectual culture is not the only culture we are to expect of our schools. We look to them as aids in supplying a pressing need of our times,—a higher morality for business life. All the moral power they are capable of exerting, should be employed to secure to the rising generation a well developed conscience,—a delicate sense of right, and an invincible hostility to the unscrupulous practices that convert falsehoods into gold. "When we consider that the happiness, prosperity, and even existence of society, and the stability of free institutions, depend more upon morality than upon intellect," the importance of mingling moral with intellectual instruction, in due proportions, can hardly be stated in terms too emphatic; and the teacher from whose daily school life and conversation there goes out a virtue to permeate the forming mind with the spirit of manly honor and a divine integrity, should ever be held in respect as a public benefactor. On this point, the language of a Report to the City Council in 1846, written by Prof. Alexis Caswell, may with propriety be repeated: "We would have the influence of our public schools such as to cultivate, in every child, over and above its intellectual discipline, habits of personal cleanliness, of order, of punctuality, of diligence; and, above all, habits of undeviating truth and incorruptible honesty. The great principles of right and wrong, the respect due to age, station, and authority, should be illustrated and enforced by every means ingenuity can devise. The pupil should be trained, as far as possible, to love whatever is virtuous and honorable and of good report. Nor can the moral influence of instruction be regarded as complete until the great Christian precept, that of 'doing unto others as we would they should do unto us,' is deeply impressed upon the mind of every child. To the accomplishment of this object of early instruction, as well as to that of intellectual discipline, it is hoped that the attention of the School Committee will be constantly directed."*

The steady improvement in Music is among the pleasant facts of the later years of our school history. At the time of its introduction in 1844, many seriously questioned its utility. An apprehension, such as naturally connects itself with any untried experiment, was

* The interest early taken in the morals of the young by the School Committee, and their views of the authority vested in them, is shown by the following resolution, passed August 11th, 1806:

"Whereas, it is represented that some of the boys belonging to the school 2nd district, have misbehaved themselves on the Sabbath day; that they are guilty of other irregularities, *Resolved*, therefore, that Dr. Stephen Gano, Jabez Bowen, and Samuel Bridgham, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to visit said school, and labor with them as they may deem expedient."

ficed to show, that so far from being a hindrance, it was a valuable auxiliary to study. In the beginning, it was more a recreation than a positive study, and singing by rote was the prevailing practice. In this manner, the pupils were made familiar with a variety of songs of pure moral tone, which soon banished from the streets and elsewhere, those of an objectionable character. Gradually the importance of music as an element of practical education, became more clearly defined, and its study as a science assumed a prominent feature. For eight years past, this course has been pursued in the Intermediate, Grammar and High Schools, with gratifying success. During that period nearly six thousand pupils have graduated from the Grammar and High Schools, well versed in the elementary principles of music, and capable of reading at sight, any tunes commonly sung in public worship on the Sabbath; thus cultivating a taste for a "divine art" that adds a charm to Home, and gives to the Sanctuary an increased power in one of the most impressive exercises of devotion. A critical and thorough examination of the Grammar and High Schools, during the closing term of the year, made it evident to the Committee having this department in charge, that in solid acquaintance with the ground-work of music, and in ability to execute compositions of different kinds, the pupils have surpassed all previous attainments—an honorable testimony to the industry and fidelity of their instructor. The assistant teacher of music in the Intermediate Schools, deserves unqualified praise for the satisfactory manner in which her duties have been performed.

We recognize in our schools nurseries of patriotism. From among their graduates, they are largely and nobly represented in the armies now engaged in suppressing an unholy rebellion. While they prepare our children and youth for useful pursuits by developing their moral and intellectual natures, and storing their minds with practical knowledge, it will ever be their legitimate province to inculcate a love of country and devotion to its constitutional government, that no malign influence can cool, no temptation corrupt, and no power on earth destroy.

By the Committee,

EDWIN M. STONE,
WILLIAM C. SNOW,
GEORGE W. DANIELSON.

NOTES.

Superintendent, page 8.—As the schools increased in numbers, duties multiplied that could only be seasonably done by daily supervision, and the interests of education rendered it apparent that this service should be performed by a capable, responsible agent. On the 19th April, 1838, the City Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the School Committee, made provision for a Superin-

tendent of schools. In 1839, Mr. Nathan Bishop, then a tutor in Brown University, was elected to the office, the duties of which he successfully discharged until 1851, when he resigned, to accept a similar position in Boston. July 1, the same year, Mr. Samuel S. Greene, of Boston, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Bishop. He continued in office till 1855, when he retired, having been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in Brown University. He was succeeded in March of that year, by Rev. Daniel Leach, of Roxbury, Mass. The office of Superintendent was a new feature in the public school systems of the United States. The beneficial effects of the appointment were immediately visible. The Committee in their Report in 1841, say: "The new era in our schools may be fairly said to have commenced at the date of the creation of the office of Superintendent, which is literally the right arm of our system." The example of Providence, in this particular, has since been extensively adopted.

Teachers.—The following is a list of the teachers employed in the High School, from its commencement, and also of the masters and ushers appointed to the Grammar Schools, from 1800 to 1863. Ushers were dispensed with in 1836, and the plan of female assistants adopted.

TEACHERS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Males.

Henry Day,	Edward A. Lawrence,
Albert Harkness,	Harris R. Greene,
Andrew Crosswell,	J. F. Butterfield,
E. L. Miller,	Benjamin H. Bailey,
Eli Thayer,	Henry Bailey,
William E. Jillson,	Edward H. Hall,
Isaac F. Cady,	William G. Crosby,
James E. Leach,	Samuel Thurber
William E. Tolman,	William A. Mowry,
Peter S. Byers,	John J. Ladd,
George Capron,	George H. Fillmore, temporary,
Edward H. Magill,	Otis C. Newcomb, "
—— Whitney,	Benjamin F. Clarke, "

Females.

Esther J. Coburn,	Esther J. Read,
Mary Williams,	Eliza W. Houghton,
Frances Ellison,	Susanna E. Jackson,
Emma M. Convers,	Sarah E. Doyle,
Nancy J. Bigelow,	Emma Shaw,
Ruth L. Wells,	Mary E. Reynolds,
Harriet L. Cady,	Elizabeth Davis,
Caroline C. Stone,	Emma Brown.
Mary A. Shaw,	

MASTERS AND USHERS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Rev. James Wilson, 1800, resigned April, 1810.	William Alverson,
Moses Noyes,	Thomas Williams, 1814,
Royal Farnum,	George Taft, 1815,
Daniel Young,	Thomas Young,
William E. Richmond,	Ebenezer Colman,
Lucius Bolles,	John W. Torrey,
—— Hopkins,	Elias Fisk,
Ezra Leonard,	Stephen Rawson,
John Dexter,	George E. Atwell,
Eliphalet Dyer,	Isaac Southwick,
Gravener Taft,	Elisha Atkins,
William Norton,	Samuel W. Tillinghast,
Palmer Cleveland,	Calvin Barnes,
Samuel Randall,	Martin Snell,
Theophilus Hutchins,	Jedediah L. Stark,
Samuel Barton,	Richard Battle,
David Holman,	Samuel W. Arnold,
Thomas Philbrook,	Benjamin Allen,
Jabez B. Whittaker,	Noadiah W. Woodward,
Frederick W. Bottom,	Ebenezer Greene,
Samuel Lord,	Joseph Patrick,
Simon Davis,	Samuel P. Bullard,
Richard Briggs,	Thomas Warner,
Thomas H. Sill,	Nehemiah E. Rogers,
Jonathan Thayer,	Samuel Stetson,
Liberty Rawson,	Daniel G. Sprague,
J. H. Cady,	William P. R. Rathbone,
Thomas A. Larned,	John Dexter,
Oliver Angell, 1807,	Elisha R. Atkins,
Gideon W. Olney,	John Seamans,
Christopher R. Stafford,	Thomas C. Hartshorn,
Daniel Fuller,	Christopher Hill,
Joshua Haskell,	Thomas C. Fenner,
Timothy G. Coffin,	William S. Boss,
Samuel Rawson,	Charles Arnold,
Rodman Starkweather,	Joseph L. Shaw,
Henry K. McClintock,	Cyrus T. Grant,
Joseph McClintock,	Daniel Baker,
Stephen K. Rathbone,	Jesse Hartwell,
Levi Millard,	Moses Curtis,
Noah Kendall,	Origin Batcheller, 1819,
Robert S. Hellen,	Esek Aldrich, Jr.,
Leon Chappotin,	Edward Seagrave,
Amos Warner,	John G. Merrill,
Daniel Young,	John Holroyd,
Dudley Chappotin,	William Crossman,
	Elisha W. Baker,

Caleb G. Balch,
 Isaac Hartshorn,
 Oliver C. Shaw,
 Joseph B. Clapp,
 Noah Smith,
 Alfred B. Lee,
 Henry Belden,
 James H. Bugbee,
 Joseph C. Gardner,
 Joshua S. Tweed,
 William P. Taft,
 Silas Weston,
 Joseph B. Pettes,
 Thomas Wilson,
 John Ames,
 Richard Anthony,
 John S. Phillips,
 George P. Daniels,
 Albert C. Ainsworth,
 George W. Briggs,
 Charles Talbot,
 Aaron G. Hoyes,
 James C. Hidden,
 Leland Batcheller,
 Darius Winsor,
 James H. Martin,
 Samuel Angell,
 Schuyler L. Carroll,
 Samuel W. Peckham,
 Orlando L. Cady,
 Benjamin P. Taber,
 Benjamin Davis,
 Joseph Healy,
 William Howard, Jr.,
 Galen Hodges,
 Prescott M. Lyon,
 Warren A. Cleveland,

Benjamin N. Armington,
 C. H. Pendleton,
 Christopher T. Keith,
 Thomas P. Rodman,
 Caleb Farnum, Jr.,
 S. B. Phillips,
 S. D. Gidding.
 Amos Perry, U. S. Consul at Tunis,
 Ransom Parker, colored school,
 David Burbank,
 Peter W. Ferris,
 Lemuel B. Nichols,
 ——— Rice,
 Zuinglius Grover,
 Cyrus Knowlton,
 E. James Avery,
 James M. Keith,
 Albert A. Gamwell,
 Thomas Paul, colored school,
 Ambrose P. S. Stuart,
 John A. Goodwin,
 Alva W. Godding,
 Ishmael Locke, colored school,
 James L. Stone,
 William H. Stephenson, colored
 school,
 Lucius A. Wheelock,
 George N. Anthony,
 Jared M. Hurd,
 Charles Hutchins,
 Robert S. Fielden, died 1862.
 Thomas Davis,
 Noble W. DeMunn,
 Albert J. Manchester,
 P. E. Tillinghast,
 A. C. Robbins, colored school,
 Francis B. Snow.

TEACHERS OF FRENCH.

Louisa Parrot,
 Prof. ———,

Prof. Masse,
 Alphonse Reneaud.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

Jason White,
 Charles M. Clarke,

Seth Sumner,
 Charlotte O. Doyle.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

Lydia M. Underwood.

Colored Schools.—In 1828, a school for colored children, with one male teacher, was established. In 1838, another school was in operation. In 1839, the school kept for colored children, on the west side of the city, was discontinued in consequence of the small attendance. In 1842, it was reopened. In 1846, the attendance was,—Grammar School, 69; Primary School, 88. In 1847, a second primary school was established. The whole number of pupils entered the past year, was,—Grammar, 60; Primaries, 150.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the Quarterly Reports of the Superintendent.

PROVIDENCE, July 25th, 1862.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

Gentlemen :—It again becomes my duty to make a report to you of the character and condition of our schools; and it is with confidence and pleasure that I am able to state that they continue to improve and advance toward a very high standard of excellence. In many of the branches taught they are unsurpassed by any schools of the same grade that I have ever seen. With but few exceptions, the teachers have been faithful and laborious, and the results show that they have been conscientiously diligent in their arduous work. There have been, also, evidences of tact and skill, not only in imparting instruction, but in arousing and quickening the youthful mind. A large number of teachers—much larger than usual—have been compelled, by impaired health, to leave their schools before the close of the term. This has been in consequence of their severe and incessant labors. There is no work, either of body or mind, or both conjoined, so exhausting to the mental energies, and that will so soon prostrate the most robust, as the unremitted, distracting toil of the school-room. None but those who have had long experience can fully appreciate how necessary it is to the health of teachers, that they should have frequent intervals of rest and repose.

Among the few defects that I have noticed in our schools, the past term, is a want of proper sympathy on the part of the teachers for the pupils under their care. There are a few who do not seem to have become sufficiently acquainted with the individual character and peculiarities of taste and disposition of those whom they are to teach and control. They do not take into consideration the influence for good or evil that surround them when out of school. In very many cases, pupils are discouraged and disheartened by severe reproof or sharp rebuke, when kind words and a little judicious sympathy would stimulate to greater diligence, and secure prompt and cheerful obedience.

There is no lack of literary qualifications in any of our teachers; but often a little more heart and soul that can sympathize and feel for the unfortunate, the disobedient, and even the wilfully obstinate, would add greatly to the efficiency and value of their teaching.

There is a kind of philosophy to be learned in the school-room, which is of very great value to the teacher, and worth infinitely more than any abstract theories that have been put forth, and that is, how to quicken and to control the youthful mind—to guard and protect it against evil, and to give it power and energy in the pursuit of what is good. Unfortunately, this wisdom is seldom learned, and even then but imperfectly, till after years of toil and experience, when the opportunities to use it to the greatest advantage have passed away.

There is another evil that often disturbs the successful working and harmony of our schools. I refer to the frequent instances of the unreasonableness of parents, and their want of active coöperation with teachers. Some seem disposed to prejudge every case of difficulty, and to form their opinions upon a partial knowledge of the facts; and, as a matter of course, to condemn the teacher. By such unwise partiality and interference, the discipline of our best schools is seriously interrupted. If parents did not expect greater perfection in teachers, — more self-control, or more wisdom in the management of children than they exhibit themselves, these difficulties would seldom occur. Absolute perfection is not to be expected in any one, certainly not in teachers. Errors in judgment, mistakes in regard to duty, indiscretion in language, and the indulgence of excited passion, are among the many frailties which are inseparable from human nature even under the highest Christian culture. We should judge others by the same standard by which we wish to be judged ourselves, especially those who are placed in the most trying and responsible situation of life.

Our schools have suffered more than usual, the past term, from the large number of idle, vagrant boys, who are in the habit of lounging about our school-houses, annoying the scholars, and enticing away all over whom they have any influence. There seems to be, at present, but little prospect that this increasing evil will soon be remedied. There are so many plausible objections that can be urged against interfering with the rights of parents to control their children as they please, or to leave them without any control, that no feasible plan has yet been matured by which one of the greatest obstacles to the complete success of our schools may be removed.

PROVIDENCE, November, 1862.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

Gentlemen : — Our system of public education has now become so thoroughly established and so complete in all its details, that the character and condition of our schools must, of necessity, continue nearly uniform from term to term. No important changes have occurred since the last quarterly meeting of the School Committee. Thus far, our schools have suffered less from the fearful calamities that have befallen our distracted country, than we had reason to expect.

The Grammar Schools were never more prosperous and efficient than they are at present. They are not surpassed by any schools of

the same grade that I have ever seen. The male department of the High School has suffered the most. Two of its faithful teachers, obedient to the call of duty, have left, temporarily, their posts and gone forth to fight the battles of freedom. And a large number of pupils have also left the school,—some to enlist, and others to supply the places of those who had enlisted.

The Intermediate and Primary Schools are, with a few exceptions, gradually improving, both in their discipline and in their methods of instruction. There are a few, however, that are decidedly poor, and will doubtless continue so till they have better teachers. An earnest, faithful teacher, who is ever availing himself of all the means and opportunities for his own improvement, will, under any and all circumstances, have a good school. But one who is indifferent to all progress in the science of teaching—which is one of the most important of all sciences—and who, in his own estimation, knows already all that is worth knowing, and is anxious for nothing but to retain his place with the least possible effort, will most assuredly fail, and the sooner such are transferred to some other sphere of duty, the better will it be for our youth. None but those who have made the comparison can estimate rightly the vast difference between an efficient and an inefficient school.

The rate of progress in our Intermediate and Primary Schools will ever be just in proportion to the amount of time that is spent in drilling each pupil in his lessons; and this is nearly ten times as great in some schools as in others of the same grade. So long as teachers persist in the old-fashioned mode of assigning lessons to young children to learn to read or spell, before they have learned to pronounce words correctly, so long we shall have schools that are almost worthless.

Some teachers seem to have become wiser, also, in regard to discipline, and appear to have learned the very first lesson on this subject,—that of self-government. Cases of corporal punishment have become much less frequent and less severe. Instead of resorting at once to the infliction of bodily pain, the coöperation of parents has been solicited, and in most cases secured. There is no test so significant and so satisfactory of a teacher's devotion to his work, as his increasing ability to govern his school *well* without much corporal punishment.

The most prominent defect that I have noticed in our schools is, that composition and declamation are too much neglected. This is the case particularly in our grammar schools. There should be, in every school, a weekly exercise in one of these important studies. The acquisition of knowledge by the pupil, has engrossed, almost entirely, the teacher's attention, while the ability to use it effectively has been too much overlooked. This should be remedied without delay—for there is no truth better established by observation, than that a man's usefulness and success in any sphere of life, depends far less upon the extent of his knowledge, than upon his ability to use all he possesses with the greatest effect.

I cannot close without repeating what I have said in all my former reports, that our schools are suffering more from the evils of truancy than from all other causes combined. Nothing has yet been done effectually to check this frightful source of misery and crime. Could a true picture of the rapid increase of youthful depravity be portrayed, in all its appalling colors, it could not but startle and astonish every friend to humanity and to social order. The seed now being sown will produce, in coming years, a most terrible harvest. Short-sighted must be that policy, independent of all moral considerations, that hesitates to spend a few hundred dollars in the prevention of crime, rather than incur, with all the risks of life and property, the expenditure of thousands in punishing it, and in retrieving the miseries that follow in its train.

PROVIDENCE, February 13, 1863.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

Gentlemen :—The present condition of our schools furnishes the most gratifying evidence that they are making a very commendable proficiency, notwithstanding the distractions and turmoils of war. The standard of scholarship has never been as high in the Grammar Schools as it is at the present time. And they are justly entitled to very high praise for their efficiency and the thoroughness of the instruction. The same may be said of many of the Intermediate and Primary Schools. There are, however, a few that cannot be included in this class. It is to be regretted that we have a few schools that are not doing the work that they ought to do; and some means should be devised, if possible, to make them better without delay.

“The two prominent causes of poor schools are the indifference of parents and the want of faithfulness and skill of the teachers. When either of these exist, to any great extent, satisfactory results cannot be expected. But few children will make vigorous efforts to acquire knowledge if they hear it undervalued or depreciated at home. Neither will they be prompt and regular in their attendance at school if their parents are indifferent whether they study or play. Home influence is very sensibly seen and felt in the school-room—far more than is generally supposed. But, after all, it is a significant truth that the teacher makes the school. No matter what untoward obstacles exist, a superior teacher will rise above them all, and his power will be manifest both in and out of the school. A good teacher will never be satisfied with his work, until he has, in a great measure at least, removed the indifference of parents and secured their active coöperation.”

But if the services of good teachers may always be secured, it may be asked why indifferent ones are tolerated. This is a very important question, and intimately connected with the highest welfare of our schools. I am fully aware that there is no duty involving so great a responsibility, none so delicate and difficult to perform, as the selection and appointment of teachers. When candidates present themselves

for a vacant place, it requires the exercise of the rarest virtues for any committee to divest themselves of all sympathy and prejudice and prepossession in their choice, especially if friends urge their claims with unceasing pertinacity. It is perfectly plain that the best teachers that can be procured for the salary paid,—and no others,—should be appointed. And it is equally evident that indifferent, unsuccessful teachers, should not retain their places, while others, their superiors in every respect, can be secured. Great caution, however, is requisite in deciding upon the merits and qualifications of teachers, that no injustice be done to any one. Every consideration that can be urged in justification of the teacher's want of success should be fully considered and have their due weight. There should be no hasty decisions, no personal or private interest to sway the judgment or to excite compassion; but the welfare of the school must be paramount to every thing else. And sympathy for the unfortunate should never be urged against the convictions of duty. Neither should the office of a teacher ever be sought for or bestowed as a gift of public charity. Parents and children can demand, as a sacred right, the best qualified teachers that can be procured by the committee with the funds placed at their disposal. And this cannot be denied them without the violation of a most responsible trust.

“In judging, however, of a teacher's fitness for a school, different persons will not always come to the same conclusion. This often arises from not applying the same tests, or from having different standards of excellence with which they compare the teacher and the school. Some judge of a school by the order and stillness of the school-room, without taking into the account the valuable time spent in securing it. Others decide upon the character of a school by the promptness and accuracy of the recitations in the several studies, without inquiring how long the pupils have been preparing on the same questions. Other tests are often applied which are more or less imperfect, and which fail to show the *true* character of the school. The principal inquiry on making an examination should be to ascertain *how much* has been done in a given time, and *how well* it has been done. Unless the length of time devoted to the several studies be taken into the account, every investigation of the work of a teacher will be partial and only approximate to the truth; for it is a very easy matter, even for an ordinary teacher, so to drill his several classes that the pupils will answer fluently and correctly all the questions he may propose. And it is by no means an uncommon case that bright scholars are kept back, when they ought to be promoted to an advanced class, that they may make a brilliant examination. It is also necessary, in forming a correct judgment in regard to a teacher or his success in school, to examine carefully into his mode of discipline, whether it is firm or lax, kind and parental or rigid and severe; and also the relation existing between him and the pupils; for no teacher can be eminently successful who has not the power to secure the respect and confidence of his scholars.

To commend a school or a teacher without a careful investigation of their excellencies or their defects, is often prejudicial to both. And indiscriminate praise is almost as injurious to a teacher and his school as undeserved censure. Teachers must be held responsible, not only for the faithful discharge of all their duties, but also for the perfection of their work. Without this we cannot reasonably expect that our schools will continue to improve."

PROVIDENCE, May 8, 1863.

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

*Gentlemen :—*We have abundant reasons to be devoutly grateful to the Author of all good, that amid the strife of arms and the discord of war, the prosperity of our schools continues undisturbed. With but few exceptions, they have been, the past term eminently successful, and are accomplishing a work for the future interest of the city, too vast and far-reaching to be estimated by any mercantile standard.

In some branches of study our schools are not surpassed, if they are equalled, anywhere, by schools of the same grade. Much more attention than usual has been given to the culture of the vocal organs, and in some instances with very great success. As this is the most essential characteristic of good reading, it should also be regarded as one of the tests of a teacher's success. In a few of our Intermediate Schools, geography has been much better taught the past term than ever before. Pupils have been required not only to give the names of important places, but also to locate and describe them and to represent their relative situation and distances on a map of their own drawing.

"I feel quite confident that the committees appointed to examine the several schools, will find the classes in arithmetic, grammar and spelling, in advance of previous years. The standard of excellence in all the grades of our schools is gradually becoming higher and higher. There are, it is true, some individual exceptions, which I hope will soon be remedied.

Those who witnessed the exercises of the exhibition of the High School, I think must be more than satisfied with what they saw and heard, that the results of the thorough and systematic training of our Public Schools reflects high honor upon our city. It is very rare that scholars so young evince such deep research, such maturity and vigor of thought, and such beauty and terseness of expression, as characterized the productions of most of the graduating class.

But as it is the duty of the Superintendent to point out defects in our schools and school system, rather than to enumerate excellencies, I shall again refer to two subjects to which I have frequently called the attention of the Committee.

I trust I may be excused for any repetition of my previous reports, or for any strong language that I may use, for no one can see and hear what I am compelled to see and hear daily, without being deeply moved. In every view that can be taken, truancy and absenteeism

are the most alarming evils that are or can threaten our schools. And ninety-nine out of every hundred that are sent to the Reform School are from one of these classes. Here, then, is a source of misery and crime which must fill every human heart with sorrow and fearful forebodings for the future welfare of our city."

"That is undoubtedly the truest, noblest philanthropy that seeks to arrest the young in the first stages of vice, rather than to provide means for the correction and relief of the criminals. I have yet faith that much can be done to correct this alarming evil without the aid of legal enactments. And I would recommend that each teacher be required to report to the Superintendent each case of truancy as soon as it occurs, with the name of the parent or guardian, and that these names be recorded in a book kept for the purpose. In this way all habitual and confirmed truants will be known and can be separated from those just beginning their career of crime. And the Superintendent will thus be able to seek the aid of parents and the friends of the young, to assist him in correcting this increasing evil."

"The other subject which I feel constrained at this time to urge upon the Committee, and upon all interested in our schools, is the necessity of some more efficient and decisive measures to prevent the noisy and disorderly conduct of pupils when in the street and on their way to and from school. This can and ought to be prevented. Gentleness and courteous deportment at all times, form an essential part of a good education; and when this is not secured there must be a radical defect somewhere, either in home or school discipline, or in both. No thoroughness and proficiency in the school-room, can compensate for rude and boisterous behavior out of school. Purity of thought, and chasteness of language should be required of every pupil everywhere. No deviation from this should under any circumstances be allowed."

"The influences of a truly good school will be seen and felt wherever its pupils are known. Much may be accomplished if each teacher were obliged to extend his supervision over the conduct of pupils when in the school-yard, and when going to and from school. A discreet teacher will seldom make a mistake in regard to his legal rights or his authority; when these are questioned or resisted, he will refer the severe cases to the Superintendent, or those who have an unquestioned right to prevent all violations of the peace and good order of our city. But by constant vigilance and by the exercise of that moral power which every good teacher possesses, most of the evils complained of can be remedied."

Whilst most of our schools are in a very satisfactory condition, there are a few that ought to be improved. And I trust I shall be excused for any suggestions I may make in regard to this subject. Were the District Committees more discriminating in their written reports, and were the excellencies and defects of each school, as they appear to each member of the committee, fully and fairly discussed before making their report, so that just praise and commendation

could be awarded to each teacher when due, and withheld when undeserved, and the particular faults, as well as the excellencies of each school pointed out, a very important work for our schools would be performed.

A larger number of pupils have been registered in our schools than ever before. The whole number is 8095. Of these 3558 have entered the Primary Schools; 2152 the Intermediate; 1971 the Grammar, and 314 the High School. Owing to causes which it is unnecessary to state, the percentage of absence has been much larger than usual. It is to be hoped that no outlay for additional accommodations will be required the present year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL LEACH, *Superintendent.*

NORTH PROVIDENCE.—The School Committee of the town of North Providence, beg leave to report, by referring to the following very full report of the Superintendent, which embraces, in its tables and statements, all the information relative to the doings of the Committee and the condition of our public schools, which they deem important to communicate to the citizens of the town.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HARTWELL, *Chairman.*

To the School Committee of North Providence :

Gentlemen :—It becomes my duty to lay before you, for the third time, an annual report of the condition of the schools.

The accompanying tables will afford the means of comparison between different districts. It will be seen that, though the appropriation for schools in this town is larger than in any other in the State, still several districts have needed, and wisely raised, additional funds for the continuance of their schools, besides what is raised for incidental expenses and repairs. It may be noticed, also, that the number of weeks of school in the several districts does not differ greatly, while in the division of terms, as also in the time of commencing, there is great diversity. A term of twenty or more weeks, should invariably be divided by a vacation of a week at Thanksgiving, and a longer one at other seasons. The longest vacations should be in the hottest and sickliest part of the summer, while it has sometimes occurred in other parts of the year.

By noting the difference between the registered number of scholars, and the average number in attendance at school, and remembering the fact that every diminution of one from the latter subtracts more than four and a half dollars from the amount of money which the district receives from the town, it will be seen that districts would be gainers, if, by appropriating several dollars a term for rewards, or otherwise, they could secure more punctual attendance at school.

The number of children who ought to be in the public schools, can not be reported. But there are many of tender years in mills, besides the multitudes in the streets, who would benefit themselves, their parents, and their country, far more by being learners now and producers hereafter.

The table will also give a view of the work undertaken in the different schools. It shows where Grammar is made most attractive; where the largest number are induced to study Geography, and how few in most of the Grammar Schools remain long enough to attend to any but the rudimentary branches.

In most of the districts some attention is given to Composition. Several report a much larger number in Declamation than is here set down as engaged in both. In several of the Grammar Schools no class in Mental Arithmetic is reported. In some of them, the manner of teaching Written Arithmetic supplies this deficiency, but in others, more drill in mental questions is desirable.

Spelling and Reading.—Scholars in Reading are also classed as Spelling scholars. They are not all in spelling classes; but spell from the reading-book. Yet it seems clear that all should be, at least, until they can spell all the words in the spelling-book. Neither should this interfere with the very commendable practice of requiring classes to be prepared to spell and define—in *their own language*—all the words of their reading lessons. All scholars should learn to build words, not merely with the written signs, but with the elementary sounds, as a means to correct reading. This has been less neglected this year than in previous ones, but still comes far short of receiving general attention.

In Reading, the practice of giving long lessons for classes to read through, one after another, in course, has been in a good degree abandoned. Formerly, in many classes, each scholar knew when his "turn" was coming, and was careless about watching the reading of the rest. If they learned to read a lesson well, it was by going over it day after day. There was little encouragement to study it, the first time, it was so long, and none to study it afterwards, because it was already an old story.

In most cases of this kind, it has been urged upon the teachers to keep their scholars on the alert by calling on them to recite at random, and also to adopt some plan like the following: To assign only one, two, or three paragraphs for a lesson, explain the sentiment, and cause the whole class to pronounce and emphasize it properly, by imitation of the teacher; and then require them to be prepared to read it perfectly, without prompting, on review.

Several teachers have assured me that they secure more study and greater thoroughness than formerly. It is hoped they will persevere till the influence of their example pervades the town, for classes are still found, in one or two instances, where the pupils have little notion of giving the meaning of what they read, save that they attempt to

commit to memory the columns of definitions at the beginning of lessons—a process by which, as it is often conducted, they are not taught to think any more than they would be by masticating, each day, a leaf from the book. Sometimes, too, when it has been made apparent that scholars have read through a lesson, much as a parrot might be taught to pronounce the words, the teacher has felt the necessity of questioning, simplifying and illustrating, and making the scholars understand and be interested in what they read, and yet has excused herself as having no time, unconscious that her time is not so well employed as it would be in doing that.

Writing.—Writing, in several schools, is being taught more methodically, and of course more successfully. Could I reach the ear of parents, I would urge them, always to leave to the teacher the selection of the writing book, and not to murmur if a new book or a few leaves of waste paper are called for. Your children will learn to write with less expense of books and time, by having the benefit of systematic instruction and class emulation.

In Geography, map-drawing receives considerable attention; but teachers should remember that though copying is pleasant and profitable, yet projecting a map from memory is best, both as a test and a help to thoroughness. There is also here, as in Reading, need that teachers should study to make lessons interesting and plain by apt and familiar illustrations. Nowhere, however, is there more need of this than in

Grammar.—To prosecute the study of Grammar successfully, the scholar must not regard it as a useless and meaningless study, but as both interesting and necessary. But he will not learn to so regard it from the text-book; generally this impression must be received from the teacher alone. The instructor in Grammar needs a true love for the study himself and a ready faculty of illustration, or at least some well digested method of teaching in the success of which he is interested. The latter of these certainly can be acquired. In proof of this, we need only look into some of our best Grammar Schools. Whether a scholar is a student of Grammar or not, he ought, while in school, to be taught the correct use of language. Oral lessons, sentence-making, and letter-writing, should sometimes employ a whole school. It has sometimes been painful to hear such misuse of language as finds place in the school-room, in asking as well as in answering questions. Such expressions as “You *done* it,” and a host of others, instead of being sanctioned by the teacher’s use, should be gibbeted on the black-board till pupils learn to trust their thoughts to the custody of more fitting language.

General Exercises.—In many of the schools, some time is devoted to general exercises, but with very unequal degrees of profit. Such exercises may constitute one of the most interesting and instructive

parts of the school. I do not now refer to the reading of the Bible and singing, though I trust that these, in some instances at least, are the means of instilling lessons of right action and of patriotism, whose power will be felt in the coming generation. The criticism that must be made on these exercises in concert, is that they are so managed as to exercise the memory instead of the judgment. They cultivate a memory of words rather than of objects, and of ideas in their relations. It is easy to give children something to recite; it is not so easy to develop the power to see. This office, with the primary teacher, is doubly important, as then she is both book and teacher, or rather it is teaching, not from a written text-book, but from that one which God opens everywhere, before all eyes. No one could attend the exercises in some of our Primary Schools and not be favorably impressed with the adaptation of the teachers to their work. It is greatly to be desired that all our teachers might have sufficient appreciation of their calling, and sufficient confidence in their own ability to attain whatever excellence is exhibited by others, to put in practice the suggestions that they may receive in institutes, and from other sources.

The great business of the teacher, in all schools, is to teach to think. This is the work that requires invention, training and discrimination. A mere power to commit to memory is not a proof of education, or even of common sense. The educated mind does not merely absorb facts into the memory as a sponge receives water, but it comprehends the relation and significance of ideas. It incorporates them as its own. Its intellectual treasures are not a mere medley of gleanings. They are made homogeneous and vital in the processes of the mind. A mind thus developed and equipped differs from a mere memorizer and copyist, as much as a well-arranged and fertile garden, where flowers of every variety and fruits of choice worth are ever developing in new beauty, differs from an herbarium crammed with dried specimens of leaves and flowers.

On this account, time spent in memorizing words and names before pupils understand the nature, magnitude, and relations of the things named, is of but little help towards education—in fact may be a positive injury.

Thus in Geography. The rules for Spelling, the remarks accompanying the lessons in the speller, the tables of vowel sounds, &c., the pupil should first be led to see the fact, to understand the principle, then he will easily receive the language of the rule as the expression of his own thought. This method is illustrated in teaching Arithmetic and Grammar in some of our schools.

The pupils learn rules, but they do not merely memorize them from the book. They receive them from the teacher's lips all aglow with his enthusiasm, after his explanations have kindled their own. The scholar first masters the principle and then tells what he has learned.

and the words of the rule come in as the appropriate vehicle of his own thought, and as such are remembered almost without effort.

Necessities and Encouragements.—I have not chosen to paint the condition of the schools in rosy colors, but rather to dwell on the shadows that need retouching. I can with confidence say that there has been, generally, commendable order and good methods of instruction; some changes of teachers have been improvements, other teachers are themselves improving and bringing their schools to a higher standard of excellence. In districts where the trustees are vigilant and sympathizing, ready to aid the teachers with suitable encouragement and coöperation, there the schools are steadily improving. In district No. 1, one branch of the Intermediate School has been united with the Grammar department, thus giving much better accommodations to the Primary School.

A similar arrangement or some better one is demanded, or will be very soon, in districts Nos. 3, 8, and 10, especially in the latter, where for a long time, in a room designed for sixty scholars, more than twice that number have been registered, scarcely one of whom, save those who occupy the extra benches which are low, can touch his feet on the floor as he sits. Is it any wonder that at some seasons many are absent from sickness? When the additional fact is noted, that on some very cold days the room is so imperfectly warmed that school is compelled to close, will it not be a wonder if such a school should not send out many crooked spines, and sickly bodies? It is to be hoped that some measures will soon be taken by the trustees which will remedy these difficulties.

Among encouraging omens respecting the schools, I think you may discover a growing disposition in districts in favor of permanency of teachers, whenever the latter make their services important enough to warrant their continuance; and also that the teachers, as a profession, are gaining in qualifications and never shared more largely in the confidence and respect of their patrons than now. The arrangements in progress, too, or soon to be commenced, to secure better school-rooms in districts 4, 7, and 9, promise permanent improvement in the schools.

We presume that the interest and the fidelity of school officers, and of all who interest themselves in public affairs, was never surpassed. In order that that interest may be shared, as it should be, by all parents and citizens, every thing that teachers, by visiting among families, and others in all possible ways, can do, must be done. It would be sad, if in this age of unwonted progress, as well as of unusual demands upon the intelligence, the morals and the patriotism of the people, the system of universal education should not be progressing too. It would be deplorable, indeed, if, while the nation is struggling in pain through a transition to a state of nobler life and broader achievements; while so many of this generation are offering up their lives for the next, the people should not take a growing interest in that institution which is to answer the question whether our

children shall be fit for the higher destiny which we hope awaits them. With no diminution of interest in the welfare of the schools, and with memories of the teachers that will long be cherished, and with gratitude for their uniformly kind reception, I now take leave of them.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. HAYES,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

No. District.	LOCAL NAME.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	STATION.	TRUSTEES' NAMES.
1	High St., Pawtucket.	F. E. Belden. Harriet F. Bennett. Belinda O. Hathaway. Frances E. Arnold. Hattie A. Sherman. Sarah Harrington.	Grammar Department. 1st Intermediate. 2d Intermediate. 2d Intermediate. Primary. Primary.	Royal Lee. Alexander S. Arnold. George M. Johnson.
2	Church Hill, do.	S. H. Webb. F. A. Browning. Mary E. Barrows. Mary T. Jenks. Jennie Horswell. Ada F. Adams.	Grammar Department. Grammar Department. 1st Intermediate. 2d Intermediate. Primary. Primary.	Charles Payne. Daniel Hale. A. C. Robbins.
3	Wescott.	A. A. DeWitt. Cooper. C. R. James. L. S. Tingley. S. J. Bacon. L. J. Cole.	Grammar Department. 1st Intermediate. 2d Intermediate. 2d Intermediate. Primary. Primary.	S. Kennedy. H. E. Dodge.
4	Woodville.	J. A. Bowen. H. M. Angell. P. M. Newell.	Grammar Department. Grammar Department. Primary.	M. K. Cowrey. O. N. Angell. A. S. Nichols.
5	Centredale.	Rachel Vaughn. A. H. Essex. A. F. Wescott.	Grammar Department. Grammar Department. Primary.	J. H. Angell.
6	Manton.	E. H. Howard. A. Thurber. Laura Steere.	Grammar Department. Grammar Department. Primary.	C. Holden.
7	Fruit Hill.	Melissa S. Paulk. Henry Appleton. M. H. Beiden.		Joseph H. Bourne.
8	Mount Pleasant.	Jenks Mowry. J. H. Mowry. Lizzie Brown. H. A. Simmons. L. G. Maxfield. L. M. Shea.	Grammar Department. Grammar Department. Intermediate. Intermediate. Primary. Primary.	R. P. Devereaux. Charles Boyd. Henry Armstrong.
9	East Turnpike.	Eliza M. Kenyon.		James S. Fidge.
10	Smith's Hill.	Samuel Olney. S. A. Barrows. Abby F. Littlefield. A. K. Congdon. Rosa Collins. Eunice Kenyon.	Grammar Department. 1st Intermediate. 2d Intermediate. 1st Primary. 2d Primary. 2d Primary.	Charles Cogswell. John Lovett. Patrick Donnelly.

SMITHFIELD.—The School Committee hereby respectfully submit their Annual Report.

In assigning to the supervision of each member of the Committee a fourth part of the schools in the town, there was but a single change

made in the order of last year. Dr. H. W. King, for many years an active member of the Board, having accepted the office of Surgeon in the army, those schools which were formerly assigned to him were given to his successor, Thomas L. Angell.

In reviewing the history of our public schools, the Committee cannot but feel that there has been, in many respects, real improvement made during the past year. By frequent visits to the several schools under their charge, they have acquainted themselves with their wants, their capacities and their progress. There has been less difficulty in governing, and less discordance of opinions and feelings in some districts, during the past year, than in some previous years. The schools, almost without exception, have been pleasant, and a general unity of sentiment between teachers and parents has prevailed. It is true, that the stirring times in which we live, and the important events transpiring each day, so completely occupy the attention of every mind as to withdraw it from almost all other matters. Our schools have not escaped this influence. In some instances, the departure of fathers for the battle-field has made it necessary that their children should leave school to labor for the support of the family. The increased expense of the ordinary articles of consumption, consequent upon the state of war, has made this absolutely necessary in some instances. Teachers and scholars, with every other class, have experienced the general feeling of unsettledness. But while the past year has, in some respects, been unfavorable, it has taught even the youngest scholar a valuable lesson. We believe that the seeds of a sound and healthy patriotism have been sown deep in the hearts of our youth, and that in coming years they shall spring up and yield an abundant harvest.

The experience of each year but serves to impress upon the minds of the Committee, more deeply, the necessity of supplying the schools with teachers whose talents and attainments are above mediocrity. It is sad, but nevertheless true, that many, who judge wisely upon other matters, entertain some of the most absurd ideas in regard to the qualifications necessary to ensure success in teaching. They seem to think that almost any one, after reaching a certain age, is prepared to teach. It not unfrequently happens that applicants entertaining such views, present themselves for examination, and feel that injustice is done them when the Committee refuse the desired certificate, and urge upon them the necessity of a more thorough preparation. The days in which mere physical strength and courage—independent of intellectual acquirements—were considered the chief qualifications of a teacher, have passed away; but the public mind has not yet become fully awake to the importance of furnishing our schools with teachers who rightly estimate their responsibilities, and who have subjected themselves to such discipline as will justify them in assuming the responsibility of instructing and guiding others. Age and experience, in every vocation, are of inestimable value, and the young teacher, who entertains worthy and correct views of his chosen calling, will not

unworthily assume its duties, or fail to improve every opportunity for acquiring such knowledge as age and experience ordinarily bring. Every teacher has a threefold duty. He is responsible not only for the intellectual, but also for the moral and physical culture of those entrusted to his care. The youthful mind is so impressible, and the teacher exerts so powerful an influence upon it, that it receives in the school-room a coloring which time will not efface. That teacher who commences his work thoughtlessly and without due preparation, is doing himself and those entrusted to his care an incalculable injury. The facilities for acquiring a thorough education are each day multiplying. The State Normal School throws open its doors to all who choose to enter, and it is believed that the instruction there imparted will be found of great value to all who design to teach. When once the teacher is established in his school, he must not feel that six hours per day is all that he can devote to its interests. The real working teacher—the one who is doing his work faithfully—feels that continued study, continued labor in behalf of his pupils, is obligatory upon his part. That teacher who enters upon his labors with such views and purposes, and with a suitable preparation, need not fear for his success. He is doing a work, the good results of which will be as lasting as eternity, and which will endear him to those hearts that he has enriched by his labors.

Teaching has at length become a profession, and is enlisting the earnest attention of many thoughtful minds. The various methods of imparting instruction, the different modes of governing, and, in short, everything connected with teaching, is carefully considered and discussed. Institutes are frequently held in different parts of the State, and various publications, suited to the different wants of teachers and scholars, are issued, so that this profession, like each of the others, has its distinct place. These things are indicative of an increased interest in the subject of education, and they justly claim the support of all, especially of teachers.

While the Committee cannot but feel proud of the general interest in the welfare of the schools, which pervades the town, they have to regret the indifference which, in a few districts, characterizes the parents of some scholars. We doubt not that in many, if not in all of our schools, there may be found pupils whose parents have never visited the school. This is not as it should be. Very many of the difficulties which arise in the various districts grow out of the ignorance of such parents in regard to the rights and duties, both of teacher and scholar. The pupil who feels that his parents are awake to the interests of the school, who knows that his dearest friends are anxiously watching his course and earnestly expecting his success, has an incentive to labor vigorously. The progress of a school, situated in a district that is pervaded by this spirit will be marked. Not only are frequent visits to a school and interest in its welfare, on the part of parents, beneficial to the scholar, but they also cheer the heart and lighten the burden of the teacher. We have occasionally met with

schools in which a visit from any one except the Committee or Trustee was of so rare occurrence, that when others chanced to call, the scholars failed to exhibit even their ordinary readiness and ability, and found themselves unable to perform tasks which at any other time, would have been perfectly simple and easy. Frequent questionings and remarks by visitors are of great value. The scholar listens attentively to hints and suggestions that are thus thrown out, and feels that his growth in knowledge is a matter of interest to others besides himself. We would, then, most earnestly recommend all, who are in any way interested in our schools, to visit them often, to feel an interest in their welfare, and to thoroughly acquaint themselves with their condition. This will tend to awaken in the school, a pride in its scholarship, and it will nerve the heart, both of teacher and scholar, for more earnest and thorough work.

There is, in most of our schools, a judicious selection of studies, and a commendable thoroughness, both in teaching and in mastering them; but there is, in some instances, a strong tendency to follow the old beaten path, without turning either to the right or to the left to explore new fields of knowledge. The range of studies pursued is too narrow. The old routine of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Reading, Writing, and Spelling, is too rigidly adhered to. We would not under-estimate, in the least, the importance of these studies, but there are others which might be profitably pursued, and a desire for constant improvement ought to characterize every school. Algebra, History, Composition, Declamation, and especially Physiology, claim attention, and each of them should be introduced as soon as the school is sufficiently advanced to admit of it. If the latter study had received its proper attention, we should not now be burdened with so many small, ill-constructed and ill-ventilated school houses; nor should we find so frequently, upon entering some of our schools, the teacher wearied and languid, and the scholars restless and inattentive. If the intimate relation existing between physical and intellectual culture were understood, and this knowledge improved upon by all, it would indeed be a long step in the right direction.

The schools in general, throughout the town, do not have more scholars than a teacher can well take charge of, and in some cases there are not as many as might be accommodated; but there are a few which are decidedly too large, and which would be improved if they were divided. They require more labor than one teacher can bestow upon them, and so long as they remain as they are, their progress will necessarily be small. It is, we may say, universally agreed upon, that thirty-five or forty scholars, at most, are as many as one teacher can attend to, but in a few of our schools there are upwards of fifty scholars.

There is also a lack of punctuality on the part of certain scholars, which should be remedied. Few parents, and fewer scholars realize the importance of a punctual and regular attendance at school. There is nothing more fatal to the improvement of a scholar or to the progress

of a school than a slackness in this respect. This is a subject often dwelt upon, but its importance cannot be over-estimated, and so long as parents and scholars deem it a trifling matter, so long will the advancement of our schools be greatly impeded.

The Annual Report of the School Committee of the town has been filed since 1853, and, as it is desirable that the previous numbers should be preserved, those persons having copies previous to 1853, will confer a favor upon the Committee by forwarding such copies to them.

One of the Committee, Rev. J. G. Richardson, removed from the town during the past year, and as it devolved upon the other members of the Board to supply the vacancy caused by this removal, they voted that Mr. Richardson continue to act, for the remainder of the year, as supervisor of the schools which were assigned to him. In parting with Mr. Richardson, the Committee feel that they lose an earnest and faithful co-laborer, who has, for many years, successfully performed the duties of his office, and who, by his services, has contributed much to the prosperity and success of many of our schools.

By the following statement may be seen the amount of money received for the support of schools during the year, and the sources whence derived:—

From the Town appropriation, - - - - -	\$4,500 00
“ “ Registry tax, - - - - -	642 91
“ “ State appropriation, - - - - -	3,922 52
	<hr/>
	\$9,065 43

The State appropriation was divided as the law directs. One half of the remainder, after deducting \$25 for printing this report, was divided equally among the several schools, and the other half according to the average attendance of last year.

M. PHILLIPS,
S. O. TABER,
T. L. ANGELL, } Committee.

No. of District.	LOCAL NAME OF DISTRICT.	TEACHERS.	TRUSTEES.	School House Owner. D. District. P. Proprietor.	No. of Departments.
1	Mansfield	Almira Pond	John F. Mansfield	D	1
		Jerome B. Bolster			
2	Slater'sville	S. S. Scammell	John B. Drake	P	2
		Helen R. Seagrave	William H. Seagrave		
			George W. Holt		
3	Branch	S. Madeline Kelley	Ansel Holman	D	1
		Emma S. Smiley			
4	Union	Jennie Smith	Albert Mowry	D	1
		Henry C. Sayles			
5	Globe	Cordelia E. Paine	Daniel N. Paine	D	2
		Louisa B. Cranston	Henry A. Ford		
			Smith Thayer		
6	Manville	Caroline L. Sherman	Jonathan Chase	P	2

No. of District.	LOCAL NAME OF DISTRICT.	TEACHERS.	TRUSTEES.	School House Owner. D. District. P. Proprietor.	No. of Depart-ments.
7	Staples.....	Rebecca H. Marble George A. Bitgood..... Helen A. Latham.....	George W. Disk.....	D	1
8	Aldrich.....	Julia A. Paine..... William R. Sayles.....	George Hammond.....	D	1
9	Sayles' Hill.....	Louisa A. Mowry.....	Elisha A. Mowry.....	D	1
10	Mowry.....	Alonso Mowry.....	William Mowry.....	D	1
11	Andrews.....	Dorcas A. Whitford..... Susan Paine.....	Ezra Whitford..... William Grayson.....	D	1
12	Wionkheige.....	Milnera J. Paine..... Henry C. Sayles.....	Sayles Mowry.....	D	1
13	Evans.....	Lyman L. Swan.....	George M. Appleby.....	P	1
14	Greenville.....	Ellen M. Steere..... Thomas L. Angell..... Josephine Arnold.....	H. M. Irons..... Samuel White.....	D	2
15	Stillwater.....	Ellen E. Mowry.....	John S. Appleby.....	D	1
16	Georgiaville.....	Linda Brown..... Julia E. Farnum..... Julia A. Paine..... Sarah L. Pollard..... Lizzie C. Bushee.....	Benjamin Winsor..... William Gardiner..... M. Phillips.....	D	2
17	Allenville.....	Mercy J. Steere..... Emor H. Angell.....	Arnold Staples.....	D	1
18	Dexter.....	Naomi B. Harris.....	William H. Aldrich.....	D	1
19	Pullen's Corner.....	Susannah Walker.....	Alpha A. Draper.....	D	1
20	Woonasquatucket.....	Maria M. Keech.....	Stephen Steere.....	P	1
21	Albion.....	E. Richardson.....	Samuel Clark.....	P	1
22	Lime Rock.....	Phebe A. Salisbury.....	C. J. Manton.....	D	1
23	Moshassuck.....	Ruth H. Smith.....	Levi J. Blanchard.....	D	1
24 } 35 }	Central Falls..... (Union.)	H. R. Pinkham..... E. R. Grover..... Julia Lefavour..... Sarah Comstock..... Mary L. Gorton..... M. W. Freeman.....	Caleb Adams..... J. A. Adams..... William Newell.....	D	6
26	Bernon.....	Silas L. Cook..... Lydia E. Paine..... William L. Chase.....	Charles Place..... Lysander Elliot..... Benedict M. Cook.....	P	2
26	Hamlet.....	Lydia W. Tucker.....	John A. Bennett.....	P	1
27	Remington.....	J. W. Remington..... Everett Burdon.....	Otis D. Tift.....	D	1
28	Sprague's.....	Candace M. Eddy.....	Hazel Cary.....	P	1
29	Angell's.....	Carrie F. Petroe..... Carrie E. Angell.....	John F. Steere..... Thomas L. Angell.....		
30	Friends.....	Alce Brown..... Elisha C. Mowry.....	James Whittle..... Jenks Arnold..... Bela E. Lincoln.....	D	1
31	Louisquissett.....	Caroline Johnson..... Amey M. Appleton.....	Orin Smith..... Moses Angell..... George Himes.....	D	1
32	Lonsdale.....	Joseph M. Ross..... Millie M. Brown..... Mary E. Tillson.....	George Kilburn..... Warren Cook..... George A. Kest.....	P	3
33	Valley Falls.....	Sanford B. Smith..... Sarah T. Bucklin.....	Horace C. Lawton.....	D	2
34	Blackstone.....	Lottie E. Paine..... Nancy E. Morse.....	C. P. Moulton.....	D	1
36	Ashton.....	Ruth D. Turner.....	H. Sherman.....	D	

CUMBERLAND.—The Committee organized, agreeably to the vote of the town, on the second Monday in June, 1862, and have held the six regular sessions and one special meeting.

George W. Jenckes was chosen Chairman; Davis Cook, Jr., Secretary; John Boyden, Visiting Committee.

At the October meeting a written request was received from George Kilburn, Esq., in behalf of the Lonsdale manufacturing Company, that the children belonging to the families in their employ and living within the limits of District No. 12, might be sent to the Lonsdale School, under such regulations as might be mutually satisfactory. John Boyden, Benjamin Fessenden and Davis Cook, Jr., were a committee to confer with such as the School Committee of Smithfield might appoint, and report at the January meeting. The result of the whole matter was, that the request was granted—the town of Smithfield to draw pay in proportion to the average attendance of said children—the school to be visited by the Cumberland Visiting Committee—the children to have at least six months schooling annually—and the arrangement to be rescinded upon the desire of either party—six months' notice thereof being given. These terms have been accepted by the Smithfield Committee.

It may be well to remind the citizens of the town and especially those who are officially connected with the schools, that the School Committee hold six regular meetings annually; that they are not paid for their time, and that they ought not to be called together, except for unavoidable causes. Two instances have occurred the past year, where, from the removal of Trustees, it was necessary that the Committee should call the annual meeting of the Districts. We were asked to hold a special meeting for each of them, when they might just as well have presented their requests at a quarterly meeting. It is surely easier for one to keep posted in this matter, than for some of the Committee to travel five miles, as they must, in order to get a quorum.

We call the attention of Trustees to the duties of Committees, as laid down in Chapter 66, Section 18, of the School Law, which provides that "*they shall draw an order on the Town Treasurer in favor of such Districts only as shall have made a return to them in manner and form prescribed by them or the Commissioner.*" The report of the Visiting Committee shows several Districts delinquent in this respect, and they may expect the Committee to obey the law, —withholding money where no returns, or returns seriously defective, have been received. The importance of our Public Schools is too great to justify even *seeming* indifference. If a man accepts an office, he should accept all its responsibilities, and make it a matter of conscience to meet them faithfully.

A question has sometimes arisen, as to the time when the authority of School Committees and Teachers begins, and when it ceases, in reference to school children. Have they any authority except during school hours, and on school premises? According to the letter of the law, perhaps they have not; but when you consider that the statute

requires the teacher to "aim to implant and cultivate in the minds of all children committed to his care, the principles of morality and virtue," it would seem as though he might, to some extent hold the scholar responsible for his conduct between home and the school-room. But in lieu of our own reflections, we submit the opinion of the late Hon. Horace Mann, then Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education :

"The question is not without some practical difficulty, how far the school committee and teachers may exercise authority over school children, before the hour when the school begins, or after the hour when it closes, or outside of the school-house door or yard.

"On the one hand, there is certainly some limit to the jurisdiction of the committee and teachers, out of school hours and out of the school-house ; and on the other hand, it is equally plain if their jurisdiction does not commence until the minute for opening the school has arrived, nor until the pupil has passed within the door of the school-room, that all the authority left to them in regard to some of the most sacred objects for which our schools were instituted, would be but of little avail. To what purpose would the teacher prohibit profane or obscene language among his scholars, within the school-room and during school-hours, if they could indulge it with impunity, and to any extent of wantonness, as soon as the hour for dismissing the school should arrive ? To what purpose would he forbid quarrelling and fighting among the scholars, at recess, if they could engage in single combat, or marshal themselves into hostile parties for a general encounter within the precincts of the school-house, within the next five minutes after the school-house should be closed ? And to what purpose would he repress insolence to himself, if a scholar, as soon as he had passed the threshold, might shake his fist in his teacher's face, and challenge him to personal combat ?

"These considerations would seem to show that there must be a portion of time, both before the school commences and after it has closed, and also a portion of space between the door of the school-house and that of the paternal mansion, where the jurisdiction of the parent on one side, and of the committee and teachers on the other, is concurrent.

"Many of the school committees in this commonwealth have acted in accordance with these views, and have framed regulations for the government of the scholars, both before and after school hours, and while going to and returning from the school. The same principle of necessity, by virtue of which this jurisdiction, out of school hours, and beyond school premises, is claimed, defines its extent and affixes its limit. It is claimed because the great objects of discipline and of moral culture would be frustrated without it. When not essential, therefore, to the attainment of these objects, it should be forborne."

We will only add that the School Committee of this town took the same view of this matter twelve or fifteen years ago, and approved the action of the sub-committee at Woonsocket, who adopted the following rule, viz. :— "Pupils shall be deemed to be under the care

of their respective teachers while going to or from school, and accountable to them for their conduct." We hope a hearty coöperation with the teachers in enforcing this principle will be given by the people. There is no path of genuine prosperity, except that which is lighted by the principles of moral rectitude. Intellectual attainments are but instruments of evil, unless guided by enlightened conscience. If children, wending their way to the school-room, and necessarily much in each other's company, may be allowed to indulge in vices such as we all expect the schools will more or less restrain and correct, then, whatever good may be nourished by the teacher, will be dissipated by unrestrained intercourse. Let us omit no opportunity to promote this, the highest good of the individual, the home and the State.

We congratulate the people upon the general prosperity of the schools, and urge that, as we have not reached perfection, we still press on to larger attainments. Let the teachers and scholars be encouraged to make more earnest efforts—the attendance more regular and prompt—books amply supplied—little improvements in school-houses be attended to—visits of parents be kept up and increased—and thus by various means, will the outlay bring in a larger return. The country needs the help of education. Ignorant men are only tools of designing men. Had the poor whites of the South been educated as the people are here, the great Rebellion could not have overshadowed us as it does this day. Let free schools, which our enemies hate, be made an antidote to the evils which this unprovoked war is creating; let the question with youthful minds ever be—not what will prevail? but, what is *right*? and we shall be making the best possible preparation for any future that may await us.

In relation to absenteeism, your Committee, after much deliberation, have adopted the following:—

Resolved, That the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Public Schools be amended by the addition of the following articles:

1. Any scholar who shall leave school without permission or without a reasonable excuse, shall not be admitted to the school again without a permit from the School Committee; and all teachers are hereby instructed to record in their School Registers all such absences, with the dates thereof.

2. Any scholar who shall leave school during the last two weeks of any term, without such permission or excuse, shall be deemed to have purposely evaded the public examination of the school; and shall not be admitted again until such an examination has been given him or her, at the discretion of the Committee.

We hope this action on our part will meet with a hearty response from the citizens and teachers, and that something may be done to remove an evil of which there is but too much reason to complain.

For further suggestions we refer you to the following report of the Visiting Committee.

GEORGE W. JENCKES, *Chairman*.

DAVIS COOK, JR., *Clerk*.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen:—I beg leave to lay before you such reflections as have been suggested to my mind, touching the condition and needs of the Public Schools of the town.

I do not propose to speak in detail of schools and teachers, for I have done this (and I trust with some degree of faithfulness) at the close of examinations, often in the presence of many visiting friends, and so far as my judgment may be of value, those specially interested already have it. And besides, in twenty schools of the same general grade, there will be so many common-place characteristics, that, the difficulty will be, to find variety of language for sameness of ideas. And then, too, I find occasionally a teacher who succeeds remarkably well in one district, and fails, or nearly so, in another. To commend such an one for his success, or disparage him for his failure, when the whole is determined by his surroundings, would not be best for him nor the public. Should trustees look through school reports to find the names of good teachers, they might be deceived unless the circumstances necessary to a full understanding of the matter were published, which would scarcely be advisable in all cases. A confidential interview with a judicious and capable visiting committee, would promise much assistance to a trustee, inquiring for a teacher adapted to his particular district; and if he would not avail himself of this opportunity, it were useless to publish an opinion.

The district returns which would be essential to a detailed account of the schools, are not nearly all in, and many of those received are deficient in important items, wanting in the name of the teacher, or the signature of the trustee, or in the financial statement, with other matters of less importance, yet necessary to a complete view. The faults lie with trustees and teachers, and I commend the whole subject of defective returns to the consideration of the Committee, hoping some remedy will be found to reach the case.

In this connection I would also refer to the matter of truancy, and particularly to this phase of it. In a number of instances, scholars have left school with the acknowledged intention of avoiding the closing examination. In others, though the purpose was not acknowledged, the motive was scarcely less obvious. In either case, such action is a wrong to the pupil, the teacher and the school. In one district (No. 12) the teacher gave me seven names, most of whom left by consent of their parents, very much to the chagrin of the teacher, because, he said, they would have added to the good character of the school.

I have directed the teachers to record in their registers the names of those who leave school, with the reasons, if known, and the *probable* reasons, where none are given. Where no excuse or explanation is rendered, the presumption will be that the action was unjustifiable, and hence, that it deserves correction. Whatever question may be raised as to the particular authority of the School Committee

over the truant, I think it cannot be doubted that it is our duty to subject every scholar who claims the right to attend school, to a faithful examination, in order that we may judge of the merits of the teacher. To deny it would be as absurd as to say that a soldier must drill, but may evade the review. I respectfully suggest this subject as worthy of grave consideration.

Two or three districts have raised money for repairs on their school houses. This matter is generally delayed too long, and in some instances much to the discomfort of the schools. Trustees should see that the scholars can be made comfortable, and purchase such things as are indispensable without waiting for the action of the district. They need not sacrifice their own means, but even if they should expend fifty cents or a dollar a year and never receive it again, it would not be thrown away. I have known serious inconvenience all winter, from the want of a door-latch, which a few pence would have supplied. But if the districts would keep a little money in their treasuries, the trustees could keep their houses comfortable.

I am happy to say of the schools generally, that they have been very prosperous. I think I have never known a smaller number below mediocrity, nor a larger number above it. I have found a good many teachers who seemed thoroughly *awake*; who gave to the school-room such an air of business, that it was truly refreshing to witness the steady operations and the sure results. Borrowing wisdom from such examples, and taking hints from a few verging to the other extreme, hoping, meantime, that teachers will honor my suggestions with a perusal, I propose to speak of several topics and branches, which will show, somewhat, my own course, and indicate methods which seem to me promising.

Plans.—If it be necessary for the builder to work by a plan which shows the “end from the beginning,” so that he may “make every step count,” surely it is necessary for a teacher, who would avoid confusion, and produce complete results, to *lay out his work*, and keep perpetually before his mind the ends to be sought. This plan must be essentially *his own*. Mere imitation will be superficial in its effects. He should take counsel when he can, but he must digest it, and make it a part of his own individuality, before he can breathe life into it, and make it effectual.

In examining candidates who had never taught, I have rarely found one who seemed to have made the general method of conducting a school, or the particular methods of conducting different exercises, a matter of special study. Normal teaching supplies this deficiency, and candidates from those schools generally have some distinct notions of what is to be done, and how to do it. And though all such candidates do not succeed, yet every year’s observation confirms the settled opinion of the best educators, that Normal Schools are essential to the highest success of our educational system.

I mention here one particular in which they have aided to make

the school-room attractive. They travel much out of dry text-books. And I have often observed, that those teachers who lead their pupils occasionally away from the beaten track, do render their minds more elastic and comprehensive, than those who teach only what is found in the books. They set all the intellectual machinery in motion, and often create such a thirst for knowledge, that every task becomes less a task, lessons become like blossoms, wafting their fragrance where, before, all things wore a cheerless aspect.

Accordingly, at the commencement of the winter terms, I proposed to the teachers, (with few exceptions,) to have some general exercises, in which the *general information* of teachers and pupils would be brought out, and, of course, augmented. Each one of at least a large number, would thus be made to instruct the whole, and all would naturally use some of their leisure moments in finding questions or answers for the common good. I did this to get the scope of the teachers' minds, and to secure, on their part, more thought in reference to their pupils' needs, that the usual routine of the school-room might awaken. I desired them to keep pretty full records of such questions, or at least of the *topics* discussed, and place them in my hands at the close of the term. The result is very gratifying. The range of thought, in some instances, shows much reading and reflection. We have history, biography, philosophy, &c., besides a good variety of miscellaneous questions in the regular branches pursued in the schools.

This method, which some may suppose would interfere with the regular studies, is just the thing to secure a deeper interest in them. It makes the mind more observing and comprehensive. Each learns from all, and all from each. More than this, conversation in the homes, upon topics not generally familiar there, will follow; the discussions of the school-room will light up the domestic circle; new books will be demanded, to answer new and healthful desires; higher and purer companionship will be sought, and thus in many ways will benefits flow to all connected with the schools. Said a teacher of a primary school, "Most of the parents of my scholars are so ignorant that they cannot assist their children in answering questions." That shows what a large number you can instruct, said I.

In another school, I had asked the children to tell me something about John Howard. A few days afterwards, a little girl, on her way to school, accosted me,—“Mr. Boyden, my ma says she don't know about John Howard, but she'll find out, and tell me.” Thus, the influence of a thoughtful teacher, of varied acquirements, will be felt in all the families of the district, and it cannot be successfully denied, that the moral results would be equal to the intellectual. And this leads me to remark, that, among the topics and questions lately presented to the schools under this plan, the question of morals holds an inferior place. This cannot come from indifference as to matters of right, but probably from not having *studied* morals as they have the intellectual branches. We need some work which shall place the sub-

ject of morals as a science before the young mind, so simplified as to be easily apprehended and applied. I know of none such fully adapted to our common schools; but a work, prepared some years since by M. L. Cowdery, entitled "Elementary Moral Lessons," &c., would be a great help to teachers and parents, in this department.

Orthography.—This lies at the very foundation of education, and yet there is a very great inclination to neglect it, as a thing of secondary importance. We have been giving more attention to it than in any of my former labors in this department, but only to make a beginning, and to realize the greatness of our deficiencies. At one time we paid large attention to elementary sounds; but the practice has almost died out. As a consequence, our pronunciation is not critical. The ear is not trained to nice distinctions. The dictionary is not much consulted, nor is it always to be found upon the teachers' desks. And I may as well say here, as elsewhere, that many teachers' desks are destitute of text-books generally, and the teachers use those which belong to the pupils, so that in nearly every exercise there will be one scholar who must "look over" with another. This is not right. The districts ought to supply themselves, and the teachers ought to have ambition enough, (if they possess the means,) to do it for themselves when the districts neglect it. Surely, it is incompatible with the dignity of the profession, for them to depend upon borrowing tools which they use so much.

As to the best method of teaching spelling, there are various opinions and practices. It is doubtless important that pupils should be accustomed to *writing* words, because the eye sometimes sees defects which have been unperceived by the ear. On the other hand, much oral spelling is necessary, both for the purpose of training the voice, and because of the animating influence of such an exercise in the school-room. It takes less time, too, if conducted with spirit. I have heard some excellent *singing* in the schools, and this has afforded me great pleasure; but the best music for my ear has been that of a stirring recitation.

In conducting spelling exercises, teachers often fail because they wait for pupils, whose business it is to try quick, and who should try but *once*. I have seen much time wasted in this manner. The pupil commences by spelling slowly, one syllable, then hesitates—looks at the teacher, then at his classmates, and the teacher says, "well, go on," and thus the time of teacher and class is consumed, and necessary work is neglected, on the plea that there is not time. But this is not the worst of it. The whole class becomes afflicted with *ennui*. They are not fully awake. They lean on one another, put themselves into all sorts of lazy attitudes, yawn, gnaw their books, and finally go to their seats, without being much wiser than when they left them. Now, I think, that in any recitation where memory is specially concerned, it ought to be assumed that the pupil is *ready*,—that in spelling he is not to feel his way, as a blind man walks the streets, listening

for some directing sound, but to take the word instantly, and spell it without hesitating, or let it be called a *failure*, and pass to the next scholar. Never, on the floor, should he be prompted by the teacher, when he might have learned from his book. This is the way to quicken memory. If you would teach a man, you would first be sure he was awake; otherwise, your instructions would be lost.

Since the above was written, I have received the report of the Grafton School Committee, in which this compliment is paid to a teacher:—

“There was one peculiar excellence in this school, i. e., no scholar was permitted to *alter an answer, when given*, or to try twice in spelling, on the same word. This course of discipline, though strict, is just what most of our children need. If they are early taught to express themselves properly the first time, when they are old they will not depart from it.”

Reading.—Under this head, perhaps it is unnecessary to multiply remarks to a great extent. In teaching, generally, decided improvements have been made during the last twenty years, but I do not think the remark applies so well to this branch as to most others. We used to read from the beginning of the book, in the order of the pieces, being taught to mind the pauses, (which was the chief excellence,) and when we had gone through the book, went back, and traveled the old path as before. We were not questioned as to the memory or meaning of any part of it; and though we learned to call the words, we got very little instruction.

Much of this mechanical operation we see now. Comparatively few feel the necessity of personating the author, and of imagining the audience or occasion; and so the exercise of reading is usually as little entertaining as any, while, with a just appreciation, it might be the most so. I submit two or three considerations upon the general subject.

First, children are usually put to reading, to the exclusion of spelling, far too soon and too much. Of what possible use is it to put a child into what you call reading, when you have to convert the exercise into a *spelling* operation? Why should he be told that he reads, when he only spells? I think it begets a drawling habit, for which there is little or no compensation, and which he must subsequently unlearn. My suggestion is—keep the little ones spelling; drill them in the elementary sounds; criticise their speech; give them much oral instruction upon things familiar, and let them read when they can call the words at sight, and easily apprehend the meaning of them.

Second, we are troubled with the inclination of children to read in books beyond their abilities. Parents desire it, thinking it creditable, and teachers consent, to please the parties, and so the children are really put back, instead of forward. But sometimes a reason is given for this step, which is more specious than sound. It is urged that the

in it. When a book is read straight through, as you would read a story, this reason is plausible; but let the reading be made a regular *drill* exercise, and the book will last much longer. Let a short lesson be assigned; let it be as thoroughly studied as any other lesson, (for a scholar has no right to a teacher's time, till he has faithfully used his own,) then let a portion of the class read, (if there is not time for all,) and let the others criticise,—not merely as to pauses and words, but *attitudes, inflections*, and everything pertaining to elocution. Sometimes it would be well to have those who are to criticise, listen with their books closed, and be governed by the ear alone. In this way, with a live teacher, a book would not soon be old. There would probably be a saving of time, and, I am sure, a gain in results.

Writing.—Naturally this comes next in order. It is an exercise which, I think, should be as nearly universal as reading and spelling. The little ones should learn to *form* the letters, as well as name them. Slates and blackboards may be of great use to them, in beguiling otherwise tedious hours, and in developing the faculties which take cognizance of form, size, proportion, &c., and also in keeping them out of mischief. Larger pupils may profitably use pencil and paper, until they are sufficiently matured to deal with pen and ink. Neatness in this respect is a prophetic virtue, and a quality as much to be required by the teacher and sought by the pupil, as any other. It is an index to personal habits, and an instrument for the promotion of such as are everywhere attractive. Hence, not only neatness in the writing-books, but neatness in everything pertaining to the school-room, and the habits of its occupants, should be earnestly inculcated.

“One thing at a time” is a motto applicable to the exercise of writing, as to others. On the covers of Potter & Hammond's writing-books, are printed certain directions as to the position of the body, holding the pen, &c., and it is the duty of the teacher to see that those directions are followed. Then, let there be a *short* lesson taken by each class—the same to each one in the class, as in any other study. Suppose you assign two lines to each class. When one line shall have been completed, let there be criticisms by the pupils, after the usual manner in arithmetic, at the board. The teacher will thus see that each pupil is exercised in earnest, and made to examine his own work, while, over all, he himself will, with crayon, pen or pencil, render due assistance to all. Then let another line be written, and followed in the same way. I am persuaded that one page written thus, would be worth more to the pupils, than the whole book, filled in the ordinary way. For I have scanned page after page, where the bottom line was no more like the copy than the first, and sometimes even worse written, showing that it was done in a hurry, and probably with a tired hand. It is useless to write when the fingers ache, and long lessons produce this effect.

To show the necessity of some such method, I will state a fact. In a writing-book where, in the left-hand space, the figure 3 was placed as a part of the copy, I have known the pupil to fill the space to the very bottom line, without the least sign of any attempt to imitate the copy. I have seen this many times, and in many schools. While, in the copy, the figure was made heavy at the bottom, and light at the top, in the pretended imitation it was exactly the reverse. And so, instead of judging his effort by his copy, the pupil took the *name*, and fashioned it in his own style. Where this was true of figures, it was also true of words, and the fact shows that efforts with the pen, need as careful supervision as efforts in other branches.

In connection with this general topic, I would say that, in my judgment, it would be well for every scholar who uses the pen, to "write compositions." He might be required to form at least one sentence every day, and place it in a book, subject to examination. All such pupils, who possess a moderate share of energy, may be induced to write, if they can understand that they are not to choose subjects beyond their depths, and that the object of it is, not to see how *much they know*, but rather how they would *express their thoughts*.

Other branches might profitably be passed in review, but space forbids. The statistical table herewith submitted, will show, among other things, what has been the per cent. of attendance in the various schools. It calls upon parents for renewed efforts for constancy. Miss Mary A. Arnold, teacher in District No. 10, put into my hand the statement that Edwin F. Carpenter had not been absent for a half-day during the summer or winter term, being 36 weeks, while Ruth E. Thompson and Emily Carpenter had been absent one day each during the same time. This speaks well for all parties.

I cannot close this report without referring to Mr. Perley Verry's resignation. For eleven or twelve years he had taught the Grammar School at Woonsocket, with distinguished success. But failing health, induced by severe application, compelled him to relinquish his profession. Mr. F. G. Jillson is his successor, and promises to fill his office acceptably, though he has been engaged but a short time. I trust he will be able to keep up the reputation of the school, so justly achieved in the years gone by, and more than this it were unreasonable to demand.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BOYDEN, *Visiting Committee.*

May, 1863.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

SUMMER TERM.

No. of District.	Name.	Teachers.	Wages per Month.	Time in Weeks.	Registered.	Av. Attendance.
3	Union	Nancy M. Burlingame	\$18 00	20	40	29
4	O. Ballou	No return				
5	Tower Hill	R. A. Follett	17 00	19	20	9
6	Grant	S. A. Grant	20 00	16	25	21
7	Plain	Wm. G. Burlingame	33 00	12	33	23
8	No return					
9	A. Mills		14 00	16	29	20
10	Cargill	Mary A. Arnold	18 00	18	24	19
11	Razee	C. T. Weatherhead	19 00	16	17	12
12	Kent	H. F. Scott	30 00	20	92	60
14	A. Ballou		16 00	17		27
15	Pound	No return				
16	C. Hill	P. U. Brown	25 00	20	58	40
17	Jenckes	L. H. Paine		11	25	17
18	Clark	Emma Whipple	17 00	16	27	18

WINTER TERM.

3	Union	Nancy M. Burlingame	\$20 00	19	43	32
4	O. Ballou	No return				
5	Tower Hill	Edna A. Blake	18 00	15 1-2	14	9
6	Grant	S. A. Grant	25 00	16	32	24
7	Plain	Wm. G. Burlingame		13 2-5	29	24
8	Tingley	No return				
9	A. Mills	D. M. Cargill	30 00	16	25	18
10	Cargill	M. A. Arnold	22 00	18	28	23
11	Razee	C. T. Weatherhead	26 00	19	21	16
12	Kent	John C. Rich	30 00	7	58	42
14	A. Ballou	John Angell	35 00	18	32	29
15	Pound	H. F. Scott	30 00	15	37	30
16	C. Hill	L. Scott	35 00	14	54	37
17	Jenckes	L. H. Paine	20 00	14	22	17
18	Clark	A. J. Kelley	27 00	16	27	18

VALLEY FALLS.

The schools in this district were kept forty-five weeks, divided into four terms.

The Primary department, under Miss Sarah E. Randall, had an average attendance in the respective terms of 78, 80, 70, 76.

The Grammar school, under Miss Clarissa Cargill, had an average attendance of 50, 50, 59, 56. The largest number registered in any one term was 184. The district raised \$275.55 by a tax on property, and the schools were highly prosperous. The returns were very full.

WOONSOCKET.

No returns have been received, but it may be safely said that the seven schools are well provided for; that they are kept 42 weeks annually, divided into three terms; that a tax on the property of the district is annually levied for school purposes; and that they generally enjoy the services of faithful and efficient teachers.

FOSTER.—The difficulties existing for several years between Foster and Gloucester, have favorably terminated in the formation of a joint district, to be known as Districts Nos. 16 and 17 of Foster, and a portion of the districts of Washington and Irap in Gloucester.

All the business entrusted to the Committee is disposed of.

There is at their disposal for the Summer Schools, the sum of \$700.

The schools are generally in a fair condition, and with a prospect of a future improvement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MOWRY P. ARNOLD, *Chairman*.

Foster, May 24, A. D. 1863.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—The School Committee, as by law provided, beg leave herewith to present their first Annual Report.

Your Committee organized by the election of David V. Gerald as chairman, and Thomas B. Bishop, clerk: subsequently the Rev. G. M. P. King, having declined to serve as a member of the Committee, the vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the election of Dr. Thomas W. Aspinwall.

The labor which has been imposed upon your Committee during the period which this Report covers has been severe.

At the time when your Committee were elected the town had just passed from the jurisdiction of one State into that of another, whose laws and institutions were of a different and peculiar character. Our school districts were divided by the new State line, and it became necessary to re-district the town; we were left without a sufficient number of school-houses, and most of the houses which did remain to us were either by age rendered unfit for use or were too small to accommodate the sections of the town for which they had been provided when the number of inhabitants was much smaller than at present. It therefore became necessary to build several new school-houses, and to repair others. All these things were to be done under a new system of laws, but little understood, and to the practical workings of which the people were, of course, wholly unaccustomed.

The several new districts were to be organized, and new sets of officers to be elected, and instructed in duties which differ widely from

those which had been discharged by the only district officer of consequence in Massachusetts, the Prudential Committeeman. Some districts failed to elect trustees or any district officers, and, therefore, as by law is provided, the management of the affairs of those districts came upon your Committee.

With respect of all matters appertaining to public instruction, the law of Rhode Island entrusts large powers to the School Committee. They are to locate all school-houses, and determine upon, and approve all plans for building the same, (Revised Statutes of Rhode Island, Title XIII., c. 66, p 170.)

It would be astonishing if, in the performance of duties so varied and onerous, and under circumstances so unfavorable, your Committee had not fallen into some errors, and had not given many causes of complaint. They have, however, endeavored to the best of their ability, to discharge the duties imposed upon them fairly and impartially, having constant regard to the best interests of the town, and meaning to lose no opportunity to advance the cause of public instruction.

Owing to the large field over which their labors have extended, a detailed report of all their proceedings cannot be presented. Much that will here be stated is already before the town in a better form, and in a way less likely to be misunderstood. The plans which your Committee selected, and variously modified to meet their views, and at the same time keep within the cost allowed, have been already put into form, and the school-houses themselves will testify to the manner in which your Committee have discharged that part of their labors, much better than can this Report.

An endeavor will be made, however, as briefly as possible, to state those matters which are deemed to be of the most interest ; and, for convenience, and to avoid confusion, the several subjects will be considered separately, and in the order that follows, viz :

Districts.—By a vote of the town, the work of dividing the same into districts was assigned to the Town Council, who made a report, which was accepted by the town, fixing the boundaries of eight districts.

The power to fix the limits of districts, to settle questions of disputed boundary, and to alter the districts as circumstances may require, is vested by law in the School Committee. Immediately after the acceptance of the report of the Council by the town, several petitions were presented, praying that the limits of certain districts might be changed.

The petitions were as follows :

Petition of Waterman Pearce and others, for alteration of limits of District No. 7.

Petition of John and William E. McLaughlin, for alteration of the boundaries of District No. 7.

Petition of Daniel D. Gerald, for alteration of the limits of District No. 2.

Petition of William T. Ide, for alteration of limits of District No. 5.

Public notice was given of the pendency of these petitions, and a full hearing was had pursuant to such notice. In all cases except the last, the petitioners had leave to withdraw; there being no objection made to granting the petition of William T. Ide, and no inconvenience being liable to be created thereby, your Committee, pursuant to his request, so altered the limits of District No. 5 as to leave out the residence of William T. Ide, which was thereby annexed to District No. 4.

The boundaries of the several districts will be found appended to this Report, marked ("A").

Building Lots.—It became necessary for your Committee to select building lots, in Districts Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8. In Districts Nos. 3 and 8 the lots finally selected appear to have given satisfaction to all parties. In District No. 4 the only objection came from Mrs. Eunice L. Wood, who owns the land out of which the lot has been taken. Mrs. Wood refused to give a deed of the land, and protested against the location. Your Committee, therefore, being satisfied that a proper location had been made, after a full consideration of all the interests involved were compelled to use the power vested in them by law in such cases, and accordingly proceeded under the 5th section of chapter 66, Title XIII., of the Revised Statutes, to appoint appraisers, and make title in the town, by operation of law, since none could be had by consent of the owner of the land.

In the case of District No. 7, the difficulties encountered were of a varied and serious character. The peculiar shape of this district and the irregular manner in which dwelling-houses are scattered over it, were the first obstacles which presented themselves in considering the question of a proper location. Three lots were settled upon, and the Council were informed by a note addressed to them by your Committee that either of said three lots would be approved as a suitable location, leaving it at the option of the Council to take whichever one might in their judgment be the most convenient site. An appeal was taken from this decision to the School Commissioner, who visited the ground and examined the several locations, but before his decision could be given the appeal was, for some reason, withdrawn. Subsequently your Committee discovered that they were not authorized to give a choice to the Town Council between several lots, and thus delegate their authority, but must make a definite and fixed location, and proceeded to select a single lot, which they marked out with suitable stakes, and at once communicated to the Town Council the location of the same as being the lot finally selected for a building site in District No. 7, at the same time revoking all previous acts inconsistent with this final action.

The condition in which the affairs of this district now stand, and the effect which this difficulty concerning the location of a new school-

house has had, will be more fully shown under the next following head.

School-Houses.—After lots had been selected upon which to build, it became necessary for your Committee to prepare or approve the plans for the several houses, before the work of construction could proceed. It was proposed to build during the months of the summer vacation. The plans were ready early in July, and with the approval of the Committee indorsed upon them, were presented to the Council.

In the preparation of these plans your Committee endeavored to keep constantly in view the limited appropriation made by the town, and at the same time to provide convenient and tasteful houses, and proper and durable furniture. In the performance of this difficult task, valuable assistance was received from Mr. Christopher Dexter, and the plans finally adopted, were drawn by him at the suggestion of your Committee, without expense to the town. The work of building the house in District No. 3 was also entrusted to his charge, and to those who have examined that building, we need not say that it was most faithfully and carefully done. Your Committee take great pleasure in thus acknowledging the assistance which they have derived from Mr. Dexter, in the discharge of this branch of their duties, and they earnestly hope that the zeal and interest which he has manifested in a cause so closely connected with the public good, may awaken in others a similar feeling, which now indeed may exist, but which needs a stimulant to call it forth.

It was proposed to raise the house in District No. 1, and so arrange it as to make it accommodate the wants of the district, and to build new houses in Districts Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8.

According to the original design, the house in District No. 1 has been broken and repaired, and houses have been built in Districts Nos. 3, 4, and 8.

No school-house has been erected in District No. 7, and your Committee deem it incumbent upon them to present to the town a statement of the condition of that district, and the causes of the same, that such action may be taken thereon as may seem just and expedient.

The difficulty which arose and has continued concerning the location of the proposed house, has already been stated, after the appeal to the Commissioner had been withdrawn, your Committee concluded that all resistance to their authority had ceased, and at once notified the Council that the matter of the lot was settled, and requested them to proceed at once and build. Your Committee, however, regret to say that a majority of the Council sided rather with those who were endeavoring to hinder and obstruct officers in the lawful discharge of their duty, than with those who believed that regularly constituted authorities should not be resisted in the performance of those trusts for the execution of which they had been especially chosen. Thus two Boards of town officers, whose duties respecting the matter in

question were so intimately connected that neither could move without the coöperation of the other, stood arrayed in opposition ! What was to be done ? Your Committee believed, and still do believe, that they had faithfully and honestly discharged their duty in the premises. They felt the matter to be difficult of adjustment, and they considered it long before coming to a conclusion ; the district was without a school-house or any really suitable room in which to maintain a school ; winter was rapidly coming on, and then it would be urged that the weather was unsuitable for building. Under these circumstances your Committee could not rest satisfied until they had done everything in their power toward the erection of a school-house for the accommodation of the district. There was but one way in which the matter could be speedily determined upon, namely, by hearing before the Supreme Court upon a petition for a Mandamus ; this would give all parties a chance to be heard, and was neither long nor expensive.

Believing it to be their best, and in fact only proper course under the circumstances, your Committee filed a petition in the Supreme Court, praying that a Mandamus might issue against the Town Council, commanding them to build.

A hearing was had upon said petition before the full bench of judges, and it was dismissed on the ground that the Committee had in reality made no location. They had given the Council their choice between three lots, whereas the law required that they, and they alone, should decide where the house was to be built. Thus the petition failed because the Committee had not used all the powers vested in them by law, but had given to the Council a discretion which they should have exercised themselves.

Immediately after the petition was dismissed by the Court, your Committee, (as has been stated in a previous part of this Report,) marked out a lot as a site for a school-house, and revoking all former locations, informed the Council of this last choice, and again requested them to proceed at once and build upon the spot selected, and after the plan approved by the Committee. There the matter rested, your Committee *could* do nothing further, and your Council have done nothing further.

In the mean time there had been no school in the district. It was finally decided to hire a room in the house of Mr. Albert E. Medbery, and for four months a school was maintained there, laboring, of course, under great disadvantages. Where a school can be maintained in that district during the coming year, unless the town at once makes provision for building a house for its accommodation, it is impossible to say ? but certain it is that no school can be kept with any considerable profit to the children, or compensating at all for the money expended, until the district is provided with a suitable and convenient school-house. Its inhabitants have been compelled to see tasteful and commodious houses erected for the use of their fellow-citizens, and to pay taxes to meet their cost, and nevertheless have

been and are still deprived of that with which they have been obliged to provide others, and of which they stand sorely in need.

Your Committee would submit the affairs of this district to the serious consideration of their fellow-citizens.

Passing from that which has *not* been done, let us look at that which *has*. Three new houses have been built, and extensive alterations and repairs have been made upon a fourth. The cost of these erections will be furnished by the reports of other officers; with those items of expenditure, your Committee, in their official capacity, are wholly unacquainted.

The progress which has been made in the cause of public instruction during the past year, by the erection of these new houses should be regarded with great satisfaction; the expenditure may have been greater than was expected, yet, when rightly considered, no expenditure, however great, if in this direction, ought to be regretted by the citizens of the town. Money expended in ornamenting a house or grounds, and in providing every convenience and facility, is least of all to be regretted. When a mere room is provided, and the bare accommodations actually necessary for the pupils have been supplied, but little had been done toward furnishing your children with suitable means of instruction. To be pursued with success, study must be brought as near as possible to recreation.

The confinement must be made agreeable, everything must be done to make the road pleasant, for children cannot see and be urged on by the distant goal toward which we desire them to travel. We can never successfully drive children through the routine of early training. We must, by encouraging words and pleasant surroundings, lure them into the belief that study is a pastime, until ambition is aroused and the clear view of the end to be accomplished gives a pleasure in acquiring the means. When we consider that the surface of a country, whether it be mountainous or level, has a strong influence upon the character and habits of its inhabitants, we can conclude how powerful must be the influence of surroundings upon the mind of a child.

We have cause to congratulate ourselves, that amid the many cares and expenses which have fallen upon us in these times, that notwithstanding the demands made upon us for the extraordinary expenses of war, we have cheerfully given our money for public instruction, not forgetting in the pressing calls of the moment the demands of the future. We have done all in our power toward the preservation of the Union, but have not forgotten in so doing to foster and preserve those institutions without which the preservation of the Union would be of little value.

The basis of civil liberty is education, and unless we take care of that, we shall in vain spend our lives and treasure in the endeavor to save institutions which cannot exist without it.

Teachers.—Upon the competency of teachers, depends almost entirely the success of our public schools. We may provide proper rooms, but without proper instruction, no beneficial results will accrue from our expenditure.

During the year past, the trustees in the several districts have been, in the main, fortunate in obtaining the services of instructors of reputation and experience; and, with a few exceptions, they have discharged their duties in a manner highly satisfactory. There has been a commendable sympathy existing between parents and teachers, which has done much to render the terms both pleasant and profitable; and your Committee have noticed, with much gratification, as a step in the right direction, that in four districts the same teachers have been retained during the year.

Rules and Regulations.—*Attendance.*—As by law required, certain Rules and Regulations for the government of both teachers and pupils, have been prepared, and distributed among the citizens of the town.

The principal rule concerns attendance, and its good effect has been sensibly felt in all the schools. The average attendance would have reached a high figure had not the measles prevailed to a great extent in the town, and kept a large number of the pupils at home, either from sickness, or from fear of contracting the disease. In District No. 1, during the last month of the school, fifty-three pupils were absent on account of sickness. By examining on the table the average attendance in District No. 6, (the only district which has not been visited by the measles,) it may be calculated what would have been the general average had the usual good health prevailed through the town; and it must also be considered that the children in that district had long distances to travel to reach the school-house, and that the roads during the past winter have been most of the time in bad condition.

The Rules and Regulations, established by the School Committee, will be found appended to this Report marked ("B.")

Finance.—The whole amount of money from all sources, at the disposal of the Committee was, \$1,876 48.

Expended for pay of Teachers,	-	-	-	\$1,450	54
" " Incidentals,	-	-	-	182	15

The total amount expended has been,	-	-	\$1,632	69
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Leaving a balance not expended of \$243 80.

A table, containing a detailed statement of the division of the above fund among the several districts, and the amounts drawn by them, together with the purposes for which the same were drawn, will be found appended to this Report, marked ("C.")

General Information.—During the past year, the condition of the schools has in general been good. when we consider the disadvantages under which many of them labored. During the first term, and until late in the autumn, the new houses were incomplete, and schools had to be kept in inconvenient and improper rooms. In District No. 1, a great number of pupils were crowded together in a room entirely inadequate for their accommodation. In Districts Nos. 3 and 4, the schools were kept in old and dilapidated houses, totally unfit for that purpose, and almost unsafe. In District No. 7, a school was finally opened in one of the rooms of a private dwelling, and the inconvenience and difficulty of that situation were borne with as well as possible. In District No. 8, school was kept in the Town Hall. Your Committee are enabled to say that, in all the districts except No. 7, the school-houses were ready for occupation in time for the last term, and that from that time a marked improvement has been seen in the several districts.

A table, containing general information, and presenting at one view such facts as were deemed to be of interest to the public, will be found appended to this Report, marked ("D.")

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

DAVID V. GERALD, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX.

A. THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AS REPORTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL, AND ACCEPTED BY THE TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

District No. 1.—Commencing at a point at the head of Bower's Cove, (so called); thence running northerly to the most easterly point of the land of William Grosvenor, on the north side of the Taunton Turnpike; thence in a northwesterly direction by said Grosvenor's land continuing said line to the river; thence southerly by said river to the first mentioned point. The above lines include all former residents and estates of said District, and add the following, viz.: a large portion of Pearce & Shepard's estate, Tristram Burges' farm-house, Rowland G. Bassett, and Joseph T. Denton.

District No. 2.—The boundaries of that portion of District No. 2 remaining in this town, continue as heretofore, with the addition of the estate occupied by Benjamin Allen.

District No. 3.—Commencing at the southwesterly corner of District No. 2; thence running by the easterly and southerly side of Seekonk Cove and River, (so called,) to the northwesterly corner of District No. 1; thence southeasterly by the line of District No. 1, continuing said line, passing southerly of the house of Leavitt C. Cole to the westerly line of land formerly owned by Charity Briggs;

thence in a northerly course to a point near the Rumford Chemical Works, where the line intersects with the southerly line of District No. 2; thence westerly by the southerly line of District No. 2 to the first point mentioned, making the following changes, viz.: Adding the estates of Leavitt C. Cole, John Cole, Jacob Peterson, Simon Smith, and Wheeler M. Blanding's estates; leaving out the estate occupied by Benjamin Allen, estate of late Allen Cole, Thomas Cole's, George O. Carpenter's, William A. Carpenter's, Edmund Carpenter's, Ephraim Ide & Son's, and Elisha C. Welles' estates.

District No. 4.—Commencing on the easterly line of District No. 1, at a point just south of the house of Caleb Bliss; thence running easterly to the stone quarry of William T. Ide; thence easterly, running south of the house of Timothy Sullivan, to Runin's River; thence northerly by said river and State-line to a point; thence westerly, north of Elisha C. Welles, to the line of District No. 3; thence southerly by line of said District to the southeast corner of District No. 3; thence northwesterly by line of said No. 3 to line of No. 1; thence southerly by line of No. 1 to the first mentioned point. The following changes have been made in this District, viz.: Leaving out David Humphrey and his estates, George and John Martin, Lewis Wilcox, Leavitt C. Cole, John Cole, Wheeler M. Blanding's estates, Jacob Peterson, Simon Smith, Rowland G. Bassett, Joseph T. Denton, T. Burges' farm-house, and a large portion Pearce & Shepard's estates; adding Elisha C. Welles, Perry Barney, Ira Mason, Mary Daggett, Nathan Mason's estate; Daniel H. Leonard, Eunice L. Wood, David R. Anthony, Joseph B. Chaffee, J. M. Mason, Jonathan P. Barney, Timothy Sullivan, William H. Wood, Thomas I. Bentley and Luke T. Rice's estate, and William T. Ide and a portion of his estate.

District No. 5.—Commencing at the southwesterly corner of District No. 4; thence southerly by line of District No. 1 to the river; thence southerly by said river to the original south line; thence easterly by line of District No. 6 to a point just east of the house of Seth D. Clark; thence northerly to line of District No. 4. The following changes have been made in this District, viz.: Leaving out Nathan Mason's estate, Daniel H. Leonard, William T. Ide, William H. Wood, Thomas I. Bentley, estate of Luke T. Rice, John McLaughlin, and Waterman Pearce; adding David Humphrey and his estates, George and John Martin, and Lewis Wilcox and their estates.

District No. 6.—The boundaries of District No. 6 continue unchanged.

District No. 7.—Bounded on the west by Districts Nos. 5 and 6; south by the Barrington line; east by Runin's River; north by line of District No. 4, containing that portion of the late District now

remaining in this town, with the addition of Harvey Ripley, Waterman Pearce, and John McLaughlin, and their estates.

District No. 8.—Bounded on the north by District No. 2; east by the State line; south by District No. 4; west by District No. 3, including all the territory formerly in this District, and remaining in this town, with the addition of the estates of the late Allen Cole, Thomas Cole, George O. Carpenter, William A. Carpenter, Edmund Carpenter, and Ephraim Ide & Son.

The estates of non-residents, lying in the above Districts will be considered as forming a part of the District where said property is situated.

Printed by order of the School Committee.

East Providence, April 15, 1862.

B. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE.

ARTICLE I.—TEACHERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Section 1. All teachers in the public schools are required to observe and carry into full effect all rules, regulations, and directions of the School Committee in relation to the instruction and discipline of their respective schools.

Sec. 2. They shall be at their respective school-houses at least fifteen minutes before the specified time for beginning school, and open the rooms for the admission of scholars; and shall, at said time, cause the bell to be rung, and shall open the morning session of each school with reading from the Bible, as a devotional exercise; and shall devote themselves exclusively to the duties of their office.

Sec. 3. They shall thoroughly prepare themselves daily in all the studies pursued in their respective schools, and shall exercise a careful supervision over them at all times while on the school premises.

Sec. 4. They shall enroll the names of pupils as soon as admitted, and carefully note all the absences each half-day, and report forthwith to the Committee the names of all pupils absent for five half-days in four successive weeks, for any other cause than sickness; and in all cases of absence, they shall ascertain from the parents or guardians of the pupils whether such absence is by the permission of such parents or guardians.

Sec. 5. They may spend one day in each term in visiting schools, for the purpose of observing the discipline and modes of instruction in the same.

Sec. 6. They shall, whenever they deem any misconduct of a pupil, either in or out of school, such that he is an unfit member of the same, report him to the Committee. If any pupil shall, in their

opinion, be guilty of violent opposition, gross misconduct, or suffering from any contagious disease, the teacher may suspend the same; giving immediate notice, in writing thereof, to the Committee and parents.

Sec. 7. They shall make a report, in writing, to the Committee in the last week of each term, stating the number of pupils admitted, and the average attendance; and shall append to each report the number of times each teacher in said school has been absent during said term, and the causes for the same.

Sec. 8. They shall avoid corporal punishment whenever good order can be preserved by milder measures. Whenever, as a last resort, such punishment shall become necessary for the proper discipline of the school, it shall be administered in the presence of the school or witnesses.

Sec. 9. They shall close school every Saturday, the day of the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, Christmas day, and New Year's day.

ARTICLE II.—PUPILS.

Section 1. All pupils are required to be in their respective school-rooms before the time of beginning school, and to be regular in their daily attendance, and obedient to their teachers and the school regulations, and to be decently and properly clad.

Sec. 2. No pupil shall leave the school before the close of the session, except on account of sickness or some pressing emergency.

Sec. 3. Every pupil who shall anywhere on or around the school premises use or write any profane or unchaste language, or intentionally deface any school furniture, by cutting or marking or otherwise injuring the same, shall be liable to be sent to the Reform School, upon the complaint of the Committee.

Sec. 4. Every pupil who shall be absent from school shall, on his return, bring to the teacher a written excuse from his parent or guardian, which shall be received as satisfactory by the teacher; provided, however, that any pupil who shall be absent for any other cause than sickness, five half-days in four successive weeks, or who shall not attend the examination of his school, shall not resume his place in school without a permit from the Committee.

The following books are appointed to be used in the schools of this town :

Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary.

Leach's Complete Spelling Book.

Hillard's and Progressive Series of Readers.

Colton & Fitch's Geographies.

Greene's Grammars.

Greenleaf's Arithmetics.

Goodrich's Histories.

Cutter's First Book on Anatomy.

The Nightingale Juvenile Song Book.

The quarterly meetings of the Committee occur on the second Mondays of January, April, July, and October.

D. V. GERALD,	} Committee.
T. B. BISHOP,	
T. W. ASPINWALL,	

East Providence, October, 1862.

BURRILLVILLE.—The School Committee respectfully submit their annual report:—

A vacancy having occurred in the committee, by the resignation of A. M. Shumway, it was filled by the election of Francis Carpenter. the law making it the duty of the committee to fill any vacancy that may occur.

Teachers.—For several years past, the names of the teachers for the different terms in each district have been reported, with remarks touching their qualifications and success, or strictures where a lack of essential qualities and a want of success have appeared. We propose to deviate from that course this year, and give such hints, and make such suggestions as we deem necessary and proper. We do not suppose that those teachers who have had certificates issued to them, year after year, and have been duly credited in former reports, for efficiency and faithfulness, are anxious to have the same story, thrice told, repeated here; and we have as strong reasons for believing that those of less experience and inferior qualifications, and whose success, to say the least, has been meagre and unsatisfactory, will feel wounded any more than they would were we to name them here, and express our opinion of them as teachers, and the result of their efforts to teach.

We have several teachers whom we delight to honor. Their labors are appreciated, not only by us, but, we think, by the parents and pupils, among whom and for whom they labor; and trustees will show their wisdom and good sense by retaining such. The practice has prevailed to some extent, and has been found to work well in results.

Our schools have generally risen, and the marked improvement of many of them has been very gratifying to the committee. We are so desirous that they may advance still higher and higher in usefulness and honor, that we wish to have it plainly understood, that we have no room for illiterate and meagerly qualified candidates, for the honor and responsibilities that surely attach to the true teacher.

If a person thinks that, after acquiring a mere smattering of rudimentary learning, his time has come, and is anxious to display his talents, and impart from his stock of knowledge in the school-room.

we wish to intimate to him that we are not yet ready for his services. If the object is merely to get a job that will help him to a livelihood, our serious advice is, not to attempt to degrade the high and honorable office of teacher to so gross a level.

School Officers.—Your committee has endeavored to maintain such a visitation and supervision of the several schools as the spirit and letter of the law seems to contemplate and enforce. If trustees, in some instances, would be more careful in the selection of teachers, and were more punctual and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and which the school law plainly enjoins upon them, the committee could better fulfil their part of the labor of sustaining the excellent system of public instruction, now extant in our State. We are happy, however, to note an improvement in this direction. The law does not require the committee to perambulate the town, in order to ascertain if the schools have commenced; but we are not without an instance where the school had been in operation a month or more, and then the first intimation obtained, was by seeing smoke issue from the school-house chimney.

If individuals, on assuming the important office of trustee, would acquaint themselves with the provisions of the school law, and make themselves familiar with their duties under it, and then faithfully and conscientiously perform them, it would very much facilitate the labors of the committee, by leaving us in a more favorable position to perform our part of the work, and might relieve us from the alternative of listening to the faithful reproofs of teachers, when they tell us that we have not noticed them enough to visit their schools; when we did not know that they were in existence as teachers.

The query may arise, how that can be, when the committee must examine candidates, and grant certificates, before teachers can properly occupy the school-room. A certificate to a good teacher is valid for one year, and several terms in the same, or different districts may be, and are commenced and closed during that space of time.

Among other duties, trustees are required by the act under which they are elected, to notify the committee of the time of commencement of each term, and when it will close, and to visit the school themselves twice, at least, during each term.

And parents, too, though not legally enjoined so to do, should be acted upon by a strong sense of moral duty in the important premises, and be often seen going to those places where their children are being trained and educated. It encourages the children, and inspires their teacher to make greater efforts, and to magnify the office of teacher yet more and more. We have felt justified in demanding a higher grade of qualification on the part of teachers, not only in regard to literary knowledge and morals, but also in the important matter of government.

The best and most permanently good government, is likely to result where the teacher really and heartily loves the pupils, and they

in turn love their teacher in honesty and integrity; and teachers should address themselves to such a work. They should appeal to the higher and better natures of their pupils; an ever present sense of moral duty and religious obligation should continually actuate the former, which can hardly fail of re-acting on the impressible and out-reaching sympathies of the latter.

The workings of this excellent and imperishable element are mutual. The soul of the teacher expands and rises to higher conceptions and realizations of duty and moral power; the heart of the scholar is touched as with a living sentiment from a heart that is devoted to, and is earnestly laboring for, his highest good.

Some such teachers, we think, have labored in your midst the past year, and our heartfelt desire is, that they may more and more abound among us.

But some of the schools have not been governed as well as we have wished. We do not want anarchy to prevail in the school any less than in the State. We want a rightful authority, resting on just principles and clear ideas, enforced under a wise knowledge of what duty in the premises is, and what the best welfare and improvement of the schools demand. We would say to teachers, govern well, then we will have but little doubt that your teaching will be effectual and profitable. Rule wisely, and the result of your literary labors will be a success. If a failure is manifest in one, success cannot be expected, or much profit realized.

School Houses.—There has been a greater advance in this direction, than perhaps the record of any former year will show.

It is seldom that two new houses have been added to the better wealth of the town in one year. In District No. 1, after the usual, or rather more properly, perhaps, an unusual amount of strivings and counter-strivings, an ample and convenient house has been erected and occupied, to the pleasure and profit of those immediately connected, and much to the gratification of the committee. The house was erected at an expense of \$760.

In No. 11, greatly to the credit of that district, the citizens took hold of the matter, and managed their own business and interests, without waiting for a formal vote of condemnation of the old house. A fine and commodious school edifice has arisen, by virtue of the liberality and commendable public spirit of the tax payers, an ornament to the village in which it is located, and an honor to the town. The internal arrangements are good, with ample room for the present accommodation of the two schools. This house cost about \$3,000.

These landmarks of progress, we confidently hope, will prompt other districts, so sadly deficient in school-house accommodations, to follow on in the good work, so that but a few years will be suffered to elapse, before every district in town will be in possession of a good

school house. The houses in Nos. 10 and 15 are too small and too poor to be much longer fit for school purposes.

There is a subject in this connection that we would not pass over, but earnestly commend it to the attention and action of trustees and the citizens generally, in those districts where school houses have recently been erected, and that is, to plant trees; set out shade trees in front of, and around the houses, at a proper distance from them. Shade trees are a cheap luxury, and a substantial ornament, and those who fail to plant them, curtail their own sources of enjoyment, and lessen the obligation of their children and future generations, to rise up and call them blessed. It need not cost a dollar of cash outlay; there is an abundant variety of native trees in our fields and forests, that bear removal well, and flourish without extra pains or care; and a half-dozen men and boys in a few hours, either in spring or autumn, may do an act that succeeding generations will doubtless pronounce wise and beneficent.

Hints about Teaching.—We are obliged to repeat, what we have urged in former reports, that some teachers confine themselves too closely to the text-books; so that when the questions within the limits of the lesson are gone through with, the end of the lesson seems to be arrived at. Teachers should be fertile in resources, ready and apt to call to their aid objects and conditions, all so near at hand and fruitful as mediums of thought, of suggestion and application. The falling snow, so beautiful and pure; the descending rain, so laden with blessings to us all; the gleaming sunshine, without which, sadness and gloom would cover the multitudes of people; the air, so freighted with life-sustaining powers, exactly compounded and fitted to our needs and demands; the atmosphere, that wonderful alembic that transmutes the more crude and deleterious exhalations from Nature's numberless laboratories into life-sustaining forces; these and many other equally interesting themes, may profitably claim a portion of the time given to recitations. The minds of the children should be guided into right channels of observation and admiration; the swelling bud, the growing leaf, the opening flower, may well interest and instruct the inquiring minds of the young learners. The propelling forces of Nature's organism, the manner in which the more hidden operations of the fixed and unfailing laws of heaven act in the earth, may not come within the scope of the common school teacher, but we want teachers that read daily lessons from the ever open and ever instructive volume of Nature, whose author is man's Creator.

The practical manufacturer accurately apportions the different colors that go to make a desirable and beautiful fabric; the farmer studies the nature and composition of his soil, and knowing what crop he wishes to produce, he applies such fertilizers as his judgment and experience dictate, as best fitted to his case; the artisan and mechanic work out such forms of beauty and utility, as their handicraft and skill enable them to do. But the teachers of our children are incor-

porating into the warp and woof of life, imperishable colors. They are not working among the clods of the earth, but are cultivating the immortal minds of the children of our land.

If all teachers fully realized the magnitude of their responsibilities, the unspeakable import of the interests that are involved in the charge, we would hardly suppose it to be necessary to ask them to weigh with great seriousness what their qualifications should be, to what their efforts should be directed, and what should be the culmination of their labors.

Attendance.—By reference to the table, it will be seen that the average attendance, in some of the schools, is surprisingly low. It is a matter of serious regret, that so many children of suitable age to be in school, are found, not only losing the benefits that are so freely offered them, but the community will, as a matter of course, have to reap the harvest where idleness has scattered the seeds of ignorance and vice.

It is hoped that trustees and parents will take proper measures to remedy the evil, not only for the sake of those who sustain the direct loss, but also for the benefit of the district, which will receive more money as the average is brought up to the maximum point.

Some additional statistics have been introduced into the table this year; showing the amount of visitation by parents and others, trustees and committee, which is intended to exhibit the same for the year; but to make it more plain and reliable, the visits of parents should be placed distinct from those who are not. It will be inferred that but a small proportion of visitors in some of the schools were parents, and it may as readily be inferred from the figures, in some others, that the number was *very small* indeed.

Commencement of Terms.—We would recommend to trustees, to secure teachers in season, to have the summer terms commence the first week in May.

Teachers' Influence.—While we have weighed, in our own minds, what subjects rightfully claim our attention in this report, we have anxiously and seriously considered the relation that teachers bear to the community, and to the children, distinct from the school-room. While our excellent school system places moral qualifications and the attendant virtues prominently in the foreground, for the acceptance and daily practice of teachers, we feel constrained kindly to invite them to attend meetings for Divine worship on the Sabbath, when they are so situated as to make it convenient to do so; and we would gladly see them take an interest and a part in Sabbath Schools, in their different localities, and in every appropriate manner, by precept and example, induce the children to respect and properly regard the Sabbath as a day of rest, and consequently of cessation from labor and amusements.

And hoping that all good citizens, of every name and class, will sustain these views, grounded, as we sincerely believe they are, on the broad basis of truth and right, we commend them to the careful and considerate judgment of all.

In conclusion, we may say that we have made visits to some of the schools at other times than those required by law, and for which, as a matter of course, no charge has been made to the town. Other matters, also, that are connected with the school interests, have involved our time and attention, for which we have asked no compensation.

If we could possibly make the details of our operations intelligible, without referring to ourselves and our doings, we would gladly do so, for we have no disposition to commend our own labors, or even to refer to our efforts in the work, further than to say, that we have endeavored conscientiously to discharge the duties devolved upon us with a continual reference to the solemn engagement we are under for the faithful fulfilment of those important trusts that, for the time being, you have committed to us; and will only express the hope and desire, that our successors in office will do much better, and labor with increased faithfulness in the good cause.

W. H. WALDRON,
ISAAC STEERE,
FRANCIS CARPENTER.

PAWTUCKET.—The year covered by this report brought some changes in the teachers and scholars, to which it may be suitable to refer.

Some of the young men of the High School were called to exchange the school-room for the camp. By the goodness of God, they were spared to return, after their allotted period of service. At a later date in the school-year, the Principal of the Grove Street Grammar School resigned, for the purpose of entering the army. He is still with his regiment.

The teacher of the Grove Street Intermediate School was removed by death, after the close of the first term of the year. She had for years been a zealous, faithful, successful teacher. Four of the scholars also died during the year. To these sad and monitory changes, must be added the death of one of the trustees of District No. 1, a prominent and useful citizen. By these events, we are reminded of the brevity of life, and of the uncertainty of all our arrangements.

The committee take pleasure in saying, the schools have been in a condition of general prosperity, order and improvement. The vote of the town last spring was, that the schools should be maintained on the general organization of previous years. With this vote in mind, the committee sought to meet the change from one system of school laws to another, with the least possible modification. And the change was effected with less of jar and confusion than was expected.

The vacancy occasioned by the illness and death of Miss Fish, was at once supplied by an experienced teacher; and that occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tillinghast, was filled without delay by Mr. Sherman, who, with his assistants, succeeded in carrying the school forward with satisfactory results. The High School, the Intermediate and Primary Schools, and the schools in the outer districts, have been conducted with fidelity, and a commendable zeal and industry, and with general results which will justify the liberal appropriation of the town and the State, for their support. We do not think it needful to refer to individual instances of success, or of want of success, when all have obviously sought to do their duty, according to the ability which God has bestowed. We only add, that the High School has continued to command the patronage of those residing in adjoining towns. There accrued for the tuition of out-of-town scholars, the following sums for the three terms of the year:—

Term ending June 27th, 1862,	-	-	-	\$91 85
“ “ November 21st, 1862,	-	-	-	93 40
“ “ February 27th, 1863,	-	-	-	81 34
				<hr/>
				\$276 59

Of this sum, \$20 17 only remain unpaid. These facts must be noteworthy, not only because that amount is added to the general school fund, but more because they show that our school is accounted worthy of such patronage. We confidently hope that it, and the schools to which it looks for its new classes from year to year, will continue to deserve the approbation of the friends of education.

It has seemed to the committee that a Superintendent of Schools might be employed, with profit to the town, and with increased uniformity and efficiency in the administration of our schools. They judge this hint upon the subject to be timely and proper.

It is evident that a new apportionment of the scholars to the different schools in District No. 1, should be made at once. Years have elapsed since the division was made, for the purpose of securing, as far as possible, equal numbers to each school. For obvious reasons, the old division has become unequal, giving to the Intermediate School, in the Grove Street house, a much larger number of scholars than to the same school in the Summit Street house. The population in the north part of the district has increased faster than that in the south; while from the south, much the larger part of the scholars are drawn into a parochial school in North Providence.

The school house at Pleasant View is too small for the swelling population of that portion of the district. We think it should at an early day receive the addition of another story, thus providing for a division of the scholars into two departments, according to age and progress; or that a new house be erected, better suited to the present and prospective wants of that part of the town. It must soon be made

evident, that some provision must be made for those who are seeking homes in that very desirable location. We leave the matter with those whom it may concern, in all confidence, that a felt necessity of the cause of common school education will not long be left unmet and unprovided for.

The committee regret the necessity to speak again before the town, of the facts revealed by the school registers, concerning the irregularity of attendance in the several schools. It has been often shown to the citizens of the town, in town meeting assembled, that great detriment to the schools, to the punctual scholars, and to the teachers, results from tardiness and absence on the part of a portion of the pupils. These disadvantages cannot be over-stated, as every teacher has learned by sad experience. We earnestly invite the coöperation of parents and guardians, with the teachers, the town's committee, and the trustees of the several districts, to correct this evil of tardiness and absence on the part of the pupils. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The time allowed for the preparation of their annual report, between the close of the scholastic year and the town meeting, is too brief to allow of a report embodying statistics, facts and principles, such as might find place in a thorough document of this kind. But we regret this fact the less, since we believe the necessity for argument and pleas for our free schools no longer exists, however it might have been in earlier years in the history of the town. It is no longer an open question, whether our schools, from the highest to the lowest, shall be maintained in their vigor and excellence.

It is the established policy of the town, to yield a liberal and steady support to our common school system,—a policy which has already done much to increase the substance, promote the prosperity, and fortify the credit of the corporation. The argument might be made convincing and conclusive, that should set forth the relation between our educational provisions and the material prosperity and solid wealth of the town.

We cannot afford, *pecuniarily*, to live without good schools: schools that shall begin aright, and carry forward, step by step, the education of our children for the pursuits of business, or for admission to the University, as their plans of life demand.

No one, who has thought upon the subject, will for a moment question the economy of the year's expenditure of \$4,296 for the support of teachers and for fuel in the several schools of the town. It was a liberal outlay, but it was as little as we could *afford* to expend on an institution so vital to all prosperity and honor in the town.

We feel, and would have all citizens feel, a laudable ambition to have added to the State to which our town has been so recently transferred,—a town as well regulated, well educated, and public spirited as any town in the State. We would have it reflect honor, too, upon the mother of States, from which it was taken, and upon that to which it has been annexed, by a liberal support of all good institutions, and

by the vigorous prosecution of every enterprise for the mental, moral and religious improvement of our people.

With these hasty suggestions, the committee, some of whom are no strangers to the duties of the office, with confidence commit the precious interests of our free schools to the fostering care of the town, to the wise supervision of their successors in office, and to the benediction of the God of our Fathers.

C. BLODGETT,
J. O. STARKWEATHER, } *Committee.*
JAMES H. CARPENTER, }

A true copy of the report read to the town, in town meeting assembled.

Attest: CONSTANTINE BLODGETT,
Chairman of Committee.

JOHNSTON.—*To the Town of Johnston.* The School Committee of the town of Johnston respectfully report :

That the organization of the School Committee was completed the 14th day of June, 1862, by electing Alfred Thurber, Chairman, and Robert Wilson, Clerk.

The schools have been in operation from two to four terms each during the past year, and have been visited by the Committee from time to time as required, and from the minutes of the Committee taken at the time of the visits, it appears that there is room for improvements in the systems of government in most of the schools, and your Committee strongly urge upon the parents and guardians to insist upon order and obedience in the scholars while under the instructions of the teachers. "Order is Heaven's first law," and where that prevails the scholars will not fail to advance rapidly in their studies.

Your Committee would also call the attention of the electors to the condition of the school-houses in several of the districts. The children cannot be kept comfortable in some of them, and if the districts desire to retain the public money for their schools, it would be economy to put the buildings in good repair. One of the greatest ornaments of our town should be its school houses.

Respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM S. KENT, } *Committee.*
ROBERT WILSON, }

CRANSTON.—The School Committee beg leave to make the following brief report of the condition of the schools, which, with few exceptions, is good.

We find the appropriation insufficient to carry the schools through

the year in the large districts, and then the small districts have a decided advantage over the large ones. For instance, in District No. 1, each scholar receives \$10.93, in District No. 7, \$9.13; while in District No. 4 each scholar receives but \$4.37, and in District No. 10 but \$4.70.

There are thirty teachers employed in the town, and the money appropriated, after deducting the cost of fuel, is about one hundred and sixty-seven dollars to each teacher, while many districts pay three hundred dollars per year.

At the organization of the Committee, William V. Daboll was chosen Chairman, and George P. Tew chosen clerk, and it was decided not to employ a superintendent, thus saving the town two hundred dollars.

Your Committee would say that they have endeavored to attend to their duties, and have adopted such a course in the discharge of them as seemed best calculated to advance the interest of the schools of the town.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM V. DABOLL, *Chairman*.

SCITUATE.—At the annual town meeting in May last, Charles A. Stone, Daniel F. Chandler, and John B. Smith, were elected School Committee. The Committee organized June 6th, by appointing Charles A. Stone, Chairman, and John B. Smith, Clerk. C. A. Stone and D. F. Chandler were appointed a Visiting Committee to visit the Summer Schools; Mr. Stone to visit Districts Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 19; Mr. Chandler, Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18. Various meetings have been held during the year for the transaction of business connected with our schools.

As usual, many new text-books, containing some improvements, have been presented to the Committee for examination and for their introduction into the schools of the town. The Committee have examined them and have concluded to introduce Warren's Common School and Primary Geography, Potter and Hammond's Book-Keeping, Town and Holbrook's Series of Readers and Spellers.

REPORT OF THE SUMMER SCHOOLS.

District No. 6. This school was taught by the teacher of the previous summer. The order and recitations were excellent.

District No. 7. This school was small, but some of the higher classes in Geography and Grammar showed considerable improvement.

District No. 8. The teacher of the year previous was again employed in this district, and was quite successful in instructing and governing her school.

District No. 9. The school in this district was a private school.

District No. 10. This district employed an experienced teacher, who gave very general satisfaction to her employers, and maintained good order in her school.

District No. 13. On account of the war, the teacher in this district closed his school near the middle of the term. Owing to this or some other cause, the school has done but little more than half as well as it did the previous summer.

District No. 14. The teacher in this district lacked in government and energy. The recitations were quite good.

District No. 16. The school in this district was very small when visited, numbering but nine scholars. The exercises were not very interesting.

District No. 17. The teacher employed to teach in this district possessed some of the qualifications of a good teacher, but failed to secure the good will of his scholars, consequently, the order and recitations were not very satisfactory.

District No. 19. The school in this district was taught by an experienced teacher. The school showed good progress under her care.

D. F. Chandler having left the town, we got no report of the schools visited by him.

As the previous reports have been pretty well filled up with remarks and plans for the improvements of the schools, and as the price of printing has considerably advanced, it is thought best not to enlarge the present report by making many remarks. We would say the schools have progressed finely the past year.

The comparative attainments and degrees of improvement made by the several schools in the various branches taught during the winter term are, in the judgment of the Visiting Committee, indicated in Table No. 1.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. STONE,
Chairman, and Visiting Committee.

TABLE NO. 1.

REPORT OF THE WINTER SCHOOLS.

FIGURE SEVEN INDICATES THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PROFICIENCY.

DISTRICT No.	SCHOLARS PRESENT WHEN VISITED.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Government.	System.	Energy.	Tact.	Accuracy.
1	82	6	5	7	6	5	7	5	5	5	4	5	6
2	87	5	5	5	7	5	5	5	6	6	7	6	7
3	22	5	7	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	18	6	5	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	21	5	5	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	4
6	44	6	5	6	7	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	16	7	7	6	7	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
8	12	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	7
9	44	7	7	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6
10	25	6	6	5	6	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	5
11	14	6	5	5	6	5	5	7	7	7	6	6	5
12	80	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
13	34	5	5	5	6	7	5	5	6	6	5	6	4
14	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5
15	17	7	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
16	18	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	5	5	6
17	*	6	5	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
18	45	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
19	45	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

* Taught by a member of the Committee.

Names, Residence, &c., of the Teachers in the Public Schools.

SUMMER TERM.				WINTER TERM.			
District.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	RESIDENCE.	Length of Term.	District.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	RESIDENCE.	Length of Term.
1	Abbie A. Hopkins.....	Scituate, R. I.....	4	1	William R. Johnson.....	Scituate.....	4
2	Daniel F. Chandler.....	".....	2½	2	{ E. H. Howard.....	Providence.....	8
3	Phebe S. Aldrich.....	".....	4	8	{ L. Maria Redlon.....	Scituate.....	8
4	Mary A. Winsor.....	".....	4	4	William H. Bowen.....	".....	4
5	Sara F. Hopkins.....	Glocester.....	4	4	M. W. Healy.....	".....	3½
6	Desire Aldrich.....	Scituate.....	4	5	Hanna M. Jenks.....	Foster.....	4
7	Sarah J. Hierlthy.....	".....	5	6	Lucy E. B. Kies.....	North Windham, Conn.,	4
8	Ann M. Wilbur.....	".....	4	7	Sarah J. Hierlthy.....	Scituate.....	4½
9	Was a Private School.....	".....		8	Ann M. Wilbur.....	".....	6
10	Lucy A. Drew.....	Warwick.....	6	9	{ Simeon C. Arnold.....	".....	4
11	Carrie E. Searle.....	Scituate.....	8	10	Carrie L. Wilbur.....	".....	4
12	Patin A. Austin.....	".....	5	11	Lucy A. Drew.....	Warwick.....	4
13	Job Wilbur.....	".....	2½	12	Almira F. Searle.....	Cranston.....	4
14	Betsey S. Ralph.....	".....	5	13	Patin A. Downing.....	Scituate.....	4
15	Almira F. Searle.....	Cranston.....	4	14	William Anderson.....	Sterling, Conn.,	4½
16	Ethier Fenner.....	Scituate.....	5	15	Betsey S. Ralph.....	Scituate.....	4
17	M. R. Photteplace.....	".....	5	16	James W. Colwell.....	".....	8
18	Harriet C. Walker.....	".....	2½	17	M. C. Mathewson.....	Foster.....	4
19	Lizzie A. Bishop.....	".....	8	18	Charles A. Stone.....	Scituate.....	4
				19	Stephen F. Ramadell.....	".....	8½
					Lizzie A. Bishop.....	".....	4

The following table gives the local name, post-office address, and amount of public money expended in each School District, together with the amount remaining in the treasury, due each District, for the school year ending May 1st, 1863.

No. of District.	Local Name.	P. O. Address.	Summer School.	Winter School.	Total for Summer & Winter.	Remaining in Treasury.
1	Rocky Hill.....	North Scituate.....	76 00	75 00	151 00	81 92
2	North Scituate.....	North Scituate.....	30 00	128 00	158 00	21 80
3	Eagle.....	North Scituate.....	48 00	106 00	154 00	52 93
4	Academy.....	North Scituate.....	64 00	72 67	136 67	21 90
5	Chopmist.....	North Scituate.....	57 50	70 00	127 50	79 86
6	Rockland.....	Rockland.....	68 50	80 00	148 50	2 19
7	Potter.....	South Scituate.....	75 00	67 50	142 50	88 67
8	Burnt Hill.....	Hopeville.....	64 00	90 00	154 00	50 86
9	Hopeville.....	Hopeville.....	.....	178 00	178 00	21 94
10	Kent.....	Hopeville.....	90 00	74 22	164 22	73 27
11	Barnes.....	South Scituate.....	42 00	64 00	106 00	51 94
12	Saundersville.....	North Scituate.....	80 00	72 00	152 00	40 97
13	South Scituate.....	South Scituate.....	47 70	81 00	128 70	66 21
14	Richmond.....	South Scituate.....	50 00	73 02	123 02	24 75
15	Trintown.....	North Scituate.....	59 78	96 00	155 78	2 92
16	Westcott.....	South Scituate.....	70 00	68 00	138 00	52 79
17	Clayville.....	Rockland.....	50 00	102 52	152 52	17 24
18	Glenford.....	North Scituate.....	.....	120 00	120 00	39 63
19	Ponaganset.....	Rockland.....	108 00	73 00	181 00	82 65
			\$1080 48	\$1690 93	\$2771 41	\$873 88

JOHN B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

CHARLES A. STONE,
JOHN B. SMITH,
DANIEL F. CHANDLER, } *School Committee.*

GLOCESTER.—The School Committee, agreeable to law and custom, respectfully offer the following report:—

At the town meeting, June, 1862, M. W. Burlingame, G. E. Hopkins and Job Owen, were elected School Committee.

Mr. Owen declined serving, and the vacancy has not been filled. The other members took their engagement, and have attended to the duties of their office, as ability would allow.

The committee organized by agreeing that M. W. Burlingame be chairman and principal visiting committee, and Mr. G. E. Hopkins, clerk.

By the request of the trustee in District No. 10, Mr. G. E. Hop-

kins finally engaged to teach that school for the past winter. He taught it three months successfully.

The meetings of the committee to consult the interests of the schools, besides those specified by law, have been quite frequent.

With due regard to the law, the coöperation and consent of the School Committee in the town of Foster, and also with the approval of the State Commissioner, there have been two joint districts formed by sections of territory contiguous to, and with Nos. 16 and 17, in Foster; having school houses already erected therein, and consequently no expense to said sections. The scholars in these sections can now be accommodated as they could not be with former arrangements of other districts, and the location of our school houses. There is a mutual benefit growing out of the union of such contiguous territory into joint districts, where a school cannot be sustained in either separately. Besides, these additional districts will increase at least proportionably the amount apportioned to our town from the State school fund; consequently no injustice is done to other districts, as their appropriation is not diminished thereby.

The boundaries of the above mentioned districts, known by Nos. 16 and 17, are found in the committee's book of records.

The school fund, or appropriation of the present year, fell short of that of last year \$269.78. The State appropriation of last year being \$1,197.78,—that is, the year ending May 1st, 1862,—and that of the year ending May 1st, 1863, only \$1,029.06, making a difference of \$168.72. The registry taxes of last year were \$244.72, while those of this year are only \$147.66; a difference of \$97.06; making, with the \$4 not used for printing, the \$269.78, as above. The town appropriation the same as last year, \$400. The funds thus falling short, the school terms in several districts were accordingly limited.

Some of our funds, we are happy to learn, promise better the year ensuing.

The schools of each term, with the exception of two, have been visited twice, and some of them more; occupying, on an average, about two hours a visit. The failure of these two visits was for want of information on the part of the committee of the time when those schools closed.

Upon the whole, we think the reputation which the schools have gained in this town, has been well sustained the year past; and that a foundation is laid in the principles and tact of teaching, for a still greater and more thorough culture of the youthful mind springing up among us. We have scarcely had a poor school, but several of the first class.

Some of the teachers have attended the Normal School, and not only proved scholars themselves, but have also evinced an aptness in teaching others.

Those teachers intending to avail themselves of the advantages of the Normal School this spring, and the following term, we hope may have schools in our town the next winter.

Warren's School Geographies.—The committee having examined Warren's series, have concluded to introduce them to the schools of our town. They are evidently an improvement in geographical matter and arrangement; and are becoming quite popular in both city and country schools. They may be found at the Town Clerk's office, at a reduced price. Prices as follows:—

The Common School Geography,	-	-	-	50 cents.
The Primary School Geography,	-	-	-	25 “

Exchange for old Geographies which are now in use in our Schools :

Common Geographies,	-	-	-	-	40 cents.
Primary Geographies,	-	-	-	-	20 “

School Houses.—The school houses, their conveniences and fixtures, &c., are in much the same condition as heretofore. Some of them are quite too small, not having elevated platforms sufficiently removed from the seats for recitations, and on which to stand at blackboards, &c.

District No. 10 needs a new school house. It is in a poor condition, although last autumn the district voted \$15 00 for repairs.

District No. 11 has made commendable improvement in painting their school house, and in building a permanent fence betwixt the yards; in newly underpinning the house, and repairing the out-buildings, at an expense of \$110 00.

Money cannot well be expended to better advantage than in making school houses, yards and rooms ample, pleasant and attractive to children. Large, airy rooms are manifestly more delightful and healthy.

Many things might be said, and perhaps profitably, respecting both the Primary and Grammar Departments of the schools: the “Object Lessons,” “Analysis,” “Reading,” “Spelling,” “Written and Mental Arithmetic,” &c. But we forbear repeating what has been so ably discussed in the Reports of School Committees and Commissioners in both the towns and States of New England. And we respectfully commend to the notice of all concerned in the education of youth, the able report of the schools of our town by the last year's committee.

Punctuality.—Punctuality, in both teachers and scholars, is essential, not only to order and improvement, but also in respect to its moral influence. It involves a principle as well as habit, that is indispensable to perfect honesty and dispatch in business.

A good clock is an article of common property in a school room, and should not be dispensed with. It is of equal importance to both teachers and scholars. The school should uniformly commence and close at the appointed hour, and each recitation occupy a specified

space of time. Then there is a time for every work, and that work performed in its time.

Punctuality will facilitate the tasks, give system to the mind and habit, and peace to the conscience. But the want of it introduces confusion to the thoughts, and more or less looseness to the moral character; promising, it may be well, but failing to fulfil.

Energy.—Another important item in a teacher is Energy. By this we mean not passion, temper, or violence, or a loud, boisterous voice; but *vivacity* and *vigorous effort* to interest the pupil, and make the lessons a pleasure as well as duty. Some teachers possess more energy naturally, than others. Those who are destitute of this quality, should cultivate it; and those who possess it sufficiently, should chasten and modify it to an agreeable and useful end. We have noticed some teachers appear to have most every other quality but life and *energy*. Naturally dull in their temperament, voice and manner, they neither interest the school nor themselves.

Such teachers are apt to be selfish, and would not teach, were it not that ease, salary, or some other selfish object, concerned them more than the improvement of the pupils. What a contrast in a school under such tutorship, and one of tact, life and energy; pupils of equal docility, capacity and power, but the teacher a perfect *opiate*. Persons of this cast ought not to be employed in school teaching. They paralyze the schools, and while away the time without profit. Some applicants have been refused certificates, for lack of qualification; and it is hoped that with the facilities of our literary institutions, none who contemplate teaching will fail to avail themselves of such opportunities as will qualify them for their employment.

Morals.—Our teachers ought to be persons of sound principles and good moral character. It may be said this is no new idea. That is true; and yet it never should be old in the sense of being trite or worn out.

Children will *know* and *practice* good or bad, in regard to morals. And in the impressible period of life, when their characters are being formed, and their mental powers are being developed, ought not their moral education to keep pace with their intellectual?

Indeed, the wisdom of the State, embodied in our school laws, encourage this. And we are hopeful for the future, notwithstanding the recklessness of the spirit of rebellion, and its sympathy with infidelity and loose principles. What a blessing, that both our General and State governments recognize this principle, and have incorporated in our school system these wholesome restraints.

The principles and practice of school teachers are not concealed. They are known to every scholar, and have a moral influence on them for weal or woe. Intellectual culture without moral, may be schooling our youth for skilfulness in crime, and more than defeat the object of one of the best institutions.

Nature of School Government.—The government in school should be parental, mild, gentle, affectionate, but firm.

The relation of master or mistress, clothes them with a responsibility both tender and awful. The twig rightly bent, may produce a tree, the fruits of which will be "everlasting life." And as many children are never governed by the parent, it is a delicate work to be done at school. Yet it should be done. And a teacher should have the surroundings of public sentiment carried out by the trustee or committee, effectually securing it.

Self-government is indispensable to the right government of others, especially children; then impartiality, prudence, courage and love. Like the Great Master, in his measure, he should have—

"Sweet majesty and awful love,
Sit smiling on his brow."

Then what a reward, when love and fear blend with the spirit of obedience to both the rules and ruler. How salutary in after life. With what gratefulness does the subject look to the hand that disciplined, the lips that counselled, and which probably saved from prodigality and ruin.

Motives to Good Scholarship.—Mental power and respectability on one hand, and the chagrin and inconveniences resulting from ignorance and insubordination on the other, are used as motives to the duties and successes of a good scholar. And by these forces the ambition of the young is often powerfully stirred. Premiums, in the form of medals, books, diplomas, or the praise and regards of parents, the committee or the public, are used to excite them to close application in study.

But these incentives are not universally applicable to the members of a school. Some hardly expect to distinguish themselves as scholars. Their capacity, former opportunities and present attainments, damp the hope of successful competition, however honest and industrious they may be.

But if conjoined with these temporary inducements, there is an effort on the part of the teacher to impress the pupil with a sense of the *duty* and *rightfulness* of his or her improvement, he then uses a stimulant to moral character; and if successfully applied, will indeed be praiseworthy, and truly ennobling in its results. Besides its appeal to the better and higher nature of the child, at a period of his life the most opportune, it involves a principle as applicable and hopeful to one as another. Scholars that learn easy, and are already advanced, are liable to be vainly ambitious for the temporary reward. But to feel it is *right* and *fit* that a person can never truly respect himself, without recognizing individual responsibility to an enlightened conscience; to love truth for its own sake; duty, because it is the only proper position of the soul, and element of true happiness—this is angelic, this is divine.

In a word, the education of the young, in manners and morals, is paramount to their intellectual culture, though neither should be neglected. Judicious parental government will ordinarily secure self-respect and obedience at school. But in case of difficulty here, it becomes the parent and committee, in most cases, to remain firm, sustaining the teacher in what he or she considers just and proper.

M. W. BURLINGAME, } *School Committee.*
GEO. E. HOPKINS, }

Glocester, May, A. D. 1863.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

NEWPORT.—Report : It has been a source of great pleasure to us, and, we doubt not, also to you, gentlemen of the Council, that the Almighty Ruler, in whose hands are the destinies of all men, has been pleased, during the school year ending May 29th, to preserve the children and youth of this city, attending Public Schools, from the fatal effects of those epidemics so common to this class of the community. We find great reason, also, of gratitude, that of the twenty-five Public Schools in this city, the regular sessions have been held in each, without exception, on account of sickness of either teachers or pupils, throughout the year.

Condition of the Schools.—Passing from the consideration of the extraordinary degree of health enjoyed in the Public Schools during the past year, the Committee have, if possible, greater pleasure in representing to your honorable body the most excellent condition of nearly every school in the city.

The teachers have been faithful, patient, and persevering, in all that relates to the varied duties of instructors of youth.

The scholars, for the most part, have appeared in the school-room neat and tidy in person, quiet and studious in habit, and generally prompt in all the recitations.

One hour in each week has been allowed to the pupils' Grammar and Senior Departments for Music Lessons. The scholars have appeared interested in this exercise, and have acquired some knowledge of the first principles of the science.

• **School Houses.**—For the better accommodation of these and others, who have been convened in rented rooms, the Committee proposed to the City Government to build at least two new School Houses, seating forty scholars each. We made an estimate of the expense required

to build them ; the appropriation was granted by the City Council, the contract to build entered into, and one of them is already completed and occupied ; and the other will be finished by the first of July next. The occupied house is in Spruce street, the unfinished, in East street.

The senior department, in Clark street, have their School House enlarged by carrying back the west end eighteen feet, thus affording two recitation rooms below and two above, eighteen feet square, well warmed and ventilated. This house is now as complete as any in the city. We have the gratification of reporting to the Council, only one rented School House, viz. : the Moravian Chapel, in Church street.

The new School House in the First Ward, built by the Board of Trustees of Long Wharf, has just been completed, and dedicated to the interest of Public Schools, in this part of the city, by appropriate services, held at the house, on Tuesday, the 19th of May, 1863. This elegant school edifice and the lot on which it stands, being one hundred feet square, are the bequests of the Trustees of Long Wharf. The building fronts on Willow street, and is fifty-four by forty feet, built of pressed brick, the foundation and trimmings being of free-stone. The roof is covered with slate, making the building fire-proof.

The school-rooms in each story, are fourteen feet in the clear, and thirty-six feet square ; each room seating one hundred scholars.

In the rear of each audience room is a recitation room, eleven feet by nineteen. The halls and stairs are ample and commodious. The furniture is of black walnut, the desks convenient, and the seats comfortable. There is a basement to the house, with a well of excellent water.

The whole house is warmed with hot water, the apparatus being in the basement and very secure from all danger of accidents. This whole estate was presented to the Public School Committee, of this city, for the benefit of pupils in this ward, in accordance with the design of the trustees.

It is understood that a fourth School House is being erected by the munificence of a benevolent lady, friendly to the cause of education. It has also been hinted that when completed this, also, will be presented to the School Committee, to be held in trust by them and their successors in office, for the use and benefit of the children in the southern portion of the Fifth Ward.

This is certainly a most worthy and commendable example on the part of this lady, and plainly declares the great interest she cherishes at heart in the prosperity of Public Schools in this city. Let such noble generosity be fully appreciated by the good people of this city, and never forgotten.

In regard to the city appropriation, the Committee congratulate themselves and the citizens of Newport generally, for this renewed evidence on the part of the City Government of the noble, high-minded stand taken by them in favor of Public Schools and popular education.

On a careful examination of all the schools, the Committee feel they make no over-statement in saying, that having competent teachers, thirty in number, patiently devoting their best services for the good of the pupils in the several departments, and comfortable school houses, conveniently arranged, properly warmed and ventilated, this city can now boast of Public School advantages fully equal to any in the State; every scholar having a seat in the schools, who desires one, without distinction of rank or station.

Evening Schools.—There are two Evening Schools in Young street, under the care of Miss Murray and Miss Ellery.

The teachers of these schools have for years discharged their duties in the school-room in the most faithful manner, without hope of pecuniary reward in any way whatever. The benevolent public services, on the part of these ladies, who volunteered to aid those who might be present, deserve more than a passing notice. By such deeds of Christian benevolence, good men lay up their treasures in heaven, and their reward is from on high. They have richly merited our highest approbation and the thanks of the city, for the interest they have taken in the cause of popular education, and for their continued faithful services.

District Schools.—There are at present two ungraded schools in the city, one in Marlboro' street, and the other in the south part of the city. This last school has been established only one year, and was placed under the care of Miss Corey.

Changes in the Schools.—The ungraded school in Marlboro' street, at present under the care of Mr. Coggeshall, will be discontinued with the close of this term, and most of the pupils in this school will be transferred to the new brick school house on the Point.

Miss Almy is to be the principal teacher in the Girls' Department, in the new house on the Point, and Miss Hammett her assistant.

Mr. Coggeshall, of the Marlboro' Street School, to be principal in the Boys' Department, assisted by Miss Barker, of the Farewell Street School, discontinued.

Miss Fales to take the Primary School in Farewell street, in place of Miss Chase, resigned. Miss Palmer takes the Colored School in Spruce street, in place of Miss Benson, deceased. Miss Mary Wilbur will take the Boys' School in School Avenue, in place of Miss Almy.

Miss Gavitt will be placed in charge of the Colored School in East street, soon as the house is completed; and Miss Corey will go into the new school house now being erected in the Fifth Ward.

Physical Education.—Popular opinion now demands that more attention should be given by teachers to this department in the Public Schools. That the pupil may preserve the beauty of a symmetrical form, the seats should not be too high, but ample for the support of

the body comfortably ; the desks should be high enough not to oblige the scholars to incline forward. Gymnasium exercises have great power to develop the muscles of the human body. Riding and walking erect are also important. It is well if the exercise of the mind be not too great for a length of time, and the body be allowed to rest as long ; but a true balance of exercises should be taught and practiced.

Truancy and Absenteeism.—The Committee have been much tried in the exercise of official duties, by the boys more particularly, in regard to the old complaint, *truancy*. We have not found a school where it does not exist, more or less ; nor have we been able to find an antidote for the evil practice.

Absenteeism is another error complained of in all the schools, but is regarded less important to a correct discipline than truancy.

The task of the Public School Committee has been very much relieved, not only by the City Council in granting necessary appropriations for building two new School Houses and enlarging another, and the Trustees of Long Wharf, by adding another to the list, capable of seating comfortably two hundred scholars, but, also, by prompt and hearty coöperation of the teachers in carrying out our plans and suggestions for the better discipline and good order of the schools.

The Committee feel that they have spared no labor for the advancement of Public Schools, in this city, to the highest possible standard of attainment.

In concluding our annual report to the City Council, we take great pleasure in commending the interests of popular education to the fostering care of our City Government, and resting our cause here, all will be well in the future.

Each of the Public Schools in the city will be opened on Monday, June 1st. With these few remarks connected with our annual report to the City Council for your consideration, the Public School Committee close their services for the school year ending May 29th, 1863.

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the Public School Committee of the city of Newport.

For the P. S. Committee,

S. W. BUTLER.

Newport, June 1, 1863.

NEW SHOREHAM.—No report received.

JAMESTOWN.—No report received.

LITTLE COMPTON.—The School Committee, in compliance with the laws of the State, would respectfully submit the following:—

The members of the committee met on the second Monday in April, 1862, and being duly engaged, organized by making choice of Wm. Gifford as chairman, and Henry M. Tompkins, clerk. Henry M. Tompkins was also chosen a committee to visit the schools in the town during the year. This trust he performed until the 1st of September, when his business being such as to render it impossible for him longer to perform the duties required, Job S. Hunt accepted the trust, and performed the duties of Visiting Committee, until a short time before his death. After the decease of Mr. Hunt, Mr. Gifford, chairman of the committee, consented to perform the duties of Visiting Committee the remainder of the year, but owing to ill health, was able to perform them but in part. Your committee, therefore, are obliged to present a much more imperfect report of the state of the schools, during the year, than may be desired.

With two exceptions, the services of experienced teachers were secured in our schools for the summer term, and with two or three exceptions, the schools gave promise of success, fully equal to that of past years.

The summer term, in District No. 1, was taught by Mrs. Maria J. Leary; length of school term, 4 months; number of pupils registered, 13; average attendance, 7, or 54 per cent. of the number registered. The winter term was taught by Edward C. Bailey; length of term, 4 months; whole number registered, 27; average attendance, 21, or nearly 98 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 2, summer term, taught by Miss Emma C. Brownell; length of term, 5 months; number registered, 17; average attendance, 13, or 77 per cent. of the number registered. The winter term was taught by Peleg Almy; length of term, 4 1-10 months; whole number registered, 26; average attendance, 18, or 69 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 3, summer term, taught by Miss Susan A. Manchester; length of school term, 4 months; whole number registered, 14; average attendance, 10, or 71 per cent. of the number registered. The winter term was taught by Warren K. Brown; length of term, 4 months; whole number registered, 15; average attendance, 9, or 60 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 4, summer term, taught by Miss Abbie C. Grinnell; length of term, 4 1-4 months; whole number registered, 18; average attendance, 13, or 72 per cent. of the number registered. The winter term was taught by Miranda Pearce; length of term, 4 months; whole number registered, 16; average attendance, 15, or nearly 94 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 5. Both summer and winter terms were taught by Jediah Shaw; length of school term in summer, 4 1-2 months; whole number registered, 29; average attendance, 19 1-3, or 67 per cent. of the number registered. Length of winter term, 4 months; whole

number registered, 33; average attendance, 25, or 76 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 6, summer term, taught by Miss Mary S. Battey; length of term, 6 months; whole number registered, 40; average attendance, 30 1-2, or 76 per cent. of the number registered. The winter term was taught by Miss Emma C. Brownell; length of school term, 4 months; whole number registered, 80; average attendance, 23, or nearly 77 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 7. The summer term was taught by Miss Susan E. Bartlett; length of term, 4 1-2 months; whole number registered, 27; average attendance, 12, or 44 1-2 per cent. of the number registered. The winter term has not closed.

District No. 8. The summer term was taught by Miss Miranda Pearce; length of school term, 5 months; whole number registered, 28; average attendance, 19 1-2, or 70 per cent. of the number registered. The winter term was taught by Solomon Whitney; length of term, 4 months; whole number registered, 44; average attendance, 32 1-8, or 73 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 9. The summer term was taught by Miss Marietta Little; length of term, 4 months; whole number registered, 16; average attendance, 10, or 62 1-2 per cent. of the number registered. The committee have had no notice of the time of closing of winter term of school in this district.

District No. 10. The summer term was taught by Miss Susan H. Allen; length of term, 4 1-2 months; whole number registered, 28; average attendance, 20, or 71 1-3 per cent of the number registered. The winter term was taught by Albert D. Manchester; length of term, 4 months; whole number registered, 29; average attendance, 22, or nearly 76 per cent. of the number registered.

At the first meeting of the committee, in April last, it was voted to set apart the sum of \$25, as a remuneration for the time and labor of the Visiting Committee. Under the circumstances existing, your committee have thought proper to make no appropriation of the money, for services the past year, and the amount is still in the town treasury, as balance of unexpended funds of last year.

WILLIAM GIFFORD,
H. M. TOMPKINS.

Little Compton, April 1st, 1863.

PORTSMOUTH.—The School Committee respectfully report their doings, and the state and condition of the schools of the town, for the year ending May 1st, 1863.

The schools have been visited by the committee, as the law requires, at the commencement and before the close of each term, and other times. Also, with the Hon. H. Rousmaniere, Commissioner of Public Schools.

District No. 1, having the best school house, and other attractions, has the greatest number of visitors recorded on the register. This school was well conducted, and the scholars made satisfactory improvement. Teacher, Mr. John H. Arnold.

District No. 2 failed at the proper time to elect trustees, some of the people of the district refusing to pay the assessment of the former trustee, none would consent to serve. Complaint was made to the committee, who made the necessary arrangements for another meeting of the district. A trustee was then elected, and Miss Mary E. Bemis, of New Hampshire, engaged to teach a term of six months and three weeks, which was done in a very satisfactory manner.

District No. 3. The school house in this district is old and dilapidated, small and inconvenient. The attendance of the scholars was small, owing to the uncomfortable condition of the house. The committee recommend that measures be taken at once, for the erection of a larger and more convenient building. Teachers, Miss Sarah M. Heath and Benj. Cozzens.

District No. 4. The summer term of this school was taught by Miss Mary W. Jones, with her accustomed success. The winter term, taught by Mr. Wm. H. Gifford, was interrupted, and finally closed, by the appearance of an infectious disease in the district.

District No. 5. The summer term of this school was well ordered, and the pupils made a corresponding improvement. The winter term was somewhat disturbed by the refractory conduct of some of the scholars. Teacher, Mr. Thomas C. Levalley, of Pawtucket.

District No. 6. The house in this district is too small for the number of children generally in attendance; 78 were registered this year, and notwithstanding this inconvenience, good order was maintained, and the improvement made by the pupils was highly creditable. Thomas B. Chapman was the teacher.

District No. 7.—Prudence Island. The schools in this district were taught by Miss Pitman and Miss Bowler, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Respectfully submitted by

THE COMMITTEE.

MIDDLETOWN.—The School Committee would respectfully report, that they have paid attention to the duties of their appointment during the past year.

They have visited the schools, and were pleased to see that competent and energetic teachers had been employed, the pupils manifesting an interest in their studies, and orderly in their deportment. As far as we are capable of judging, we think there has been a decided improvement in our public schools. Burdened as we are with largely increased expenses, we still hope that the town will not cease to cherish a lively interest in the character of her schools, as one of the greatest safeguards of the nation's existence. Our liberty and happiness

largely depend on the intelligence of the people. We have great faith in good schools, and may God, in His mercy, hasten the day when there shall be free schools for all, in every State from Maine to Georgia; when slavery, rebellion and fighting, shall cease, and people everywhere come to know "Jesus Christ—His truth, and His grace, to be a word of more power than all the din of arms in the tug of war."

Per order of Public School Committee.

THOS. B. BUFFUM, *Clerk.*

Middletown, April 1st, 1863.

TIVERTON.—In the following reports of the various schools, setting forth their condition and progress, as far as we are able to judge from the slight knowledge obtained of them at our visits and otherwise, each member is considered alone responsible for the reports of the particular schools assigned to him.

District No. 1. (Four Corners.)—The Summer Term was taught by Miss Emeline Schermerhorn. Material improvement was made, both in the discipline of the school and the correctness of the recitations. Miss S. discharged the duties of her office with untiring energy and inflexible firmness. She rigidly insisted on having the lessons well learned; even going so far as to remain with delinquents after the appointed hour for closing the afternoon session. The consequence was that pupils were more careful to learn their lessons, while, at the same time, certain parents, not fancying the means employed for the promotion of study, withdrew their sympathy. Some of the older pupils absented themselves from the day school during the latter part of the term and attended a semi-weekly evening school held in the school house. As the evening school was designed to coöperate rather than interfere with the day school, this act of leaving the latter was both unwise and unnecessary. Those who attended regularly throughout the term made the most satisfactory progress.

The Winter Term was taught by Joseph B. Read. Mr. Read has long been noted for superior scholarship, and has enjoyed the professional training of several men of wide celebrity as skillful educators. With an extensive experience in schools of various grades, he is perhaps better fitted to impart thorough instruction than a great majority of those who have been employed as teachers in our town during the past and previous years. His classes in Arithmetic gave highly gratifying evidences of real improvement, and the general aim of the teacher appeared to be to secure a thorough understanding of the lessons attempted, rather than to pass over a large number of pages. The order was good excepting some whispering.

District No. 2. (Brown.)—This school has made good improvement during the past year. There is wide difference in the attainments of the scholars. Some appear almost as well as so many teachers, and others very dull. While we would not recommend to the teachers who may have charge of this school to neglect any one in order to help another, we recommend to them to strive by all lawful means to help those who may be behind in their education. We think that the government of this school, when we made our winter visits, the best of any we had seen.

District No. 3. (Bridgeport.)—This school has enjoyed the labors of the same teacher as Principal for a succession of terms. The school house is altogether too small to accommodate two teachers and sixty scholars. Notwithstanding this, the school has made good progress, and we would bear testimony to the zeal and faithfulness of the teachers in their work.

District No. 4. (Osborn.)—The teachers approved for the school in this district, were for Summer Term, Lucy J. King; Winter Term, Mrs. Maria A. Manchester. The Committee were unable to visit Miss King's school, therefore cannot report it further than to say that we know of no dissatisfaction on the part of those whose children were members of the school.

Winter Term.—Mrs. Manchester taught the Winter Term with a good degree of success and to the entire satisfaction of the Committee. The school ranks as one of the best we have in town. The style of government was mild yet firm and unyielding, while her method of instruction was thorough and practical.

District No. 5. (Gardner.)—Miss Sophie W. Horton taught the Summer Term. She gave very good satisfaction to parents, and was decidedly successful in governing. We were much pleased with the zeal and pleasant earnestness with which she devoted herself to the duties of her office, but were unable to see much advancement on the part of the pupils. With the exception of two little boys in one of the younger classes, (who acquitted themselves well,) there was a marked dullness in the recitations, of which those in Arithmetic and Grammar were very poor.

The Winter Term was taught by Miss Phebe A. Peckham, a teacher of considerable experience and reputation, of agreeable manners and energetic appearance. From a hasty examination of her school an impression was received that the lessons given to some of the classes were too short; and in some instances there was not so thorough an understanding of the studies pursued as might have been expected, considering the small number of pages passed over. The recitations of other classes, however, possessed a fair degree of merit. The order was completely satisfactory.

District No. 6. (Fishville.)—Miss Sarah W. Howland was appointed as teacher, to have charge of this school during the entire school year. This appointment was well made; as we can cheerfully bear testimony that this teacher labored with untiring zeal to promote and advance, intellectually and morally, the interests of her pupils. Were the people of this district more united in their feelings and sentiments, it would be far better for their children and for the school.

District No. 7. (Eagleville.)—Miss Caroline B. Ling was appointed as teacher of this school for the Summer Term. She fully sustained the good reputation which she had already acquired as a teacher in this school.

C. Andrew Hambly taught the Winter Term with a fair degree of success.

District No. 8. (Bliss.)—Summer Term. Mary A. Fish, teacher. This was her first attempt at teaching, and we are happy to say that she was successful. The government, method of teaching and general improvement of this school was all we could reasonably hope or expect. The school is backward, and will always remain so until the inhabitants of the district manifest a deeper interest for the education of their children.

Winter Term.—Miss Harriet Elsbree, of Fall River, taught the Winter Term. She labored faithfully and energetically to improve the condition of this school; and if there was any member of the school who did not make satisfactory proficiency in study, it certainly was not the fault of the teacher. The order in this school was particularly admired.

District No. 9. (Manchester.)—This school is composed almost entirely of scholars belonging to the Primary department. The average of the ages in summer being about nine years. We have invariably found this school, at our visits, quiet and orderly, during the year; the teachers hard at work and apparently successful; and yet the scholars did not appear as well in our examinations as we had hoped they would.

District No. 10. (Crandall.)—The Summer Term was taught by Miss Emeline B. Orswell. Both parents and pupils having learned by experience to appreciate the labors of Miss O., she enjoyed their confidence and support throughout the term; which, united with her own indomitable industry and marked ability in her calling, contributed to crown her labors with the most complete success.

The Winter Term was taught by the same teacher.

District No. 11. (King.)—The Summer Term was taught by Miss Emily D. Tripp. She maintained in a good degree the excel-

lent discipline established by her predecessor, and some progress was noticed in some of the pupils. Miss T. seemed disposed to do all she could for the school, but labored under a disadvantage in not possessing so extensive or thorough acquaintance with the branches taught as was desirable.

The Winter Term was taught by Miss Emeline Schermerhorn. The female portion of the school gave evidence of diligent application, attended with as good success as could have been expected. The recitations of three of the pupils would be an honor to the best school in town.

The order was good, excepting that some of the girls were inclined to make too much noise with the lips in studying, while some of the boys were rather careless of the feet while moving about the room.

District No. 12. (Neck.)—In consequence of the reduction of our Free School money by vote of the town, and the small number of scholars in the district, the terms of school have been short. The Summer Term was satisfactory to all, the scholars being well trained and the progress good.

We are unable to report as to the progress of the scholars during the winter, as we found the school house locked. At our first visit we discovered a great want of authority over the scholars on the part of the teacher.

Having briefly noticed each school, permit us to offer one or two suggestions for their improvement. First, we would advise that an appropriation be made sufficient to sustain a school in each district during ten months of the year. To continue *all* the schools this length of time would require no larger expenditure of money by the town (provided it is judiciously disbursed) than that *usually* made by it previous to the present year, viz. : \$1,000.

With the above appropriation made by the town, we would earnestly recommend a change in regard to the time for which a teacher should be employed. Instead of hiring one teacher for the Summer Term and another for the Winter Term, as is now generally the case, it would be far better to employ a good teacher in the same school for the entire school year. Were this course pursued, all the schools would at once stand upon a firmer basis, while those which have become more or less enfeebled from having too long followed that suicidal policy of frequent change of teachers, would very soon show signs of more vigorous health and desired prosperity.

Signed,

PELEG ALMY,
CHARLES H. HICKS, } Committee.
JOHN H. COOK,

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

RICHMOND.—In the town meeting of June, 1862, for the election of town officers, the citizens appointed, for the School Committee, Isaac S. Prosser, Nelson K. Church, Charles V. Segar. The committee organized by electing Charles V. Segar, chairman, Isaac S. Prosser, clerk.

At subsequent meetings, C. V. Segar was appointed to superintend the schools of the town for the year, and to prepare the Annual Report.

Besides the quarterly meetings required by law, the committee have held numerous special meetings, in behalf of certain districts, and several called meetings for the examination of teachers; and in the performance of this important duty, the committee have acted as a Board.

Good and conclusive reasons certainly do exist in favor of this practice. They may be said to exist in proof of the opinion that a sub-committee of one will examine teachers as well,—as thoroughly and comprehensively,—as a qualified board, or a committee of three. However, little more time and labor is necessary for the examination of ten teachers, than for the examination of one teacher alone.

Experienced teachers, who know themselves to be qualified, have no objections to an examination by the whole committee; others, who are well qualified, but wanting in faith in their ability, appear obediently, yet diffidently, for examination; while others still, who fully appreciate themselves as being illy prepared, by moral and intellectual antecedents, for the high and responsible calling of teaching, very seldom, if ever, hazard the *peculiar felicity* of being denied a certificate of qualification by attending a public examination. Hence, it is believed this plan blesses our schools with worthy and efficient teachers. It also guards our good teachers against the ruinous competition of individuals of inferior qualifications, and the trustees are saved the temptation and mortification of hiring, and the district the misfortune of supporting, a cheap or a poor instructor of their children.

More or less chaff is very likely to escape through the single and simple operation of a private dissection, but the triple or compound process preserves the genuine wheat, and casts the chaff aside. The examinations of teachers for the last year have been attended with general satisfaction to the committee.

Joint Districts.—Nos. 5 and 9, of Hopkinton, by a vote of the committee, are allowed annually \$1.50 for each scholar of this town, who shall attend the winter school of said districts, during the public school year commencing May 1st, 1863, in said joint districts, sixteen weeks or more, and ten cents a week for any number less than sixteen weeks.

The school house of joint district No. 4, is situated in the town of South Kingstown, and under the supervision of the committee of that town.

During the summer, Nos. 9 and 10 were without any school, and No. 7 supported a private school.

Monies Received and Expended.—Amount received in support of public schools of this town for the last year:—

From the State—old appropriation,	-	-	\$487 50
“ “ new appropriation,	-	-	437 05
“ Town, -	-	-	300 00
“ Registry tax, -	-	-	143 70
			<hr/>
			\$1,368 25
Add income of school fund,	-	-	34 60
Add balance in town treasury, due the several districts			
from monies not expended last year, -	-	-	13 45
			<hr/>
Total amount of money for the public schools for the			
year, -	-	-	\$1,416 30

The monies paid out for the support of public schools for the past year have been as follows:—

Amount paid to the several districts for school pur-			
poses, -	-	-	\$1,339 00
do. do. C. V. Segar, for visiting schools, -	-	-	26 25
do. do. for printing School Committee's Report, -	-	-	10 00
Balance of money on hand, -	-	-	41 15
			<hr/>
			\$1,446 00

TABLE 1,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISTRICT, THE NAME AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF EACH TEACHER, AND THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1893.

No.	Teacher—Summer School.	Post-Office Address.	Teacher—Winter School.	Post-Office Address.	Trustee.
1	Miss Mary E. Fry.....	Carolina Mills.....	Charles K. Langworthy...	Hopkinton	George N. Ennis.
2	{ Millen S. Green.....	Carolina Mills.....	{ Millen S. Green... ..	Carolina Mills.....	Abiel S. Kenyon.
	{ Mary F. Saunders and. .	Carolina Mills.....	{ Emery C. Tucker.....	Carolina Mills.....	
3	{ M. E. Fry, assistants.....	Carolina Mills.....	Isaac S. Prosser.....	Carolina Mills.....	Simeon P. Clark.
	{ Isaac S. Prosser.	Carolina Mills.....	Ellsha L. Baggs.....	North Kingstown..	
4	Miss Mary J. Prosser.....	Westerly	Nelson K. Church.....	Wyoming	{ E. Anthony and G. L. Hazard.
5	Miss S. M. Lillibridge.....	Wyoming	Clark B. Lillibridge.....	Wyoming	E. B. Phillips.
6	Miss H. M. Davis.....	Wyoming	Peleg Kenyon.....	Hopkinton	David P. Kenyon.
7	Miss Carrie E. Jilson.....	Wyoming	Caleb H. Sherman	Exeter	{ L. A. Palmer, T. A. Richardson, John Slocum.
8	Miss M. Angeline Potter..	Wyoming	Obediah R. Potter	Coventry	Joseph Boss.
9	No school.....	.....	Andrew B. Moore.....	Usquepaug.....	James G. S'ason.
10	No school.....	.....	Charles W. Lillibridge....	Wyoming.....	Joseph W. Lewis.
11	Miss Martha S. Fry.....	Carolina Mills.....	Miss A. F. Kenyon.....	Usquepaug.....	Peter Clark.
12	Miss Abby F. Kenyon.....	Usquepaug.....	Henry B. Kenyon.....	Wyoming.....	Gilbert Vallett.
13	Miss Lizzie J. Hoxsie.....	Hopkinton			Edward B. Kenyon.

A Town Superintendent.—In consequence of Mr. Segar's intended absence from the town, Rev. Charles L. Frost, of Alton, was unanimously chosen by the committee, at the quarterly meeting in April, to visit the schools commencing between that time and the June town meeting.

Before coming to Rhode Island, Mr. Frost was actively engaged as Superintendent of Schools in his native town in Vermont. Our town would act wisely by constituting Mr. Frost a member of its school committee, as its educational interests could not fail to be highly favored, and intelligently promoted under his attentive and accomplished supervision.

Inasmuch as frequent and protracted visits to our schools are really desirable, and of eminently practical advantage to their efficiency and usefulness, the town could not act more judiciously than to appoint a Town Superintendent, or instruct their committee to appoint one, with a compensation of not less than \$50, to visit the twelve schools during the year,—not only *twice* each term, as the law requires, but *three* times,—once during the first two weeks, once at the middle, and once within the last two weeks of each summer and winter school.

Towns that have employed Superintendents have never had occasion to regret or abandon the practice. The intelligent supervision of the public schools of the town, by some capable person, is now recommended by State Commissioners, as being the only successful means of ensuring their greatest proficiency, and of securing the most reliable and comparative official report of their respective standing.

REPORT OF THE SUMMER AND WINTER SCHOOLS.

During the past school year, ten summer and twelve winter schools have been sustained in the town. Twenty-five teachers—eleven female and fourteen male—have been employed. Of this number, only two teachers have taught the same school the whole year.

Frequent changes, even in good teachers, are serious drawbacks to the progress of the schools. Trustees and parents would do well to practice towards teachers the advice which Paul gave to the Thessalonians, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Trustees.—The district returns of the schools for the past year record the number of visits indicated by the figures after the names of the following trustees:—G. N. Ennis, 1; A. S. Kenyon, 10; S. P. Clark, 9; E. B. Phillips, 6; D. P. Kenyon, 0; Messrs. L. A. Palmer, J. Slocum and T. A. Richardson, 2 in all; J. Boss, 0; J. G. Sisson, 2; J. W. Lewis, 1; Peter Clark, 5; G. Vallett, 3; E. B. Kenyon, 6.

It is not difficult to determine by these presents what district officers are warmly and actively engaged in public education, and who deserve

honorable mention for frequent and encouraging visits to the scholars, and hearty coöperation with the teachers. And it may not be amiss to caution the districts to take care to appoint as trustees those capable and public spirited citizens who will give evidence of their lively and working interest in the claims of public schools.

The Visiting Committee has, with one exception, and that in case of a school closing while he was absent from the State, made two, and in some instances, three half-day visits to each of the public schools of the past year.

DISTRICTS.—Pine Grove.—The school house is an excellent one, and the best in the town. The teachers of this school are experienced and successful. The first teacher gave her scholars thorough instruction in the orthography and orthoëpy of words, while the second deserves special notice for his phonetic exercises in the powers and the modes of producing the elementary and fundamental sounds of the letters of the alphabet. Small scholars require illustration as well as repetition of lessons on the part of the teacher. The scholars of the summer school sang. In both terms they gave evidence of general improvement in their studies and deportment. Number of visitors, not including trustee or committee, 28.

Carolina.—This is a quiet, orderly and industrious school. The teacher of the higher department is successful in teaching and governing. The scholars made commendable progress in grammar, arithmetic, algebra and reading. Singing was taught with eminent success and benefit. The primary department made good improvement. The small scholars would be greatly benefited by general exercise on the slate and blackboard. The school house is not more than two-thirds as large as it ought to be. The services of assistants are indispensable, hence the school room should be enlarged, or a primary school building should be erected at once. Visits, 84.

Shannock.—The scholars were interested and advanced in their studies. The fact that the teacher has taught several consecutive terms in this district, is good evidence of his giving general satisfaction to its members.

The house in this district is altogether too small for the large school. The ceiling and walls present a cheerful and cleanly appearance. Too many scholars are obliged to sit upon one seat, which forbids one scholar moving out to recite without disturbing several others; that causes noise and loss of study. Visits, 59.

Centre.—The school house has received necessary external repairs. It needs better desks and benches, and more facilities for blackboard exercises.

The general standing of the summer school was good. Interest

and advancement in studies, on the part of the scholars, was visible. A little more energy united with her Normal School training, would render the teacher very successful in the school room.

The scholars of the winter term, under an experienced teacher, made very good progress in spelling, geography and arithmetic. The order was nearly as good as it was in the summer term. Visits, 29.

Squirrelville.—The summer term was taught by a teacher of some experience. If the teacher had exercised more mental decision and physical vigor, her school would have improved more than it did. Activity, directed by intelligence, on the part of teachers, never fails to engage scholars, and impart to the duties of the school room a business-like aspect.

The winter school was taught by an industrious and well disposed young man. The scholars improved in discipline, in geography, arithmetic and writing. The teacher labored under the disadvantage of teaching in one's own district. A blackboard is very much needed here. Visits, 12.

Alton.—The summer term in this district was a private school, taught by a teacher of considerable experience. The teacher was successful in her labors to advance the scholars in their respective studies, which gave general satisfaction to her patrons.

Singing and map-drawing were practiced,—both desirable exercises.

The teacher of the winter school has taught many years. He worked faithfully, and his endeavors were rewarded with a general advancement of his school. The discipline, for a large school in a small house, was good. The improvement in writing was excellent, and the progress of the smallest scholars unsurpassed in the town.

The scholars were taught to *think* and to *reason* about their studies. Visits, 55.

Remarks.—Nearly two years have elapsed since the burning of the old school house in this joint district, it being composed of No. 7, of Richmond, and parts of 9 and 10, of Hopkinton. In the spring of '62, the district began to agitate the question of building a new school house. The district appointed a committee from its members to select a location, and report the same. They did so. Said committee, by request, re-considered their proceedings, and re-affirmed their first opinion. Their report was received and recorded. Next in order, the school committee were called upon to designate a locality for the new school house. The town's committee obeyed the request of the district. The district appealed from the committee's decision to the Public School Commissioner. The commissioner came upon the ground, examined the question, and retired without giving his decision at the time. Two petitions, praying for different lots, went after him. One of these petitions asked for a lot which the majority of the school committee recommended, as a *dernier resort*, to secure a school house

somewhere, as being next to the best location in the district. Whereupon the commissioner granted the prayer of the last petition.

But another *feeble* petition visited the commissioner. Subsequently he came into the district a second time. Without effecting anything definite, he departed again.

Last spring the commissioner returned to the district; re-examined what he had done; reversed his decision; selected and reported a new locality for the school house. Yet, strange as it is, the district is at the day of writing this report, without a school house. Notwithstanding the numerous meetings of the district, the proceedings of the School Committee and of the School Commissioner, the existence of a new house remains *in statu quo*. Large works and small results! the mountain labors, and lo, a mouse! and a candle is needed in broad sunlight to see the funny little thing!

The objections to the use of the Chapel, so called, for a school room, are too numerous and apparent to be noticed in detail. It is unquestionably beyond the pale of the approval of any intelligent and unbiased town's committee.

The district, to be entitled to its share of the public money, must sustain a public school "at least four months, in a school house approved by the Committee or Commissioner." "The law," says Commissioner Allyn, "makes the district complying with this provision for one year, a prerequisite to its receiving any money the next."

In very aggravating cases, people should not be surprised if questions of public good are promoted by virtue of a writ of *mandamus*.

The failing to do one's duty is sooner or later visited with undesirable rewards. The recent rise in price of labor and material, will advance the present cost of a suitable school house about \$200 beyond what it would have cost if it had been erected two years ago.

It is a joint district, and two school committees must be agreed before it can be severed, hence it is idle folly to talk of dodging the issue by building two poor school houses, one on each side of the river, for one *good* house. These are not very agreeable subjects for mental digestion before dinner. But the rigid rules of real necessity regulate things that won't regulate themselves.

The one thing at hand, and every way creditable for the property holders of the district, is to check liberally and willingly upon their worldly wealth, and produce a school house which shall do honor to themselves, and give delight and prosperity to their children for time present and to come.

Teft's Hill.—The house is inconveniently seated. The school is small but interesting. Although the summer term was the teacher's first school, she succeeded well. If she combines with her recent beneficial instruction at the Normal School, rather more firmness and self-reliance in governing, she can easily become a first class teacher.

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by system and thoroughness. The recitations were good, and the scholars could not help growing wiser and better. This teacher graduates this year at the Normal School of Bristol, and it is to be hoped the schools of our town may receive the benefit of his valuable services for years to come. Visits, 35.

School District Returns.—The work of persons having charge of educational interest, of all others, should be characterized by system, promptness and thoroughness. But how wide is the practice of some of our teachers and trustees from this successful and desirable way of doing business.

The returns, in some cases, are made out and sent to the school committee, sometimes weeks after the school closes. Many of them are imperfectly filled up. Some have been presented in the last year having as many as fifteen, and a few as high as thirty questions unanswered. It is simply impossible for a school committee to render an accurate account of the schools on such defective data.

By making out complete and early reports of the schools, especially of those taught in the winter, the teachers and trustees need not be called upon for information respecting schools, not be refused an order for their money until their duties are properly performed.

Repairs and Rate-Bills.—The amount of money raised by tuition or rate-bills, and the cost of repairs on the house, should be carefully and correctly presented in the returns for the summer and winter schools. Without this information, the committee cannot correctly estimate the cost of public schools, nor furnish the School Commissioner with complete and satisfactory reports.

Returns of Joint Districts.—Besides showing the number of boys and girls separately, and their age, from each part of the town or towns entering into the district, they should also exhibit, from each town, the respective average attendance of scholars, and the number of families which are represented in the school.

The trustees of joint districts formed from Richmond and Hopkinton will please furnish in their returns, the names of the scholars, and the number of days each scholar has attended school.

The law requires that trustees of joint districts, asking for money from adjoining towns, shall accompany their request or returns with the register of the school.

Long Terms a Mistake.—Labor and rest naturally alternate. Sleep and wakefulness, or rest and labor, are as necessary to the growth and development of the mind and body, as day and night are to the existence and productiveness of animated creation. Active and continuous mental or physical exercise, conjointly or separately, will speedily exhaust and prostrate the human system. A proper division and use of time and means must be established, if we would success-

fully operate the muscles of the body and the faculties of the mind to the accomplishment of any desirable object. With these principles kept in view and acted upon, the public money can be made to work the greatest good to the greatest number.

The public money is not furnished for the support of a long winter term, with a very brief or no summer school at all. To have the year's school in the winter, causes the term to begin too early in the fall, or to close too late in the spring. If it commences early in the fall, the larger scholars, especially in farming districts, are unable to attend the first month. When they do enter the school room, it is very like uniting in the same sphere of action, a disciplined with an undisciplined school, or raw recruits with veteran soldiers. Harmony of action and rapid improvement can never take place; and under such circumstances should not be looked for. The district would receive far more benefit by dividing the school fund between the summer and winter school, than by appropriating the entire sum to the support of the winter term.

Trustees and parents should remember that the duties of larger scholars will not permit them to attend a district school more than four months, and small scholars should not in any case be confined in the school room, without a vacation, over that time.

After the first or tenth day of March, the older scholars, in many instances, are obliged, by domestic and personal interests, to leave their daily studies, and the small scholars, by that time grow weary from a long period of mental exercise, get uneasy and impatient at the continuance of school routine; their interest in study and books wanes as the sunny days and green fields of spring draw nigh, and finally, carried along by a natural and controlling desire for a change of habits and circumstances, they bid the school good bye, and hie away hither and thither, in out-of-door gamboling, to enjoy the delights and benefits of physical sports.

Hence, the last month of a protracted school, instead of giving, as it should, and would under proper arrangement, the fullest and largest average attendance, and the greatest advancement of the scholars, it only consumes as much public money as any month of the term, while it is of inconsiderable advantage to the district.

The wise laws of nature make it a crime to confine children under six and eight years of age in schools, but the conventional customs of a money-making and falsely or imperfectly educated society, render the sending to school of children of three or four years old an absolute necessity. Verily, this is not only a fast, but a penny-wise and pound-foolish age. Boys and girls, by the time they arrive at the proper age to commence their school education, are thrust into our manufacturing prisons, or "let out" to some other labor, "to earn their living." Thus their bodies wear out, and their minds rust out. Such people are *Know-Nothings*, of a class that never had an *organization*. Of two evils, choose the least. And as public school instruction must begin, if it begins at all, in *childhood*, let our trustees and guardians

never fail to provide a summer school for the small scholars, and a winter school for as many of them as the winter season will permit to attend school.

School Houses and Dwelling Houses.—Scholars need good preceptors and good school houses to educate them successfully. One is not less indispensable than the other. It is good to emulate commendable examples in the modes and means adopted to secure individual comfort and public prosperity. There is no impropriety, and just as much wisdom, in having model school houses, as in erecting modern residences that embody every appurtenance necessary to ensure wholesome and domestic comfort. It is all well enough for material and immaterial interests to subserve the greatest happiness of parent and child. The habits and circumstances of Jessie and James are shaped to give them the largest benefit and pleasure. At home they play upon carpeted floors, in airy and well-furnished rooms; sit upon cane-bottomed and cushioned chairs, and sleep in the warmest beds. But how is it when these interesting children are sent to school? Is the father and mother careful to ascertain the condition of the school room, and the character of their teacher? Do they acquaint themselves with the good or bad appearance of the seats and desks? Do they visit the house of education frequently, to observe the neatness and general order of things, or to remark the absence of these indispensable requisites for the salutary improvement of young and susceptible minds and bodies? Do the parents compare the comfortable and substantial furniture of even the domestic kitchen with the unpainted, unwashed, and uncomfortably sitting benches of the school house? Many of the seats and desks are so uninviting, the friends of the children who sit hour after hour upon them, would ask to be excused from harboring such uncouth objects in their laundries.

While it is gratifying to recognize, for the past year, a decided improvement with respect to parents on these questions, it is still to be regretted that their conduct towards their schools is not yet quite what it should be.

The dwelling house and the school house are inseparably identified with the mental improvement, physical development, and general welfare of mankind. If children are impressed with principles of neatness and courteous conduct, they must be educated in houses, and under circumstances, that exhibit characteristics calculated to excite, draw out and develop the finer feelings and highest sentiments of the pupil.

That parent is greatly in error, who said last winter, "The school houses an thar books and schools that I had when I larned what I know are good enough to larn my young'ns out on." Not so; the scholars of the present day cannot, and they ought not to be satisfied with the modes of living and learning and the houses of fifty years ago, because the manners, the habits and the callings of men are not now what they were half a century ago. It is not claimed that our

houses should not keep pace with the reformers changes in dwelling houses?

Division of the Town and Registry Monies.—Is it Equitable?*—The manner in which the town's proportion of the fund of \$50,000 is apportioned, under the school law, by the school committee, secures, as far as practicable, to each district, its just share of the public school money. There is an additional sum of money appropriated in support of the schools among the districts of this town. That is the town appropriation and registry tax, which, taken together, will average to the year, in times of peace, about \$480. This is the proceeds of a poll and valuation assessment in the town, and it is divided equally between the various districts.

It is asked by many who pay large portions of this tax, "Is not the present custom of dividing the town's money manifestly unjust, inasmuch as it fails to render a reciprocal recompense and benefit to each district, according to its respective contribution to the fund? because the apportionment is not *pro rata*, and although districts possessing large taxable interests contribute correspondingly large portions of this \$480, they do not, by the present practice, receive any more benefit than small districts, which pay a limited share of the appropriation."

This way of doing business allows Richmond to pay only \$1.50 for each scholar of this town which attends school in Hopkinton, while that town rewards Richmond with \$2.00 for the same favor. The question often arises—Is this doing to others as others do to us?

Herein the cause of the discrepancy of figures in the last column of the table is revealed. Some of the farming districts, which, to their credit be it said, have more available money and a smaller number of indigent children than village districts, after supporting a summer and winter school, have a surplus on hand, while districts based upon agricultural and manufacturing interests do the same thing, yet in so doing they have not only consumed all their public money for the year, but have overdrawn from the money to come to them the ensuing year. Thus they are ever burdened with debt, and hampered by its co-existing inconvenience. Therefore the question comes, "Where is the justice in obliging Mr. A., of Carolina, and Mr. B., of Arcadia districts, to pay a large rate-bill at the end of the summer and winter schools, while Mr. C., of the Pine Grove, and Mr. D., of Hillsdale districts, seldom, if ever, enjoy the privilege of settling quarterly tuition bills?"

It is true that the town's committee, as well as the town itself, has the right and power to bring about a different state of things, never-

* When the above subject and article came before the committee, Mr. Church withheld his approval. By request, this statement is appended.

theless, the committee respectfully submit to their fellow townsmen the propriety of effecting a reform, if desirable, in regard to this mooted question.

How to Increase the School Money.—One object of the new law is to augment the State revenue. It is necessary to enlarge the State tax to meet the extraordinary expenses of the present rebellion. A stupendous and devastating political strife convulses our country, and so long as it rages, so long, and longer too, must its enormous price be paid. It is the part of wisdom to adopt measures to stop the struggle honorably, and to prevent its recurrence.

War and intemperance prosper the brutal passions and animal propensities of the *lower mind* of man, while peace and knowledge develop the intellectual goodness and moral sentiments of the *upper mind* of humanity. Therefore the cheapest and surest way to avert such horrible barbarism, as one man killing another, is to *educate the people*.

One-fourth the proceeds for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors to the citizens of the towns goes to their town treasuries. The present school fund of the towns is inadequate for the support of the public schools. Heavy rate-bills, in consequence, grievously tax the good and industrious parents of those children attending school. For this reason, the appropriation of the town's share of the money accumulating from liquor licenses toward the sustenance of public schools of the town, is respectfully suggested, as being the wisest, and therefore the most beneficial course, that our townsmen can adopt.

Some reptiles sting themselves to death. Infinite Goodness gave them their instinct. What could be better and wiser than to make the intemperance of men subdue itself by turning the price of its tolerance to the aid of education, which power will surely and effectually do away with excesses of eating and drinking, with the existence of war as well, and every other species of wickedness.

Ventilation of School Houses.—Pure and fresh air is included in the category of "every good and every perfect gift." Yet, who would think people knew and appreciated the fact, from anything they do or say? They crowd their churches and their school houses almost to suffocation, and live in nearly air-tight apartments, with every door and window closed, as if they were afraid some deadly contagion stood ready to enter by the first crevice, and destroy all their lives. What deplorable habits or education this practice indicates. Be which it may, unpardonable carelessness or lamentable ignorance in regard to the laws and nature of the human system, it brings immeasurable suffering and innumerable sins to the life of mankind. The veriest bumpkin, in going from the free air of proper temperature into a closed and heated house, could not fail to note the unhealthful change of atmosphere and appearance of persons in the two localities. Those

who ever fail to have their living and sleeping apartments well ventilated.

Occupied school rooms readily become filled with warm and *dry air*, and the immediate effect of the temperature upon the minds of the scholars is manifested in their dull, sluggish and fruitless operation, and in the fidgety restlessness of the body. The teacher tries to interest his school, and to keep order, but he fails sadly, as he must and ought, as he and his scholars are suffering the inevitable consequences of breathing vitiated air.

None of the teachers bestowed sufficient attention upon the proper ventilation of their school houses during the past year, by lowering windows and opening doors, and particular in the winter, at the visits of the committee, very few had vessels on the stoves, and *none* of them contained a drop of water. It is earnestly desired, yea, in humanity's name demanded, that this serious oversight of teachers will not be repeated, as that kind of schooling not only fails to facilitate the healthy action and increase of power of the mind, but *retards* mental exercise, and is liable to *permanently* injure the tone and texture of the human brain.

Annual District Meetings.—The calling of these meetings is generally postponed to the latter part of spring. There are very few, if any, valid reasons to justify this custom, while many important considerations demand that they be held *early* in the spring. If held late, or after March, then, in the farming districts, all parties who should attend and take an active part, are too busily engaged with agricultural pursuits to give the objects of the meeting the proper and necessary attention. There is nothing gained on the part of village districts by delay in this matter. New trustees can close up the unfinished business of their predecessors. Moreover, they can with propriety attend to the securing of a good teacher for the summer school, at an *early* day, when applicants are most numerous.

Industrious and enterprising teachers embark early in the pursuit of schools, and they circulate until they engage themselves; therefore, those districts which are prompt and foremost in the election of their annual officers, generally obtain the services of our first class instructors, while other districts, being slow to do their duty, not unfrequently procure a fair specimen of the second class, or slow kind of teachers, to educate their children.

First class school teachers abound now in Rhode Island, and the want of a good one in a school room is proof positive that qualified teachers have not been sedulously sought, or that some parties in the district have not done their duty.

Schools, Teachers and Parents.—The history of the schools, taken together, for the past year, presents gratifying results to the School Committee, and to the friends of education in the respective dis-

tricts. The yearly progress and present standing of the schools of the town, have not been more encouraging in any school years gone by.

During the year, only three instances of unwise interference on the part of parents with the judicious plans of the teachers, have occurred. One of these three was where the parent insisted that her child should read alone the same lesson in the same book, as long as the child desired; another was in the withdrawal from school of a scholar because the teacher taught the elementary sounds and fundamental principles of letters and words; and the last and third was in the case of a parent calling his interesting and intelligent little girls from the school room, because their teacher retained them at recess for disobedience.

It is very easy to perceive that the intermeddling of parents in the above cases was wholly wrong, and that they injured themselves and their bright-eyed little children by keeping them away from good schools, where they loved to go.

The two great things which are most essential to the maintainance and prosperity of good schools, are well *qualified teachers* and a *willingness* on the part of parents to give these teachers a *reasonable and living remuneration*. Persons acquainted with the educational affairs of the towns well know the first requisite already exists, and they can but know that the teacher is not properly rewarded; that for that reason, a young man or young woman cannot afford to expend a dollar in preparation for teaching common schools, and that no labor which the American people do is so poorly and disproportionately recompensed as school teaching. What a comment upon our boasted wisdom and wealth!

And now, when the terrible scourge of intestine war is felt in the expense of living, the ploughman can receive his 20 and 25, and the weaver her 25 and 30 dollars per month; the clerk 30 and 35, and the mechanics their 40 and 50 dollars per month, the year in and year out; yet, the common school teacher, the cultivator of immortal minds, the guardian of liberty and the support of free institutions, and upon whose wise and faithful labors hang the life of freedom, the power and justice of laws, and the honor and greatness of our country, such it is, who alone are compelled to toil in the highest and holiest of callings, for an average monthly salary of 15 and 20 dollars, because the fathers and mothers of American youth are unwilling to reward their good works with a more deserving and adequate compensation.

Alas! Mammon, how long—woe souls divine—
Shall gold go up, and wisdom so decline?

CHARLES V. SEGAR.

Richmond, April 30, 1863.

HOPKINTON.—In presenting to you their annual report of the condition and progress of the public schools of the town, the school committee take pleasure in saying that, although our schools have not yet reached that standard of excellence and efficiency which is so desirable, and to which every benevolent and patriotic citizen would wish to see them attain, yet the gradually increasing interest which is felt, not only by those whose children compose the schools, but by the people generally, gives encouraging promise that they will not rest satisfied till the public schools of the town equal those of any other section of the State.

No patriotic citizen, no lover of humanity, no person who prefers peace and security to anarchy and misrule, no one who chooses to live in a community enlightened, virtuous and industrious, rather than in one of ignorance, crime and idleness, can be indifferent to the character of our public schools. These should be the nurseries of virtue, as well as patterns of good order and thorough discipline,—fountains from which our youth may obtain not merely a knowledge of theories and rules, but of principles, and that practical wisdom which will fit them to discharge the momentous duties which will devolve upon them as members of a free community.

Nothing is more true, than that the “highest interests of a State are its educational interests.” Had our whole country been a New England in intelligence and industry, as well as in its respect for labor and a willingness to acknowledge the equality of the human race in civil and political rights, such a civil strife as now distracts and desolates it, would probably never have taken place.

Where the masses are uneducated and unhabituated to thinking and judging for themselves, it is easy for them to be led astray by the machinations, or to be deceived by the subtleties, of designing demagogues. The only safety of a republic, therefore, is in the education of the people—the *whole* people. Hence the public school should be the palladium of freedom, of public intelligence, and of social order.

To render them such, in fact as well as in theory, is a duty which we owe to our children, as well as to future generations. To this end the committee submit the following remarks and suggestions:—

1.—*Irregular Attendance.*—A careful review of the registers of the different districts, reveals the lamentable fact, that there are a few scholars in some of the districts, and quite a number in others, who attend school but very little, and that little so irregularly that they can receive but very little benefit. The evil which results from such a course, on the part of these scholars, even if they are but few, is most sensibly felt by the whole school. They are a dead weight upon their classes, lessening the interest of the other members by their indifference and imperfect recitations. After each absence, they must either pass over the lessons which their classes have learned during the time they have been away, or their classes must wait till they

have learned them. If the former, they lose the explanations and illustrations which the teacher gives upon them, so that even if they review them by themselves, they are but imperfectly understood; while, if the latter course is pursued, their classes are hindered in their progress.

Parents and guardians are, to a great extent, blamable for this evil. That child or youth is certainly unfortunate, who has fallen into the hands of those, be they parents or guardians, who take no more interest in their present or future welfare, than to allow them to go to school when they please, or to be absent when they choose, playing in the streets, or hunting in the forests, or fishing in the streams, or even for the purpose of running on errands or doing chores. If circumstances are absolutely such that a child can attend school but a part of a term, he should attend that part steadily and punctually, every day, and every school hour of the day, as long as he can go at all, and then, if he must, let him be taken out altogether, till he can again go regularly. Such a course would be far better for the scholar and far better for the school he attends. Then what he did learn, he would have an opportunity to learn thoroughly, while the pernicious habits of irregularity, and a want of promptness and punctuality, which the opposite course engenders, would be avoided.

2.—*Method.*—In every department of business, in every pursuit of life, method is a necessary element of complete success, but in none more than in the conduct of the public schools. If more method were observed in the commencing and closing of our schools, in the length of their terms, and the time and length of their vacations, we are satisfied it could not but be productive of excellent results. As far as practicable, some definite time should be fixed at which all the schools in the town should commence. Under the present practice of commencing one school in April, another in May, and again another in June,—or one in October, another in November or December, while, as is often the case, the trustees neglect to inform the committee of the time of the commencement of their schools, and consequently they only hear of it by chance, or not at all, it is next to impossible that they should be visited according to the requirements of the law. Nor is this all. In the education of youth, which includes the formation in their minds of correct habits of thought and action, nothing is more important than the inculcation of ideas of order, regularity and precision. And certainly nothing could conduce more to this end than a practical exemplification of these virtues in the conduct of the public schools.

3.—*Parental Assistance.*—No school can be long maintained in a healthy and flourishing condition, without frequent parental visitation and coöperation. Many parents seem to think their duty performed when there is a teacher engaged and they have prepared their children to attend the school. They never enter the school room in the

capacity of sympathizers and coöperators with the teacher, in his trials and duties, or as encouragers of their children, in their studies and exercises. Such a course is much to be regretted. Parents should know, from personal observation, what kind of influence their children are under at school, as well as what progress they are making in their studies, or whether they are really making any progress at all. The teacher needs their aid and advice, to assist in moulding and shaping the impressible minds of their children into such comely vessels as shall be fit receptacles of every virtuous thought and every high and noble aspiration. Even if he stands high in his profession, and is one of the wisest and best of men, his school will be better and more efficient if the parents interest themselves for him, and second his efforts: and if he has faults, a timely hint or friendly suggestion, offered in a spirit of kindness, might change the whole aspect of the school for the better, by securing a different course of management in some direction, or in reference to some particular scholar.

The excuse which parents often make, that they have no time to visit their school, or to give their thoughts and attention to its condition, is too flimsy and insignificant to deserve any serious consideration. They have time for pleasure, time for recreation, time for business, time to make money, but no time for assisting in moulding the characters, disciplining the minds, or cultivating the hearts of their children,—as if all other business should not give place to this, the most important, as well as the most fearful, which a parent can have to perform. And we should remember, that upon the character of our schools depends, in a great measure, the future character of the children who attend them. No person can spend the greater part of from six to twelve years of the most impressible period of life in any institution partaking of the character of our public schools, without yielding to the influences which are there brought to bear upon him. How important, then, that parents who care for their children should know what those influences are,—whether they tend to elevate their characters, to improve their morals, to instil into their minds habits of industry and attention; in short, whether they tend to form in them those principles which will render them honored and useful members of society, or the contrary.

But many parents, it is feared, never think of their schools as designed to accomplish these ends, while others are so injudicious and so forgetful of their duties and relations to their school, as to indulge in fault-finding with the teacher or with his management, and in taking every opportunity to injure him in the estimation of others, going so far, even, as to speak disrespectfully of him before their children. There can be no more fruitful source of mischief and trouble in a school than this. A single indiscreet or malicious word, spoken by a parent in the presence of his child, and whispered by the child to his mates, may be the death blow to the success or usefulness of any teacher of any school. As a general rule, what parents believe, their children believe, and what their parents say, they will say; and be-

cause they are less artful than their parents, their conduct will be a clear exposition of what they hear at home. It is therefore absurd to suppose pupils will render proper obedience to, or entertain becoming respect for, their teacher, if their ears are continually filled with disrespectful language from their parents, when speaking of him at home. Those who take such a course, not only deprive their own children of the benefits they might otherwise enjoy, but by lessening the usefulness of the teacher, they do an injury to every child in the district who can be reached by their influence.

4.—*Trustees.*—It is a matter of regret that so many of those appointed to act as trustees of our schools, manifest so little interest in the discharge of the duties of their office. Some seem to consider that they have only to hire a teacher as cheaply as possible, and to set him to work. They rarely visit the school, especially during the summer terms,—one or two calls, of perhaps an hour in length, being all that the school receives from them, and these in some cases seem to be made more for the sake of form than from any interest in the progress and welfare of the school.

It has been truly said, that the value of the trustee to the school, if he is what he ought to be, is next to that of the teacher. He should in the first place be careful to secure a good teacher, and when he has commenced his work, he should sustain him by frequent calls upon the school, by encouraging others to visit it, by frequent inquiries as to its progress, by manifesting sympathy with the scholar in his difficulties, and with the teacher in his trials, by seeing to it that every thing pertaining to the school house or its premises is in as good order and as attractive as possible; in short, by showing himself a true friend of both teacher and pupils. A man who is not willing faithfully to discharge these duties, should never think of taking upon himself the office of trustee of a district.

With regard to the several schools, the committee are gratified in being able to say that some of them rank high in many respects as public schools, while others are above, and none, we believe, below a medium. In a few, quite a number of the higher English branches are being successfully pursued. The teachers, as a general thing, have been those of good qualifications,—some of them eminently so,—and nearly all have labored assiduously and conscientiously to perform well their duties. If any have partially failed in maintaining the order and enforcing the discipline which is necessary to complete success, we believe it has been owing more to other circumstances than a want of interest or a lack of effort to do their best. Of this want we think there has been but a single instance.

The recitations in all the schools are conducted, as far as possible, in classes, which tends greatly to facilitate their progress, by inspiring enthusiasm and awakening emulation among the scholars.

As respects the school houses in the several districts, although many

of them are wanting in those ornamental, and some in the useful appendages, such as maps, globes, &c., which would add greatly to their attractions, yet, with one or two exceptions, the buildings themselves are in very good condition; those in No. 3 and No. 7 are, however, very old and out of style, as well as inconvenient, and will ere long need thoroughly repairing or replacing with new.

In closing, while your committee would, in a friendly spirit, endeavor to stir up those who are indifferent in the cause, they would congratulate those who have been long laboring on the degree of success which has attended their efforts. And we would especially express our appreciation of the services of those who have seconded any efforts we may have made for the advancement of the public school system. And to those teachers who have so faithfully labored in the discharge of their duties, we can only say, that our best wishes attend them, engaged as they are in one of the highest and noblest of callings. May they long live in kindly remembrances of the children and youth they have striven to benefit, as we are sure they will in that of all true friends of education. To the consideration and patronage of such we cheerfully recommend them.

We subjoin the following brief sketch of the character of the several schools, during the past year.

No. 1.—(Dr. Kenyon's.)—The school in this district has been, during the past year, under the instruction of Mr. Stephen Spaulding, who has previously taught it for several terms. Though comparatively backward, it has nevertheless made fair progress.

No. 2.—(Potter Hill.)—The spring term of this school was taught by Mr. E. P. Clark. It exhibited some defects, particularly as to order and discipline, which the superintendent, who taught the two succeeding terms, did not succeed in entirely remedying.

No. 3.—(Witter's.)—The school year in this district consisted of two terms. The summer term was very well conducted by Mrs. S. F. Langworthy. The winter term by Mr. C. A. Marvott, who proved a faithful and efficient teacher. His order was good, and the school made excellent progress. There was, however, some little trouble, owing more to a wilful disobedience of rules on the part of one or two scholars, than to any fault of the teacher.

No. 4.—(Ashaway.)—Miss S. Louise Langworthy taught here two terms during the past year, with eminent success. She succeeded in securing the confidence and affection of her pupils, which was perhaps one secret of her efficiency. Good order was maintained, and the methods of teaching employed were in some respects excellent.

No. 5.—(Woodville.)—There have been two terms during the year. The summer term, taught by Miss Sarah E. Chester, was one of

interest and profit to the school. The scholars are, for the most part, small, but in point of advancement will compare favorably with any others in town, of the same grade. Mr. P. B. Langworthy taught the winter term. His reputation as a good teacher is too well known to need any comments from us.

No. 6.—(City.)—Mary Grace Stillman, a teacher of excellent qualifications, was employed in this district to take charge of the summer term, and we believe she succeeded well. Mr. Avery A. Stanton taught the winter term. Mr. Stanton is an accomplished teacher, whom nature seems to have designed for the business. The people of this district seemed to have learned what many others have failed to discover, namely, that it is for their advantage to employ the best teachers, even though they have to pay them, in part, from their own pockets.

No. 7.—(Gate.)—Summer teacher, Miss Sarah A. Hoxsie. She has taught three or four terms before in the same district, which argues well as to her qualifications as a teacher. The winter term was taught by Mr. Warren F. Wilcox, whose school, as to order and discipline, was excellent.

No. 9.—(Locustville.)—The spring term was well conducted by Mr. C. E. Tillinghast, who as a teacher will compare favorably with any one who has taught in the town during the past year. The school under his management was in a fair way to equal the best. He was succeeded by Miss Martha Fry and her sister. Owing, apparently, to a want of interest in their work, there was quite a falling off in the attendance, and the school declined very perceptibly. The winter term was taught by Mary E. Reid, assisted by Miss S. A. Hoxsie. The school during the term was quite well attended; there was a good degree of interest on the part of both teachers and pupils, and the advancement was commendable.

No. 10.—(Barberville.)—Miss M. A. Shove had charge of the school in this district during the year. The scholars are small, yet, for their years, are very well advanced. The district is not so harmonious as perhaps it should be, and, as a matter of consequence, the school feels the effects of it.

No. 11.—(Rockville.)—Rev. L. M. Cottrell taught the summer term here. We believe he felt all that solicitude and interest which a faithful teacher ever feels in the welfare and advancement of his school, but owing to various causes he did not succeed in preserving that order which is indispensable to a well-conducted school. Hence there was not the improvement which we would otherwise have looked for. The school during the winter term, which was taught by Miss Ann E. Welles, was more orderly. A little more thoroughness in

considering conditions which have secured a greater degree of improvement than that which had evidently taken place.

No. 12.—(*Grassy Pond*).—This school is perhaps the smallest in the town. The summer term was well and profitably conducted by Miss A. Gorton, whose influence in the school and in the district was excellent. Mr. J. C. Tanner was employed for five months in the fall and winter, and we believe gave universal satisfaction. His instructions were thorough and efficient.

Funds.—The funds at the disposal of the school committee for the year, were \$1,394.19.

The town is indebted to the committee for superintendence, \$30, and for other services, \$15.

The statistics are presented in the accompanying table.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. MORTON, }
I. GATES, } *Committee.*
W. L. CLARKE, }

Hopkinton, May 11th, 1863.

RETURN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HOPKINTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1888.

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

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Number of District.	SUMMER SCHOOL.				SCHOLARS.				WINTER SCHOOL.				Public Money.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Whole Number.	Average.	Wages.	Length in weeks.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole number.	Average.	Wages.		Length in weeks.	TEACHERS' NAMES.
1	20	20	40	25	\$13 00	22	Stephen Spaulding.	24	16	40	29	\$20 00	16	Stephen Spaulding.	\$109 63
2	12	26	38	29	25 00	12	E. P. Clark.	14	15	29	21	25 00	16	I. Gates.	184 55
3	8	6	14	10	10 00	12	S. F. Langworthy.	15	9	24	18	18 00	16	C. A. Maryot.	95 28
4	30	21	51	34	20 00	20	Sarah L. Langworthy.	33	16	49	29	22 00	18	Sarah L. Langworthy.	143 48
5	15	15	30	22	10 00	16	Sarah E. Chester.	18	13	31	24	25 00	17	B. P. Langworthy, 2d.	100 60
6	12	20	32	22	10 00	18	Mary G. Stillman.	29	24	53	43	30 00	19	A. A. Stanton.	188 12
7	14	16	30	19	12 00	22	Sarah A. Hoxsie.	..	..	..	24	20 00	16	W. F. Wilcox.	180 97
9	29	39	68	42	25 00 12 00	12	Martha C. Fry, } Julia R. Fry. }	45	47	92	35	36 00	16	Mary E. Reid, } Sarah A. Hoxsie. }	166 72
10	13	15	28	21	10 00	20	M. Anna Shove.	21	9	30	21	15 00	16	M. A. Shove.	89 87
11	22	34	56	35	14 00	16	L. M. Cottrell.	20	24	44	33	20 00	18	A. E. Welles.	163 14
12	9	6	15	7	13 00	18	Abby A. Gerton.	12	12	18	10	14 00	20	Jos. C. Tanner.	84 51
*														(No returns.)	17 87

* Joint with 7 of Richmond.

condition of the public schools of the town, your committee would congratulate their fellow townsmen for the successful operation of their public school system during the year just closed.

The committee held its first meeting June 9th, 1862, and organized by the election of Hon. E. R. Potter, chairman, and J. G. Perry, Esq., clerk. Dr. T. A. Hazard was appointed committee to apportion the public money, and Hon. E. R. Potter and J. H. Tefft, examining committee.

S. B. Perry and Arnold Slocum, Jr., Esqs., were not present at the meeting, and have since declined their appointments. At a subsequent meeting, Hon. Wilkins Updike was elected a member of the committee, to fill vacancy.

School Houses.—We are happy to state that most of the districts in town are now furnished with comfortable and convenient school houses. There are, however, some exceptions.

District No. 5 is sadly in need of a new house, the one now in use being badly out of repair.

The school is too large for any one teacher, and the district ought to build a house with two rooms, so that the school might be graded.

In District No. 20, the room for the primary department is far too small, and the arrangement for seats, some of which are without backs, *very bad*.

A few of the school rooms have awkward boxes for desks, which occupy much space, and are of no possible service. If tables should be substituted in their stead, it would be a great improvement.

District No. 3 is in need of a new house.

District No. 10, by the liberal contributions of some of its citizens, has greatly improved its school house.

Play Ground.—Many of the schools being provided with little or no play ground, the scholars, if they play at all, are obliged to encroach on the rights of those owning land near the school house, or to play in the street, which is a sad annoyance to the public.

Your committee believe that exercise is necessary for the physical and mental development of children, and to obtain this object they should have a suitable place for play.

Examination of Teachers.—Teachers and trustees should understand that they cannot, according to law, draw money for time taught before the teacher has a certificate; and the committee would recommend that hereafter the public money be withheld from teachers who disregard the law in this respect.

Parents.—Many parents err in their course of proceeding when they think that teachers are not doing their duty. We would advise parents, in all such cases, to go to the teacher kindly and without

delay, and in nine cases out of ten, we are of the opinion that the difficulty might be removed. If this should fail, they should report to the committee, instead of striving to injure the teacher and the school.

We are happy to state that no complaint has been made to your committee, with the single exception of one in District No. 7, and in this case we are inclined to think, after having investigated the subject, that the complaint was without foundation.

Parents should visit their schools often. In this respect they are very negligent of what we consider to be their duty. No person would think of employing any one, on the farm, in the machine shop, counting room, or any other place save the school room, and allow him to go on, month after month, without going to see what he was doing. Yet it is a fact, that quite a large per cent. of parents do send their children to school, and intrust them to the care of persons whom they know nothing about, term after term, and year after year, and never so much as look into the school room, or even inquire about the school.

Parents not unfrequently excuse themselves from the performance of this important duty, on the ground that they are not qualified to judge of the merits and demerits of their school. This we consider to be no excuse, for if nothing more, they can tell whether the teacher is industrious or indolent; whether he is devoting most of his time to one scholar or class of scholars, to the disadvantage of others. Furthermore, their presence at the school would encourage their children and the teacher.

At the educational meetings, held in various parts of the town during the past winter, we found many parents who were deeply interested in the education of the young, and who added greatly to the interest of those meetings by their presence, and their pleasant and instructive remarks. They have done much to encourage teachers in their arduous and trying labors, by their friendly greetings and hearty coöperation.

The habit which many parents have of neglecting to send their children to school at the commencement of the term, is a serious evil. If scholars do not enter the school at the commencement of the term, it is almost sure to disarrange classes that have been formed when they enter. Again, if they are irregular in their attendance, they not unfrequently fall behind their classmates, and lose their interest in their studies.

They should also strive to have their children at school in time, and not indulge them in the habit of tardiness. There is no better time to ingraft into the minds of the young, habits of punctuality and regularity, than while attending school.

In many instances where parents have complained that their children have not improved any during the term, we find by examination of the school register, that they have not been in school half of the time. This we consider sufficient reason for the want of improvement on the part of any scholar.

Teachers.—The teachers who have had charge of the schools, have generally been faithful and successful in the performance of their duties. There have been some, however, who have seemed to care or even think but little about their schools out of school hours, and who have manifested little or no desire to fit themselves for the better performance of their labors.

Teachers should strive to become acquainted with their patrons. They should never show less respect to the poor and unfortunate than they do to the wealthy. They should avoid partiality. Every scholar should be treated alike under similar circumstances.

Teachers should have a kind and friendly word for their pupils, whenever and wherever they meet them. They should never hold up a scholar to the ridicule of the rest of the school. However poor or degraded the parent may be, the child should never be made to feel that he is slighted or neglected on that account.

The teacher who cannot love and respect his pupils, is not fit to teach, or worthy of the name of teacher.

In all cases of difficulty, we would advise the teacher to see the parents without delay, that they may have a fair understanding of the case. If this course was adopted, we are of the opinion that evils which exist term after term, might be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to all concerned in a few moments.

The Teachers' Association has done much to increase the interest of our schools, and to enable teachers to get at the best methods of explaining and illustrating the various branches taught in our schools. We believe it to be the duty of all our teachers to use their influence for its support and continuance.

It gives us pleasure to state that many of our teachers were present at almost every meeting of the society during the winter, and were willing to do all they could to promote its usefulness, and it is unnecessary to say that the benefits arising from these meetings may easily be seen in our schools. It is with regret that we have to admit that there were some teachers who manifested but little or no interest in the association.

Teachers should not only attend institutes and meetings of the association, in order that they may be more useful in their profession, but they should *take* and *read* at least one school journal; and we know of no one better adapted to the wants of Rhode Island teachers than the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*. Teachers should give it their patronage and support.

Visitation of Schools.—It gives us pleasure to report a growing interest in our public schools during the year. The schools, with few exceptions, have been good, and in some cases excellent. There was no visiting committee appointed until after the close of the summer and fall terms, consequently no special report can be given for those terms. Some of the schools, however, were visited by your committee, and found in a prosperous condition.

At a meeting of the committee, November 15th, J. H. Tefft, Esq., was appointed visiting committee, and the schools were each visited twice during the winter term, and the greater part have been visited once during the present term.

REPORT OF SCHOOLS.

District No. 1.—(Narragansett.)—Summer term, John K. Hull, teacher; number of scholars registered, 26; average daily attendance, 18 1-2. Winter term, Warren B. Knowles, teacher; number of scholars registered, 31; average, 16.

Mr. Knowles seemed anxious to have his scholars improve, and with a little more energy he would succeed well. The appearance of this school was not as good on the second visit as at the first. This may have been owing to the fact that Mr. Knowles was obliged to be out of his school some three weeks on account of sickness.

District No. 2.—(Tower Hill.)—Summer term, Caroline Arnold, teacher; number of scholars registered, 47; average, 28. Winter term, Horatio N. Knowles, Jr., teacher; number of scholars registered, 37; average, 25.

Your committee were quite well pleased with the appearance of this school. A little more confidence on the part of the teacher, and promptness on the part of pupils, would be desirable. The school made very good improvement. Mr. Knowles is a good teacher, and gave general satisfaction.

District No. 3.—(Kingston.)—Summer term, Sewall school. Winter term, J. H. Tefft, principal, Annie M. Aldrich, assistant; number of scholars registered, 67; average, 53.

Miss Aldrich is a faithful and successful teacher. She has been employed in this school several terms, and gives good satisfaction.

District No. 4.—(Union.)—Summer term, Sarah E. Eldred, teacher; number of scholars registered, 39; average, 32. Winter term, B. F. Greenman, teacher; number of scholars registered, 34; average, 24.

The teacher seemed to be industrious, and to have the good will of his pupils; but many of the qualities of a good school were wanting.

District No. 5.—(Rocky Brook.)—Summer term, ——. Winter term, Mary C. Carr, principal, Abby F. Carr, assistant; number of scholars registered, 72; average, 54.

On the first visit, your committee were very much pleased with the appearance of this school. The order, considering the size of the school and the unfitness of the room, was excellent. On the second

visit, the school did not come up to our expectations. The scholars, on examination of the classes, did not seem to understand what they had been over.

District No. 6.—(Wakefield.)—Summer term, private school. Winter term, R. M. Atwater, principal, Lizzie C. Sheldon, assistant; number of scholars registered, 74; average, 56.

On the first visit we were not particularly pleased with the appearance of the school in Mr. Atwater's room, but on the second we found it greatly improved in every respect. We never saw better order in this school. This was Mr. Atwater's first term. With experience, he bids fair to make an excellent teacher. We were very much pleased with the appearance of the school in Miss Sheldon's department, at the beginning of the term, and on our second visit our expectations were more than realized. Order excellent.

District No. 7.—(Lower Point Judith.)—Summer term, Sarah E. Tefft, teacher; number of scholars registered, 28; average, 24. Winter term, Harriet K. Hull, teacher; number of scholars registered, 39; average, 34.

Miss Hull is a good and practical teacher. She has a very happy way of interesting small children.

District No. 8.—(Upper Point Judith.)—Summer term, L. H. Pitman, teacher; number of scholars registered, 28; average, 14. Winter term, Harriet L. Goodwin, teacher; number of scholars registered, 26; average, 21.

Your committee were well satisfied with this school. We think Miss Goodwin a faithful, energetic and working teacher.

District No. 9.—(Sugar Loaf.)—Summer term, Mary J. Gardner, teacher; number of scholars registered, —; average, —. Winter term, J. E. R. Crandall, teacher; number of scholars registered, 25; average, 18.

Mr. Crandall manifested great interest in his school, and succeeded well. The order among the small children was not quite as good as we should like, but on the whole consider him a good teacher.

District No. 10.—(Matoonoc.)—Summer term, Eunice Nichols, teacher; number of scholars registered, 27; average, 18. Winter term, Eunice Nichols, teacher; number of scholars registered, 26; average, 15.

Miss Nichols was very faithful and ambitious. With experience, she will make an excellent teacher. One cannot fail to succeed in the end, who is as willing to work as she is.

District No. 11.—(Stony Point.)—Summer term, I. P. Dixon, teacher; number of scholars registered, 13; average, 12. Winter

term, Mary E. Church, teacher; number of scholars registered, 14; average, 12.

Your committee were highly gratified with both the order and recitations in this school. Miss Church is a very good teacher.

District No. 12.—(Perryville.)—Summer term, Wanton S. Webb, teacher; number of scholars registered, 26; average, 15. Winter term, Wm. E. Crandall, teacher; number of scholars registered, 21; average, 16.

This school was visited twice, but not near the end of the term, it not being in session, on account of sickness, when we went to make our final visit. The appearance of the school at the time of our first visit was unfavorable; but on our second visit, a few weeks after, we found it greatly improved. Mr. Crandall lacks energy and decision.

District No. 13.—(Greenhill.)—Summer term, James M. Miller, teacher; number of scholars registered, 24; average, 13. Winter term, Mary E. Fry, teacher; number of scholars registered, 27; average, 18.

Miss Fry is a good and faithful teacher. The appearance of her school was very satisfactory, the order being excellent. There were some scholars in this school who were quite well advanced.

District No. 14.—(Tuckertown.)—Summer term, Mary L. Hoxsie, teacher; number of scholars registered, 17; average, 10. Winter term, D. E. Tefft, Jr., teacher; number of scholars registered, 23; average, 12.

When we first visited this school, the prospects for a good school were not very flattering, but at the time of our second visit, we found a very great improvement. The classes passed a good examination. Order excellent.

District No. 15.—(Perkins.)—Winter term, J. H. Partelo, teacher; number of scholars registered, 13; average, 7.

Mr. Partelo succeeded admirably. Order excellent.

District No. 16.—No school.

District No. 17.—(Usquepaug.)—Summer term, Mary J. Prosser, teacher; number of scholars registered, 14; average, 10. Winter term, E. L. Baggs, teacher; number of scholars registered, 13; average, 10.

Mr. Baggs manifested great interest in his school. His order was excellent. This school has some of the most advanced scholars in town.

District No. 18.—(Dugway.)—Winter term, Harriet K. Hull, teacher; number of scholars registered, 15; average, 14. Winter

term, Mary J. Prosser, teacher; number of scholars registered, 15; average, 15.

Miss Prosser is a teacher of much experience, and has given very general satisfaction wherever she has taught. She is not afraid of work.

District No. 19.—(Pier.)—Summer term, Ann E. Tefft, teacher; number of scholars registered, 37; average, 24. Winter term, W. P. Hadwen, teacher; number of scholars registered, 37; average, 25.

Mr. Hadwen succeeds well. He is a good and faithful teacher, and we believe gave very general satisfaction.

District No. 20.—(Peace Dale.)—Summer term, T. T. Tucker, principal, Mary E. Aldrich, assistant; number of scholars registered, 89-118; average, 68-98. Winter term, T. T. Tucker, principal, Mary E. Aldrich, assistant; number of scholars registered, 87; average, 70.

This is the largest school in town, registering now about one hundred and twenty-five scholars. Mr. Tucker is very faithful and industrious. He succeeds well as a teacher, and we believe gives very general satisfaction. He insists on thoroughness, and the explanations of his pupils, particularly in mental arithmetic, are excellent. If he fails in any respect, it is in point of order. Miss Aldrich does finely with her school,—much better than we should think any one could in such a room, with so large a number of scholars. We were well satisfied with her school.

District No. 21.—(Moorsfield.)—Summer term, Hannah W. Locke, teacher; number of scholars registered, 26; average, 18. Winter term, Carrie F. Watson, teacher; number of scholars registered, 30; average, 22 1-2.

Miss Watson discharged her duties in a manner very satisfactory to your committee. She is a good and faithful teacher.

We do not lay claim to infallibility, and in our reports of the several schools may not always have arrived at the most just conclusions. If any errors have been made, we hope they will be attributed to mistaken judgment, and not intention.

In conclusion, we commend the interests of our public schools to the faithful supervision of our successors.

Prepared at the request of the school committee, and respectfully submitted, in their behalf,

J. H. TEFFT, *Visiting Committee.*

South Kingstown, June 2, 1863.

CHARLESTOWN.—The amount of money received from the State treasury for the last year is considerably diminished. It is caused by an apportionment of the State appropriation according to the last census as required by law. While the number of children in other towns in the State has increased, the number in Charlestown has not increased. Hence the necessity for greater activity and renewed action on the part of the people of the town in support of schools.

Your Committee recommend the appropriation by the town for the support of schools of a sum not less than two hundred dollars.

WILLIAM FOSTER,

For the Committee.

NORTH KINGSTOWN.—No report received.

WESTERLY.—The School Committee of said town respectfully submit the following Report:

At the annual meeting for the election of town officers held on Tuesday, June 3, 1862, Jirah S. Gray, Samuel H. Cross, and J. M. Collins, were elected School Committee for the year ensuing.

The Committee organized by appointing Jirah S. Gray, Chairman, and Samuel H. Cross, Clerk.

Your Committee, in the discharge of their duties, especially in the number of times of meeting, have had reference to the best interests of the schools, rather than to the requirements of the statute. It affords us pleasure to state, that all difficulties which have arisen during the past year, and at first seemed serious, have, with the aid of our respected State Commissioner, been satisfactorily arranged, and the schools are now going on harmoniously and prosperously.

The interest in the cause of education throughout the town has largely increased the past year, producing a corresponding improvement in the schools.

The schools have been visited by the parents and officers of the several districts more frequently, and the attendance of the scholars more regular the past year than ever before.

The school-houses in the town are now in very good order. In District No. 6 the house has been thoroughly cleansed and repaired, and now compares favorably with other houses in town.

In District No. 1 the schools have been made free, they are to be graded, and a school-house is to be built suitable for the district. These arrangements completed, will place this district in the position to which it is entitled by reason of its wealth and population.

We would here call the attention of trustees and parents to the impossibility of raising the standard of our schools to its proper height by employing persons to teach those schools for wages not in

comparison with the duties to be discharged. As a general thing it will be found that those persons who offer to teach for wages not in comparison with the duties to be performed have no interest in the present or future welfare of your children, or the reputation of your school. Their only object is to get your money. We think, whenever possible, teachers should be employed who are graduates of our State Normal School.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

SAMUEL H. CROSS, *Clerk*.

Westerly, May 18th, 1863.

EXETER.—To give a fair description of the feeling that the people of the town of Exeter manifest in behalf of their schools, we will divide the inhabitants into three classes: a fault-finding class, a disinterested class, and an interested class. We will first give a description of the fault-finding class, and endeavor to show the influence that they exert upon the welfare of the schools. They claim to be in favor of education, and would like to have the schools prosperous and flourishing, but still there is something relating to the school that displeases them. Nothing, with them, goes right. The whole machinery of the school is out of order. The teachers are too highly paid; they get their money too easily. The trustee is not the right kind of a man; he pays too high wages, and always hires poor teachers. Their neighbors' children are all vicious and making interruptions in the school, while theirs are models of perfection, that *never* do wrong. If the teacher chastises them he is to blame, for the reason that for *their* children to deviate from the paths of rectitude, would be an impossibility. Well, say they, if such a teacher had been hired we should have had a good school; the order would have been good: the scholars would have learned well, and everything in the school would have moved in perfect order and harmony; but now the scholars learn nothing, and it is the poorest school that we ever had. The teacher punishes some too much, and others not enough; he gives all his attention to some, to the neglect of others; in short, he uses partiality. Sometimes he begins his schools after nine o'clock, and breaks it up before four; and sometimes he keeps till after sunset. He thinks more of neighbor A's and B's families than all the rest of the district, for he is all the time going there, and he never whips their children, but for the most of the time let them do as they wish. Things were not so when our favorite teacher kept the school; everything went well then, although neighbor A's and B's families did find a little fault; but their children were to blame, and, we think, must have lied some, *our children told different stories and they never lie.*

Now, the majority of this class of people are inclined to be superstitious, and think that everything of theirs is better than their neighbors. Too many of them are tormented with imaginary fears that

their children will not receive as many praises and caresses from the teacher, as some other children. They cannot *bear* to have the rest of the school on a level with their children. They allow their imaginations to deceive them. Unless their children are flattered more, caressed more, and indulged more than the rest of the children of the school, they imagine the teacher to be partial. We are sorry, however, that more mothers belong to this class than fathers; but, of course, those that are innocent of slandering their teachers and schools, these remarks will not apply to. We hope, however, that those whom they do reach, will take the friendly hint, and reform. We hope they will bury their weapons of warfare, and compromise with their contentious spirits, hereafter to be at peace with their teachers, unless there is real cause for strife. Then, when the teacher is in the wrong, it is the duty of the parent to interfere, but he should do so with a friendly feeling and without intentional injury to either him or his school. If, when something in connection with the school is wrong, instead of going to the teacher and having the matter reconciled, a parent goes all over the district, sowing fire-brands and arrows, using every means within his power to sink the teacher in the estimation of his employers, he is worse than a highway robber, for he does indirectly rob the teacher of his character, and a character robber is one of the worst of robbers. To all those of a fault-finding disposition, who are inclined to give hasty decisions, before you condemn your teacher, see that you have something worthy of condemnation. For often are teachers censured and condemned when they are innocent.

Too many condemn from stories of their children, without ever considering whether or not their stories are true. It is a natural thing for children to misunderstand, to be deceived, and even exaggerate and misrepresent, when intentionally they mean to tell the truth. There is but one way by which you can ascertain the true condition of your school, and that is by visiting it often. Generally, those that visit our schools the most, make the fewest complaints, and are the best satisfied with them, while those that seldom or never visit them, are inclined to find fault and make complaints. Therefore, if parents would only visit their schools more, we think they would like them better, find less causes for complaints, and more room in their hearts for sympathy for their teachers. Visits to the school stimulate both teacher and scholars to great exertion. They excite a greater interest; therefore, those schools that are visited the most, make the greatest progress. Those schools in the town that are well visited seldom meet with any trouble, and we hear no complaints from the parents of such scholars.

The disinterested class are those that never care much about their schools. Everything in the school line goes easy with them, unless they happen to be taxed a little for repairs on the school-house, or for books for their children. Then, of course, they will rave and almost wish there were no schools, it costs so much to supply them; but as soon as the tax is paid, they fall back into their old state of indiffer-

ence again, not to be aroused by any of the affairs relating to the school, till it calls upon their pocket-books for assistance. This, probably, is not the case with all of this denomination; but the majority are of this disposition. They give themselves no concern about the education of their children. One teacher suits them about as well as another. Some of them are so slack as to allow their children the choice of going to school when they wish, and of staying at home when they wish; but the majority go in for the most part, to send them when there is no work for them. However, some of them, if they can find work enough for their children to earn them a ninepence a day, will keep them at home. Nothing torments this class more, than to have their children ask them something about their lessons, to buy them a book, or the like. They hate to see them with books in the long winter evenings, they distrust them so. "Their place for study is at school, and not at home." The greater portion of this class would be unable to tell what kind of books their children use in school; and we have, now and then, met with individuals in our town, who were at a loss to tell who kept their schools. Now, these people take an interest in about everything else but the education of their children. That is of little importance. Other things will be of more importance, and do them more good than learning. If they get learning enough to read, write, and cypher a little, that is enough. Some seem to think that if their children get too much learning, it will be ruinous to them; but we think too many are ruined for the want of it. Education is intended to save the child from vice and ruin, and direct him in the pursuit of usefulness and honor. One rightly educated is far better off without a dollar, than with his thousands in a state of ignorance. A great many contend that they have got along well through life with but little learning, and their children can do the same. We would say to all such as are disposed to think thus, that your ideas are unreasonable. Probably if you had been better educated you would have done better, and enjoyed more happiness in life. You can never take too much pains in educating your children, provided that they are rightly educated. Never save your dollars for your children hereafter, to the neglect of their education. We are disposed to feel that too many of this denomination inhabit those districts in which there are so many old, good-for-nothing school-houses. We would say to the good people of these districts, that your school-houses plainly indicate this fact. The barns in some of your districts are warmer than some of these houses. Some might take this for exaggeration; but no one that has been within them on a cold day, can honestly deny it. We have preached to you in all of our Reports about your old school-houses, and earnestly besought you to repair or build. We have pointed out the hindrances that they produce in the education of your children. Our entreaties have availed but little. Probably some of you think it is none of our business. It is our business, and duty, too, to report the condition of all such school-houses; and must soon be ours, or our

successors' duty to withhold the Public money till these buildings are repaired or new ones built ; for they certainly occasion a waste of the Public money. Your excuse, no doubt, at present is, that hard times and heavy taxes forbid it. This, however, is an unreasonable excuse ; for, as it must be done, it is as well to do it now as to procrastinate. We are sorry to be obliged to represent your school-houses as we have, but we think we have given a true representation, as you must all necessarily grant, and we hope you will take it in a friendly way, and not oblige us to drive you to repair by withholding the school money. This must soon be the disagreeable duty of the Committee, unless you repair. If, in this Report, we should state that your school houses are half ordinary for a school, we should be liars. We know of no town in the State, that has so many old school houses as our town. We are sorry to be obliged to say so, but it is our duty according to law ; and, therefore, we must speak the truth.

It is our opinion that there are comparatively a small class of people in our town that are real friends of education, (every one in the town quite likely would claim to be, but people in these days are inclined to be hypocritical),—that go in heartily to advance the condition of our schools, and are willing to do every thing within their power for the education of their children, but they are scattered here and there, a few in every district, like a few good fruit trees among many poor ones. Instead of aiming to tear their schools to pieces, they strive to build them up. They show their influence in action more than words. They aim for improvement in everything pertaining to their schools ; in short, they are the real corner-stone to education in our town. They visit their schools, respect their teachers, encourage their children, and are not afraid of expending a few dollars on their school-houses, or for the books or tuition of their children. We would that there were more of this class of men in our town ; and we sincerely hope that those of the other parties may soon change their politics, and join this party, and act with them for the prosperity of our schools, and the welfare of the young and rising generation of the town of Exeter ; for its fate hereafter must necessarily depend upon their efficiency.

There is another class in the town that have more or less to do with our schools, and who might think it doing them injustice to leave them out of this Report. We know of nothing that would suit them better than to call them the All-Knowing class, for they profess to know it all. Their doctrine is something like the following : Visits to the school-room are of no benefit to the school, especially by the Committee, and it is money thrown away to pay them for visiting the schools. Teachers are paid altogether too much ; they labor but six hours for a day, and it is mere play compared with the labors of the husbandman. They are models of laziness, their whole object is to get their living in the easiest way. Every plan that was not in existence in their school days is nonsense. Some of this class go so far as to condemn the Public School system, and contend that the old sys-

tem of every man's hiring his own schoolmaster and paying him himself, was altogether the best. Some of these men claim to be among the leading politicians of the town; but as we think their creeds will do but little injury, we will make but few comments on them. Their noise is worse than their influence. There are but few of them, and they have but few hearers.

In conclusion, we would earnestly solicit all the people of the town to work together, with zeal and earnestness, for the prosperity of your schools. Tear down your old, good-for-nothing school-houses, and build new ones; visit your schools often, and encourage others around you to visit them; appoint the best qualified men for your school officers; never allow your neighborhood difficulties and prejudices toward each other to have any thing to do with your schools; recollect that union is the greatest support of the schools; and, that disunions, contentions, and disinterestedness, all serve to destroy the prosperity of the schools. Never allow yourselves to be over-anxious to select out all the bad qualities of the teacher and school, and on the other hand never think of their good qualities. Remember that teachers are not perfect beings who never err. Having so many different dispositions and minds to deal with, and so much bad influence repeatedly enstamped upon the minds of the scholars outside of the school to contend with, you cannot reasonably expect that every thing in the school will, at all times, move on in perfect order and harmony. Recollect, too, that that teacher who is influenced by good principles and motives, and who has correct ideas of what his duties are to children, and then endeavors to discharge those duties honorably and manfully, with a clear conscience in the sight of his Maker, has no easy task before him. His labors are fatiguing and perplexing, and wearing both to mind and body; and he needs all of your influence that you can exert in behalf of the welfare of his school, in order to do up his work successfully. Hoping that these remarks may have the desired effect of producing a reformation in the minds of all the worthy people of Exeter in regard to their schools, we will now close up with our best wishes and desires for the future prosperity of the schools.

REPORT OF EACH SCHOOL.

District No. 1.—A school of two months in fall was taught by Mr. Clark Gardiner. His school prospered well, and the parents appeared to be well satisfied. The winter school of four months was under the charge of Mr. Benjamin Lewis. We think he devoted his whole time and talents to his business, and succeeded in giving general satisfaction. He met with no difficulty from any one. The citizens of the district held a meeting, during the last fall, in order to repair the floor. Instead of laying a new one, they concluded to *patch up* the old one. Accordingly the old one was *patched* where it needed it the least, near the stove—while it went *unpatched* right where it needed it the most.

How much was expended for the labor we have never learned. It did no good, and was worth nothing. They can keep on *patching* the old floor year after year, and very soon expend enough to make a new one. • If they do keep on *patching* let them *patch* where it needs it the most.

District No. 2.—A summer term of four months was taught by B. A. Wilcox. We are unable to say what improvement was made, as we found, on our last visit, but six or seven scholars, and one of these, Miss Dorcus A. Tanner, was acting in the capacity of teacher; Mr. Wilcox being off on business. The school numbered over thirty scholars; one-half or more coming from other districts. Mr. Thomas Vincent was the teacher for the winter. His school gave evidence of good discipline, and bespoke well in his favor. He kept a good school. It is hoped that the people of this district will hereafter feel more interest for the promotion of their school, and see that their public money is used to a good advantage. In the fall of 1855, this district repaired their old school-house, and made it a very commodious one. In the following winter, Mr. Benjamin Greene, one of the best of teachers, was employed to teach the school; and he wrought as great a change in it as was produced in the old school-house. His discipline of that winter's teaching is evident to this day in the school. When he closed his school, not a mark was to be seen on one of the desks or seats. The seats and desks of no other newly-repaired school house have been kept so respectable as these. This school has been favorably blessed with good teachers in winter ever since the school-house was repaired; but we fear it must soon dwindle to a state of wretchedness, unless the parents hereafter attend better to the selection of their school officers, and not allow two or three men, who have no children to govern their school affairs. One hundred and forty-four dollars of public money has been expended for the support of the school during the past year. Forty-four dollars for four months in summer, and one hundred dollars for four months in winter. A part of the forty-four dollars, of course, schooled children of other districts. We are in favor of teachers being liberally paid, but we must condemn an extravagant use of the public money. It is the duty of a trustee not to act so much for his own interest as the interest of the school.

District No. 4. (Bates.)—This school was taught by Otis W. Hopkins five months. The school is smaller than common, owing to the mills in the district not being in operation. The school exhibited a lively interest, and the teacher seemed to be in earnest to interest his scholars, and gave general satisfaction.

District No. 5.—This school is very small, numbering, the last winter, but eighteen scholars. The parents in this district manifest quite an interest for their schools. The trustee is the right kind of a man

for the office ; he sees that the teacher is provided with everything for the comfort of the school, and is faithful in visiting it. Many of the parents also visited the school, for which the teacher felt very thankful. R. B. Richmond was the teacher.

District No. 6. (Pine Hill.)—The scholars in this district are getting interested in their studies, and if they only had their school-room fitted up a little, to make it look pleasant, it would soon come up to any school in town. The room is a very cold one, and needs some repairs on the seats to make it more comfortable. The school was taught four months by E. P. Phillips, one of the Committee. No school in town where the little ones try to excel each other, especially in little arithmetic.

District No. 7. (Hall.)—This school was taught in summer by Jesse P. Clarke, and also in the winter three months. This district is interested in their school more of late than formerly, the trustee aiming to procure the best of teachers.

District No. 8. (Exeter Hill.)—This is a large school and the house is not convenient for so many. Seats poorly arranged for the accommodation of such a school. The school was taught by John T. Greene, of the District, who has had some experience in teaching, and we saw nothing to hinder him from succeeding well in the school.

District No. 9. (Gardner's Corner.)—This school was taught in the winter by John H. Gardner, of this town. His government was good. He had not taught in several winters, being away in California on business ; but few schools in the town were better disciplined and drilled. A winter or two's practice and few teachers would make a school appear better. The same little boys in arithmetic, in this school, are digging in with all their might—smart little fellows.

District No. 10.—Miss Hannah B. Moore taught this school in the summer and winter, and its improvement shows plainly that she has been working in the right way. Miss Moore is a faithful teacher, and one, too, that means that her scholars shall learn. A teacher that feels a real interest can hardly fail to interest scholars. There is a very bright, intelligent lot of young scholars in this district ; and if its inhabitants would but arouse from their indifference, build them a new school house, or thoroughly repair the old one, and take a real interest in their school, they could have, ere long, one of the best schools in the town.

District No. 11.—The teacher of the summer term kept but few weeks, being unable by sickness. The teacher of the winter term met with unfavorable success. He commenced with good resolution to do his best. He kept nearly three months without much interrup-

tion. The trustee then dismissed him, claiming that he had failed in government and imparting instruction. He also claimed the right to dismiss him, from a written contract made by the teacher's father and himself. The parents of the district, with the exception of the trustee and one or two others, were for sustaining the teacher, and accordingly a school meeting was called for said trustee to give his reasons for expelling the teacher. He refused to do so till he should be brought before the proper authority. The Committee were then called on a certain day, to hear the said trustee give his reasons. Both parties agree to leave the whole affair to the Committee, and be satisfied with their decision, and called witness to testify to the same. They heard the trustee's complaint, and the teacher's, and came to the conclusion that the trustee had taken illegal steps in proceeding as he had; that the contract was an illegal one; and, furthermore, that the complaints alleged against the teacher were not sufficient for annulling a certificate. The Committee, therefore, sustained him, and concluded to visit the school as soon as convenient, and if they should find it as represented to then expel him. A few days after this decision, the trustee called on one of the Committee, claiming that they had considered the contract between the teacher and him invalid, and, therefore he had nothing to do with the teacher, and he should sign no papers for him to get his pay beyond the time he expelled him. The Committee stated the affair to the Commissioner of Public Schools, and he decided that the engagement in the contract for the teacher to teach the school, was legal, but no contract could be made giving the trustee the power to expel a teacher; therefore that the teacher was in the employment of the trustee till he should be expelled by proper authority. After the school was commenced again, it was separately visited by two of the Committee, and they can but do justice to the teacher to state that they found him conducting his school in an orderly and becoming manner. They also found that there were thirteen families who sent children to the school, and that ten out of the thirteen were then sending, and were desirous of the teacher's keeping the school out. Under such circumstances, the Committee felt that they should deal unjustly to annul his certificate.

There seem to be too many parties and too many knowing ones, in this district, for the success of the school. Comparatively speaking, the northern portion of this district disagree with the southern portion, and the middle part cannot agree with either north or south. Sometimes a teacher will seem to give general satisfaction to all parties; but for the most of the time since the school-house was erected, there has been more or less strife here, either about the school or school-house. The teachers, many times, being either scared or driven off, and the schools broken up. There are a few in the district, we think, that strive to have peace in the school; while there are others who seem to glory in a fuss. We would say plainly to the inhabitants of this district, you can never have a prosperous school till you all coöperate together for its welfare. As long as you keep pulling apart,

ested in your school, just so long must you expect it to suffer. We, or our successors, should, hereafter, allow none but old and experienced teachers to enter this school; teachers well posted to govern and instruct, and such, too, as are qualified to meet opposition with independence and fortitude. We would forewarn young and inexperienced teachers hereafter to *keep out of this district*. Too many of this denomination have gone in here and got badly pell-melled. There are altogether too many fault-finding ones, disinterested ones, and all-knowing ones in this district, for young teachers to contend with.

The trustee should be very careful not to hire a relative or favorite of the district, (at present especially), as the Committee are fully of opinion that no such teacher can give satisfaction to the district. Hire a teacher that knows his business and knows no particular portion of the district, and instead of trying to make disturbance, will try to shun it and be an independent man, you may rest assured that in a few winters your school will be an independent school, and these low, degrading difficulties will be done away, and peace, harmony and union will be again restored, and school officers can be chosen without such low, contemptible quarrelling about it in the district.

District No. 12.—Miss Ann E. Tefft was again the teacher of this school during the last winter. She is one of the best of teachers. She allows her scholars to leave no lesson till well learned. Nothing is passed over by her till it is well understood by the whole class. She knows how to teach and govern, too. We venture to say that no other school in town is better disciplined than this. It will be well for the district to employ her as long as possible. We understand that the people of this district talk of repairing their school-house. We hope they will not only talk, but do.

District No. 13.—This district had a school of six months in the summer and fall. Miss Rose, who has formerly taught here, was the teacher. She established and maintained good government throughout the term. We know not how well she suited her employers, but we are inclined to think she suited herself. Her school made commendable progress. The school-house is unfit for a school, and we hope the district will soon have a better one. They have been talking about building, and we hope they will do so.

All of which is respectfully submitted by us.

E. P. PHILLIPS, THOS. A. HALL, R. B. RICHMOND,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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KENT COUNTY.

WARWICK.

Statement showing the Names and Residences of Teachers, the Length of School Term, and the Monthly Wages paid, for the year ending May 1st, 1863.

[No. of Dist.]	TEACHERS' NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	SUMMER TERM.		WINTER TERM.	
			Months.	Wages.	Months.	Wages.
1	Miss E. P. Cunliff.....	Cranston, R. I.	4	24	4 1-2	24
	Miss S. F. Chipman.....	Pawtucket, R. I.	2	8	4 1-2	8
2	Miss A. E. Andrews.....	S. Scituate, R. I.	5	20		
	Mr. Samuel W. Hale.....	Lonsdale, R. I.			4	32
8	Miss Carrie C. Work.....	Providence, R. I.	2	16		
	Mr. J. F. Brown.....	S. Kingstown, R. I.			6	30
4	Mr. B. W. Mathewson.....	Coventry, R. I.	5	25	5	25
	Miss M. Helen Willard.....	Warwick, R. I.			3 1-2	12
5	Mr. P. G. Collins.....	S. Kingstown, R. I.	4	35	4 1-5	35
6	Mr. G. W. Spaulding.....	Natic, R. I.	4	36	6	36
	Mrs. S. M. Spaulding.....	Natic, R. I.		18		18
7	Mr. John R. Kent.....	Johnston, R. I.			4 3-4	36
	Miss A. M. Gilbert.....	Warwick, R. I.				16
	Miss M. L. Sprague.....	Plainfield, Conn.				18
8	Mr. E. Curtis.....	Madison, N. Y.	2 7-10	84		
	Miss M. C. Shaw.....	Warwick, R. I.		14	5 3-4	14
	Mr. W. B. Graves.....	Boston, Mass.				36
9	Miss Mary S. Osborn.....	Bridgewater, Mass.	4	17		
	Mr. B. Ray Phelon.....	Warwick, R. I.			3 1-2	25
10	Mrs. E. T. Eldridge.....	Orleans, Mass.	4	18		
	Miss Lucy A. Bowen.....	Warwick, R. I.		18		
	Mr. Edw. E. Eldridge.....	Chatham, Mass.			4 1-4	25
11	Miss Lydia L. Spencer.....	Warwick, R. I.	4	20	5	20
12	Mr. James B. Spencer.....	Warwick, R. I.	8 1-2	35		
	Miss Sarah J. Spencer.....	Warwick, R. I.		20	4 9-10	30
	Miss Anna C. Spencer.....	Chatham, Mass.				35
	Miss A. E. Burlingame.....	E. Greenwich, R. I.				20
13	Miss Abbie L. Johnson.....	Farmington, Me.	4	24		
	Miss Anna C. Spencer.....	Providence, R. I.			5	24
14	Mr. D. B. Adams.....	Warwick, R. I.	4	40	7	40
	Miss Susan B. Westcott.....	Warwick, R. I.		18		18
15	Miss H. H. Gorton.....	Woodstock, Conn.	4	20	5 1-2	24

The whole number of scholars who have attended the public schools the past year, is 1,885. The average attendance has been 1,262; the average time the schools have kept, is 8 65-100 months, and the cost per scholar for the year has been \$3.74.

By comparing this with the last annual report, it appears that the number who have attended school this year, is 33 less, and the average attendance is 20 less than last year, and the cost per scholar has been 2 cents more, and the time the schools have kept have been 23-100 of a month more.

It will be seen that the practical working of the public schools of the town, this year, has varied but slightly from that of last, showing a just appreciation, by the citizens of the town, of our most excellent public school system. Notwithstanding those employed in the manufactories of the town have been more generally employed this year than last, yet the school room has not been neglected. How can parents who wish to do all they can to promote the interest and welfare of their children, neglect to embrace the opportunity that is afforded them by our public schools, to give them a good common school education, which will qualify them for the ordinary pursuits of life, and more fully maintain and enjoy a free representative government?

The progress and improvement of the public schools of the town, for a few years past, can readily be seen by referring to the report of the school committee for the year 1854, when the whole number attending the public schools were 1,322, and the average attendance 919. The average time the schools kept was 6 19-20 months, and cost for scholar 3 64-100 dollars. The gain of attendance since then has been 45 per cent., of average attendance 28 per cent., time the schools have kept 24 per cent., and the cost about the same.

The advantages and benefits to be realized from our public schools, greatly depend upon the faithful and efficient performance of the duties of the officers appointed to execute the established regulations. The trustees and teachers of the town have made some improvement this year, in making their returns to the committee, but there is still room for improvement in that direction. Therefore your committee would again respectfully call their attention to the order of the school committee, adopted February 11th, 1856, which is as follows:—

“*Section 1.*—The trustees of the several districts shall, in addition to the information now required in their reports to the school committee, enter upon their reports, at the close of each school year, the total number of all scholars whose names have been entered upon the school registry during the year.

“*Section 2.*—They shall make out and return annually to the school committee, the average of the attendance of all scholars who have attended in any term (if more than one) in the district, during the year, and shall enter the same upon their report as the average attendance of all for the year.

“*Section 3.*—In order that the practice be uniform in all the districts, the following method *shall* be observed in making out said average, viz. : Calculate the average of the first term of four months, then for the other term or terms, take the names of all those who did not attend the first term, calculate the average of their attendance, and add it to the first. [See school law, remarks, p. 127.]

“*Section 4.*—The clerk shall forward a copy of these regulations to the trustees of the several districts.”

In order to explain the requirements of the above order, the following example is given :—

Example.—For the first term of four months you return,—

Number of scholars registered during the term.....	Boys 50	Girls 50	Tot. 100	
Average attendance during term.....				80
SECOND TERM.				
Number of boys registered during the term.....	45			
Number of girls " " ".....	45			
Whole number " " ".....	90			
Av. attendance " " ".....	60			
New scholars that did not attend before.....				
	Boys 10	Girls 10	Tot. 20	
Total number for the year.....	" 60	" 60	" 120	
Average of new scholars.....				14
Total average for the year.....				94

By following the above example, you will return the correct number of scholars who attended school during the year, also, the correct average attendance; when, by the old plan, you would return but 100 scholars, and only 80 in average attendance, pursuing the same method for all the terms during the year.

The State Commissioner has furnished a new blank for district returns, but I regret to say it is no improvement over its predecessors; even the old one printed in "1855," is still preferable, proving that all changes are not improvements. Some questions are required to be answered by the committee, in their report to the State Commissioner, which are not embodied in the district returns to the committee, giving them the necessary information to enable them to make their report to the commissioner.

In reporting the names of teachers, the proper prefix should be added to the name, thus, Miss A. E. Andrews, Mrs. S. M. Spaulding and Mr. E. Curtis; otherwise, if returned A. E. Andrews, how can the committee, unacquainted with the persons, know whether it means Amos E. Andrews or Adeline E. Andrews?

The school house in District No. 14, with its present capacity, is not well adapted to the wants of the district, with a registry of 324 different scholars attending the school, and an average attendance of over 200 scholars, being the largest number attending any school in the town, and only two departments and two teachers. Your committee is of the opinion that more room is needed for the accommodation of that school, in such a way as to properly divide the school into three departments, Grammar, Intermediate and Primary, under three competent instructors, and that much good would result to the school by making such a change. The committee most cheerfully recommend the district to make such a change.

The committee would respectfully request that the trustees would report, in their returns to the committee, the amount of money raised

in the district by tuition taxes or taxes on the property of the district, donations from individuals, companies, or from any other sources, for the support of the public schools, so as to enable them to calculate correctly the cost of maintaining the public schools of the town, and make a correct return to the State Commissioner.

Fellow citizens! the present is a season of unusual trials for the people, when the nation is racked from centre to circumference with a terrible war of rebellion, one of the most unjust and wicked that ever afflicted any people; yet notwithstanding the prostration of business, the heavy burdens put upon you by taxation, you have met them nobly, like freemen, who, knowing their rights, are willing to maintain them. To your sons who have gone forth to the war, to peril their lives in the defence of the government and laws of their country, you have responded with a liberal hand,—not only to those who have gone forth, but to their families and dependents whom they have left behind, that the grim visage of want shall not visit them, in the absence of those to whom they have been wont to look for protection and support, that those who may return again to the bosom of their families and friends will bless you for your liberal care, and of those who return to us no more, you will have the satisfaction that you have done your whole duty.

Your committee, in their last annual report, then fondly hoped that this war of rebellion would have been crushed ere another year had gone, but it only proves to us the uncertainty of all human calculations; yet we confidently believe that God, in His own good time, with wisdom and unswerving justice, will bring us out of this trying ordeal, a purer and better people.

Mr. James R. Spencer, a member and clerk of this board, at the commencement of this school year,—a young man of high moral character, whose future was full of promise, with an intellectual turn of mind,—was in the way of becoming a useful member of this board, and to the community in which he lived, but being impressed with a sense of duty, and the zeal of a patriot, he enlisted in the 7th regiment of volunteers from this State, to go to the war in defence of the government against its fratricidal enemies. Alas! how uncertain is life. In the bloom and vigor of youth, disease (contracted in the exposure of the camp,) laid its fatal hand upon him, and he is no more. He fell a voluntary sacrifice in the defence of the laws of his country. We feel to mourn the loss of so worthy an associate, and to offer our heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased, who have lost a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a kind friend.

With the report of the superintendent, appointed by this board to visit the public schools of the town, which is hereunto annexed, giving a detailed account of the condition and prosperity of the public schools of the town for the past year, this report is respectfully submitted.

B. LAPHAM, *Chairman of School Committee.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WARWICK, R. I.

*To the Committee of Public Schools,—Gentlemen:—*The following report is submitted by your superintendent:—

*District No. 1.—(Pawtuxet.)—*Miss C., assisted by Miss Chipman, taught the summer term. Miss C., assisted by Miss C. A. Wilbur, taught the winter term.

This school, for the past year, has been quite successful. There existed a very kind regard between teachers and scholars. The improvement was very good. The singing in both departments was really lively. Near the close of the school, sickness materially decreased the attendance.

*District No. 2.—(Spring Green.)—*Miss Andrews has taught this school for several terms with good acceptance. Her moral and intellectual worth were appreciated by those who knew how to judge. She was too earnest, taxing her physical energies severely. Kind caution did not arrest her soon enough. Unwell, she left her school. Her friend, Mr. Angell, finished her term with pleasing success. He is, indeed, a superior teacher, and deservedly occupies now a larger field, as he had done before.

Mr. Hale came from the Normal School, and though physically a small man, possesses great decision of character. Under his instructions the government was good. The improvement was as good as circumstances would allow. The trustee, from the number of visits which he made, indicates his interest in the success of the school. If more would visit the schools, and ask questions, the diffidence of the scholars might give place to confidence, and of course, to increased success. After two weeks of the winter school there was no whispering. And yet we saw no punishment inflicted on the scholars.

The interruption of the school, though it cost the superintendent an unnecessary walk on a very hot day, did not effect its prosperity.

*District No. 3.—(Plains.)—*The summer school was taught by Miss Work. She was an active, firm teacher. Her school was very short, and gave but little opportunity for a fair trial of her ability. She was competent for her task. Singing was well sustained in school.

The winter term was taught by Mr. Brown. He was a teacher of some experience, kind in his manner towards his scholars, and governed well.

Let a teacher be ever so well qualified and devoted to his profession, the irregularity of this school would damp his spirits and produce some failure. The register contains 57 boys and girls, and the average for winter will not probably be more than 25. The school house

has been shingled, a new stove purchased, the front of the school house filled up, with other general repairs. The lack is the interest of parents to send their children to school, and also the prevalence of the idea, in the children, that they have got education enough, when it is not so. We should like to see this district take its true position, for the welfare of the children.

One family, we have been informed, in consequence of the distance from the school house, have instructions at home.

District No. 4.—(Old Warwick.)—The Old Warwick is very regular in the length of its school terms. It keeps forty weeks, divided into two terms, of twenty weeks each, with quite a long vacation during the hot weather. It would be very pleasant and profitable if several of our schools had interest enough to imitate this example. Year after year this has continued, with the most pleasing and profitable results. The school is quite prosperous and well advanced in the various studies usually taught under your direction.

Mr. M. teaches alone during the summer, as the school is not so large, or the scholars are not so large. Last winter, and also this winter, there has been an assistant. It is an excellent arrangement. Miss W. must have given general satisfaction. She is both competent and pleasant in her manner. Cheerfulness sits on the countenances of the scholars as they enter the recitation room. The school has been as successful, we judge, this year, as in former years. The progress and order have been equal to former years. The teachers do not need changing. Singing has become good. Composition in the "Sprays" is continued with success. We congratulate the district on their wisdom in retaining a successful instructor.

District No. 5.—(Apponaug.)—Mr. Collins has taught this school five years. He has sustained himself well, as a teacher. His education was superior to many.

District troubles, got up by those who know why they got them up, made the last year of Mr. C.'s teaching very unpleasant. The government of the school was much harder than was necessary. The general average has been decreased, to the loss of the school the next year. If the teacher failed in anything, it was in his government.

Mr. C. has left our school, with better prospects. On the ground of his forbearance, and industry, and faithfulness, we wish him prosperity.

A very good stove has been got for the school. A good many repairs are necessary to be done on the house. They ought to be done.

District No. 6.—(Natic.)—This school has been reduced to two departments, which, with a tax on the district, has enabled the trustees to keep ten months. There are as many scholars now, as there were when they had three departments; of course, the school will, by having three terms, increase its average.

The order and improvement were good. We think the school was taught as well as in previous years. The scholars are of a smaller size.

Repairs were made on the house, and it now looks quite comfortable.

The nuisance to which we referred in our last report, has been somewhat abated, but not entirely removed. It is bad, even now. We hope the committee will see it removed.

District No. 7.—(Phenix.)—This district prefers hitherto to spend the money in one long term. Then they have three teachers, or three departments, primary, intermediate and grammar. Miss Sprague taught the primary school, as she has done several years, not because she is unqualified for a better position, but because she succeeds admirably in this department. This year she has shown herself equal to former years.

Miss Gilbert has had a short experience as a teacher. As far as we could judge, she succeeded well, and gained a pleasing ascendancy over her school. More experience may help her confidence in her own abilities.

Mr. Kent is too well known to need any remarks. He is not flashy or brilliant; but a faithful, steady, and worthy instructor of the young. He governs with a kind spirit and firm hand.

For want of money, the school stopped a week before the proposed time; consequently, though we visited it twice, we did not know in time of its close.

Two terms of private school, in two departments, are usually supported after the public school ends.

District No. 8.—(Centreville.)—The former teacher, of several years standing, left this school for another in our town. Mr. Curtis succeeded him for one short term. His method of teaching was somewhat different from what we have been accustomed to, but tended to real thoroughness. At the time he left, he appeared to have gained the good will of his scholars.

Mr. Graves succeeded him. He was a graduate of a college, and exerted a fine moral influence. The recitations were good. Singing good. Gymnastics very good. Good order and good improvement existed in the school.

Miss Shaw taught the primary department through the year, as she has done before. We think that she has made improvement in her method of teaching, since she commenced her duties in the school.

It is to be regretted that a change of teachers should have taken place. It unsettles the scholars' habits so much that a good deal of time—which is money—is spent in vain.

District No. 9.—(Southern.)—The studies of our common schools

were pursued in the summer school by Mrs. Osborne, with good success, and her order was fair. There was singing. The first class in reading gave the definition of words in each lesson. A very good thing.

The winter school was taught by Mr. Phelon. The usual studies were taught with analysis. There was singing. The order was fair, and a good interest in the several studies sustained. Both terms indicated good improvement. The reading classes, in particular, advanced well.

Considerable repairs have been made on the school house. Partitions have been put up at both ends of the room, that very much improve the school room. Some other arrangement than the use of chairs, by scholars, should be made, as they make considerable noise, and injure the wall.

District No. 10.—(Coweset.)—Miss Bowen taught the former part of the summer, but was compelled to give up the school in consequence of indisposition. The usual studies of this school were prosecuted, but with what success the sudden close of her school gave no opportunity to know.

Mrs. Eldridge finished the term. She was a teacher of considerable experience. She taught with ease, and governed kindly. Her school was very pleasant.

Mr. Eldridge, on finishing his term of public school in Crompton, began his labors in this district. He is an experienced and successful teacher, and under his instruction there was good improvement made. His government is excellent, and secured very firmly and quietly. His services, we hope, may be secured by some school in town, which will afford him an opportunity for usefully employing his time.

District No. 11.—(Potowomut.)—Miss Spencer was the teacher for the year. The improvement was creditable both to teacher and scholars. In the small scholars, the advancement was quite good. Indeed, the other classes showed interest in their studies, and consequently made good progress. There was one class in algebra. With a good normal education, two young ladies might become useful as teachers.

The school house windows need repairing. They ventilated the room too much on cold days. Only one pane of glass is known to have been broken by the scholars. Some person or persons broke into the house, by smashing a pane of glass where the spring is, and so got in. They examined everything, and took little or nothing, except the key of the book-case. This we consider is bad business.

District No. 12.—(Crompton.)—The number of persons who taught in this school, indicates more changes in one year than is desirable, or is good for the school. It was, however, somewhat unavoidable.

Mr. Spencer and Miss Spencer taught the spring term. The school prospered. Good order and good improvement were secured. Mr. Spencer left his school for the army. He recommended Mr. E. E. Eldredge to succeed him. The supply was a good one. Mr. E. succeeded well. He was a firm and energetic teacher. During this term, both departments prospered.

The third term was a short one. Miss Spencer taught the grammar department, and Miss Burlingame the primary. These departments did as well as ought to be expected.

The school rooms need some repairs. The fences are very shaky, and the school house uninviting. Why could not the school house lot be sold, and the house be carried up the hill, fronting toward the village?

District No. 13.—(Pontiac.)—For two years this school has not been so orderly as it ought to have been. Fair improvement was generally secured in the summer term.

Miss Johnson had some experience as a teacher. She could not, however, rise above the difficulties of the school.

Mrs. Spencer was employed for the winter term. The discouragements of the school she surmounted, and gave it life and prosperity. She left it in a good state for her successor. We are sorry to part with her. She was very pleasant, and yet very firm. She evidently gained the good will of her pupils, and of the district.

District No. 14.—(River Point.)—As usual, this district has sustained a school for more than forty weeks, indebted, in part, to the liberality of its trustee.

Mr. Adams, its teacher, taught the grammar department the past year. Much interest in the usual studies has been excited. The scholars seem to love to go to school, and though there are no large scholars, there is quite a number of bright and ready young ones, who deem a failure in recitations as far from being happy. In penmanship a few bid fair to make good proficiency. Others will require diligence to improve satisfactorily. We are not sure that we heard singing; this is a deficiency.

The order in both departments was good, the progress commendable, exhibiting good improvement.

District No. 15.—(Central.)—Miss Gorton has taught in this district for more than four years. The past year has been quite as successful as formerly. The order and the improvement have been successfully maintained.

There was singing, which is quite an addition to the school. It was quite good, though the scholars were self-taught. Small classes print or write their lessons or spelling on slates. The advanced classes write words on their slates, and give the definitions thereof.

The studies included are the usual ones of the school room, with

U. S. History, Analysis, Algebra. The teacher reports more perfect lessons than imperfect. Alternate weeks they had composition and declamation. The attendance was very regular. The scholars are very kind to each other. In penmanship there were some two or three very good writers.

The plastering overhead has largely fallen; it ought not to be so neglected; the heads of the scholars were in danger of receiving serious blows. A new stove has been furnished. A better set of steps, at the door, ought to be secured.

COVENTRY.—The School Committee, in accordance with law, respectfully present the following Report for the year ending June 1st, 1863 :

The Committee met as soon as convenient after their reelection, and continued the organization of the preceding year, viz. : Samuel Arnold, Chairman, B. V. Gallup, Clerk, and B. V. Gallup and H. S. Vaughn, Sub-Committees to examine applicants for situations as teachers, and to visit and examine the schools.

Subsequent meetings have been held whenever necessary for the transaction of the business of the Committee.

The sub-committees have granted certificates of qualification to twenty-five teachers, twenty-one of whom had taught previously, sixteen in this town. They have visited all the schools the number of times required by law, with one exception, and, in that instance, the failure to do so was not caused by any neglect of duty on their part, two visits having been made to the district after the time specified for commencing the school, without finding it in session.

Additional visits were made to several of the schools, some having been visited three times in each term.

No changes have been made in the boundaries of school districts.

The only change in the text-books in use in the town has been the rejection of Greene's First Lessons in Grammar, the intention being to use Greene's Introduction, Grammar, and Analysis only.

The amount expended for the wages of the teachers of the public schools during the year has been \$2,332.29.

The average attendance of the schools of the town has been 511, a decrease of 22 from last year.

Since the last report the school-house in District No. 9 has been destroyed by fire. No other material change has taken place in the condition of the school-houses of the town. While some of them are kept in good repair, we believe, as a whole, they are gradually deteriorating. Several need painting and repairing. The district returns show an expenditure of only thirty-three dollars in repairs on the school-houses of the town during the year. The tax-payers are again reminded that it is very poor economy to let their school-houses run down.

The condition of Districts No. 5 (Quidnick), 7 (Spencer), and 9

(Andrew District), demands notice, and action on the part of the School Committee. The school-houses in No. 5 and No. 9 have been destroyed by the torch of the incendiary, and very little disposition to rebuild them is manifested. The school in No. 5 has been kept for two years under the direction of the School Committee, in a building temporarily approved and very unsuitable, which has already been occupied longer than it should have been. The school-house in No. 7 is old, and the school very small, averaging only six. As these three districts are contiguous, the question has arisen, "Could not this part of the town be re-districted to advantage?" The subject has recently been before the Committee, and was postponed for further consideration. It is plain that this part of the town ought not to remain in its present condition. What action to take in relation to it, we leave to the wisdom of our successors.

We do not propose, in this Report, to speak of each school separately. While such a course has its advantages, it has also its disadvantages. It is almost if not quite impossible to make such a report without doing injustice to some one, exciting feelings of envy in some of the teachers, and making the schools, as a whole, appear better than they really are.

The faithful, earnest teacher makes his report on his scholars, and needs no puffing from the School Committee. Let teachers "magnify their office," let them not be satisfied with a knowledge of books alone, but let them study the nature of the human mind, the material upon which they are to work, let them acquaint themselves with the philosophy of school government, and the best methods of conducting the exercises of their schools, let them not follow their text-books so closely as many of our teachers do, but make more use of oral, familiar explanations, teaching objects more, and books less, and they will make for themselves reports more commendatory and enduring than any made by a School Committee.

It was with heartfelt pleasure that the Committee, after reviewing the condition of the schools of the town, felt justified in saying, in their last Report, that, taken as a whole, they would compare favorably with those of any preceding year. They felt assured that progress had really been made toward that elevated position which our public schools should occupy, but they fear, that, during the present year, though some of our schools have been excellent, and others very good, yet, taken as a whole, if they have not retrograded, they have, at best, remained nearly stationary.

At a time like the present, when one all-absorbing topic engrosses the public mind, is there not danger that the interests of public education will be overlooked and neglected?

Let us not forget that the education of the masses is one of the safeguards of the free institutions we prize and cherish.

Respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL ARNOLD,	} <i>School Committee.</i>
BENJAMIN V. GALLUP,	
HENRY S. VAUGHN,	

EAST GREENWICH.—The school committee respectfully present their annual report, as follows:—

The amount of money appropriated for free schools in the town for the last year, has been thirteen hundred and eleven dollars, sixty-five cents (\$1,311.65). From the State, \$697.70; from town appropriations, \$400; registry taxes, \$95.95; Maxwell fund, \$118. Divided among the several districts, according to the law of the State and vote of the town, this sum gave to—District No. 1, \$649.14; District No. 2, \$174.77; District No. 3, \$171.89; District No. 4, \$157.52; District No. 5, \$154.64.

Out of this, the usual winter term of four months has been kept in all the districts, at an expense of \$489.50 in District No. 1; \$119.48 in District No. 2; \$121.00 in District No. 3; \$121.00 in District No. 4; \$98.25 in District No. 5.

In District No. 1 the winter term has been prolonged about six weeks, and the balance belonging to its \$159.64 expended. Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, have sufficient money to keep summer school of the usual length.

The trustee of the Maxwell fund reports that the fund remains unchanged, viz.:—25 shares in the Arcade Bank, and 25 shares in Bank of North America. Dividends as before named.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. ELDREDGE, *Clerk.*

East Greenwich, May 27, 1863.

WEST GREENWICH.—No report received.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

WARREN.—In executing the trust placed in their hands, the committee find pleasure in speaking of the uninterrupted progress of the schools during the year. In the faithfulness of the teachers, and the attendance and attainments of the scholars, our schools give renewed testimony to the excellent educational system of New England.

A brief notice of each of the schools will present their condition during the year.

North District.—The summer term was taught by Miss E. F. Salisbury, and the school made a good appearance at the closing examination.

Mr. A. B. Arnold taught the winter term, and the faithful efforts of the teacher no one can question. The introduction of some attractive features of the Normal system, especially in the teaching of geography, deserve special mention.

East District.—The summer term was taught by Miss H. M. Barney. The number of pupils was small, for it is a matter of regret that union does not yet exist between the different sections of the district. The fidelity of Miss Barney gave entire satisfaction to the committee.

The average attendance during the winter term, taught by Mr. John P. Gregory, was about the same as last year. The genial nature of the teacher won the confidence and affection of the scholars, and resulted in an excellent school.

West District.—Primary School.—The school room has been much improved by the expenditure of one hundred dollars, appropriated by the town last year, for new seats. Good has already resulted from this investment. It will not only aid in elevating the character of the scholars, but will render it pleasant now for any one to visit the school. The teachers deserve great credit for the hard labor here bestowed. During the illness of the principal, in the fall term, Miss Buffington was appointed principal *pro tem.*, and Miss Annie Eddy, assistant. Upon the resignation of Miss Martin, at the close of that term, after several years' devoted and successful labor as a teacher, Miss Buffington was chosen principal, and Miss Harriet Luther, assistant.

Intermediate School.—The intermediate department continues under the care of Miss Read, with Misses Bowen and S. L. Salisbury as assistants. Miss Bowen being compelled by sickness to temporarily relinquish her duties during the fall term, Miss Annie Eddy was employed to act as assistant.

The number of registered scholars in this school is 189, and the average number of the past year has been larger than in any previous year. The excellence of the school is most emphatically attested in this increase, yet it is becoming a matter of serious inquiry as to whether the numbers are not too large for the good of the school. While the ordinary annual accession of the class from the Primary School is all that in justice should increase its number, added to these are those who come from the many private schools in town. Hence the seats appropriated to pupils in the school room are not sufficient to accommodate them, the recitation rooms are crowded, and the classes are large and unwieldy. The teachers are taking care of this large school to the best of their ability. But the question still remains,—cannot this number of scholars be lessened without detriment to our educational interests?

Should the school continue to grow larger, this pressure must be

met in one of two ways. It will compel either enlarged accommodations with an increased number of teachers, or a new grading of the schools. To make the grade of admission into the Intermediate School higher, or the grade of admission into the High School lower, would at least temporarily lessen these numbers. The former might be done to advantage. The latter ought not to be done except in the most pressing emergency. For any change in grades should be to elevate rather than to depress them. There should be a slow and constant upward movement to a higher and better grade, and no committee would change otherwise without the greatest reluctance. For the present there remains the promotion of individual scholars as fast as merit will allow it, and in this way a larger number may annually go into the High School, so as to diminish, by twenty or thirty pupils, the attendance in the intermediate department.

High School.—Under the charge of its tried and efficient principal, Mr. Cady, the High School still maintains its character of superior excellence. During the summer and fall terms, Miss M. E. Salisbury was compelled, by illness, to abandon the post which she had so long filled. The school being reduced in number during the former term, no assistant was employed to fill this vacancy; and for the fall term, Miss Eldora F. Salisbury was placed in her room. At the commencement of the winter term, Miss M. E. Salisbury was able to resume her labors. Miss Moore having resigned, at the close of the fall term, the position of assistant, which she had ably filled for many years, Miss Eldora F. Salisbury was elected in her place.

Very much ground has been gone over in this school, in all its departments of instruction. But in no case has thoroughness been sacrificed to rapidity. And these have been accompanied by persistent endeavor to make each pupil comprehend every difficult point; and these endeavors have been successful, so far as such success can depend upon the teacher. An examination day may reveal the present standard of attainment, but one must go into the school, and often hear its recitations, to make a true estimate of the work done, and of the kind and thorough manner in which it is done.

In submitting this general condition of the schools to the town, the committee beg leave to add, that imperfect attendance and absenteeism are still the great and common evils to be remedied. This is specially seen in the summer term of our High School. The disparity is too marked between the attendance of the winter and summer terms. The loss to the absent scholars is great, but deserves least of all to be noticed. Such absence dispirits his school-mates, seldom relieves the teacher in the number of classes, but imposes additional burdens, or a new classification when the absentees shall re-enter the school. Nothing is easier than to lengthen the summer vacation, if it be too short. But few wish this. Is not this optional shortening of the regular term

of study unfitting the child for those briefer vacations and severer duties of mature years, whether at home, or in the walks of mechanical, or mercantile, or professional life, for which all the education of youth is to prepare? Nothing but absolute illness should be a sufficient excuse for the detention of a pupil from the regular terms of the year.

In closing this report, the committee congratulate the town upon the prosperity of its schools. The town is supplying its instructors. The corps of female teachers, with a single exception, are natives of Warren, and have been educated in its schools, and in the Normal School of Rhode Island. With a generous appropriation on the part of the town, with confidence in teachers on the part of parents, and on the part of teachers with a love of the work, the maintenance of order, and a strict impartiality, awarding blame wherever deserved, and praise wherever merited,—with these the committee feel assured that our schools will preserve the excellence which they long since attained.

Your attention is invited to the tables, giving the number of scholars pursuing particular studies; the names of scholars and the number of terms each has attended school in succession or during the year without absence; the analysis of school attendance, and also the receipts and expenditures for the year.

To carry on the schools successfully during the coming year, an appropriation of \$2,100 will be required. The committee therefore recommend that this sum be set apart for the schools of Warren for the ensuing year.

All which is respectfully submitted by the committee.

GEORGE LEWIS COOKE, *Chairman.*

J. M. MERCHANT, *Secretary.*

Warren, April 1, 1863.

The following Table gives the number of Scholars pursuing particular Studies, and the Ratio to the whole number Registered.

STUDIES PURSUED.	High School.	Intermediate.	Primary.	North District.	East District.	Total.	Ratio per cent.
Reading	72	189	171	45	26	503	90 5-8
Spelling	60	189	181	43	19	441	80 1-5
Geography	23	189	81	16	14	273	50 1-11
History United States	87					87	7
Arithmetic	81	189	80	29	21	400	73 1-2
Algebra	40					40	7 1-3
Geometry	18					18	3 1-3
Physiology	40					40	7 1-3
Natural History	33					33	6
Physical Geography	18			5	1	24	4 9-22
Natural Philosophy	13					13	2 7-18
Botany	12					12	2 1-5
Chemistry	7					7	1 5-18
English Grammar	60			6	9	75	14
Rhetoric	13					13	2 7-8
Ancient History	12					12	2 1-5
Book-Keeping	30					30	5 1-2
Latin	56					56	10 2-7
Greek	5					5	1
Composition	114			10		124	23
Declamation	114			14		128	23 1-2
Pennmanship	114	189		80	20	347	63 3-4
Average age of pupils	15	12	8	10	11	Av'ge. 11	
Cost per scholar per term of eleven weeks	\$4 78	\$1 25	\$1 05	\$2 13	\$4 04	Av'ge. \$2 65	

NAMES OF SCHOLARS,

AND THE NUMBER OF TERMS EACH HAS ATTENDED SCHOOL IN SUCCESSION, OR DURING THE YEAR, WITHOUT ABSENCE.

Fourteen Terms.

Patience Fish.

Rosa E. Child,
Emilie M. Hoar.

Four Terms.

Joel Sawtell,
Martha D. Cole,
Mary Richardson,
Anna F. Turner.

Eight Terms.

Mary E. Child.

Six Terms.

Abiah G. Turner.

Five Terms.

Frank D. Barton,

Three Terms.

Herman Salisbury,
Thomas G. Gushee,

Abby P. Cole,
 Sarah F. Drown,
 Louise F. Drown,
 Mary E. Hoar,
 Ada B. Jones,
 Cora E. Place,
 Abby F. Martin,
 Elizabeth Whittaker.

Two Terms.

William Ashmore, Jr.,
 John H. Brown,
 Henry N. Cady,
 John N. Cole,
 Frank W. Freeborn,
 Clara W. Bowen,
 Emma S. Bowen,
 Ada L. Bowen,
 Cora A. Bosworth,
 Anna B. Cole,
 Abby C. Campbell,
 Ada M. Collamore,
 Ellen S. Gladding,
 Maria A. Hancock,
 Mary A. Loughran,
 Georgeanna Gardiner,
 Emma W. Martin,
 Agnes E. Meenan,
 Bridget McCarty,
 Henrietta Martin,
 Ellen A. Place,
 Clara A. Peck,
 Emma W. Pierce,
 Lyra N. Smith,
 Carrie Sanford,
 Hattie M. Swift,
 Ella N. Talbot,
 Mary G. Tilley.

One Term.

Frank S. Ashmore,
 Nathan B. Barton,
 Joseph Butterworth,
 Peter Butler,
 John Butler,

Edgar F. Chace,
 Philip A. Drown,
 Herbert C. Budlong,
 Frank H. Bowen,
 Joseph R. Freeborn,
 Charles R. Cutler, Jr.,
 Frank B. Livsey,
 Joseph E. Martin,
 William H. Peck,
 Charles N. Raymond,
 Francis J. Rogers,
 Albert K. Tanner,
 Mary J. Ashworth,
 Ann E. Ashworth,
 Medora W. Brayton,
 Susan W. Cole,
 Clara Cole,
 Annie Cole,
 Sarah P. Carr,
 Mary E. Drown,
 Lovice Horton,
 Clara W. Haile,
 Mary S. Johnson,
 Melissa Leonard,
 Lizzie S. Martin,
 Ellen J. Marble,
 Annie J. Salisbury,
 Harriet J. Sawtell,
 Honora Stone,
 Lizzie E. Follansbee,
 Georgeanna Gardner.

*Seven Terms, with but one
 absence.*

Abby F. Martin.

*Five Terms, with but one
 absence.*

Abby P. Cole.

*Eight Terms, with but one
 day's absence, caused by
 sickness.*

Henry N. Cady.

THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS

OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IS PRESENTED FOR THE YEAR 1861.

1. Number of children in town between the ages of four and fifteen years	617
2. Number of children registered in the public schools, fifteen years and upward (79), and those from abroad (19). Total.....	96
3. Number of children registered in the private schools, who have not been enrolled in either public school.....	145
4. Number of children due at the public schools.....	575
5. Number of scholars registered in the public schools.....	545
6. Average number belonging to the public schools.....	370
7. Average daily attendance at public schools.....	328
8. Average daily attendance at private schools.....	117
9. Number of children in town between four and fifteen years of age, who have not been members of any school during the year	28
10. Percentage of daily attendance of scholars belonging to the public schools.....	89
11. Percentage of daily attendance of scholars due at the public schools.....	57
12. Percentage of daily attendance of scholars registered in public schools.....	60
13. Percentage of daily attendance of scholars registered at both public and private schools.....	64
14. Percentage of daily attendance of scholars at both public and private schools, excluding those fifteen and upward, and those from abroad.....	65

TABULAR STATEMENT,

*Showing the Names of Teachers, the Length of School Term in Weeks, and the Attendance of Scholars for the Year.
Also, the Number of Weeks each Teacher has Taught in this Town.*

SCHOOLS.	SPRING TERM.					SUMMER TERM.					FALL TERM.					WINTER TERM.					TEACHERS' NAMES.	No. of weeks taught in town.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.	Length.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.	Length.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.	Length.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.	Length.		
High.....	49	55	104	83	11	24	35	59	43	9	34	50	84	60	11	38	42	80	68	12	{ Mr. I. F. CADY, Principal, Miss M. E. SALISBURY, Miss M. E. MOORE.....	603 199 187
Intermediate,	69	97	166	88	11	61	90	151	122	9	67	97	164	139	11	64	83	152	127	12	{ Miss M. B. READ, Principal Miss M. M. BOWEN..... Miss S. L. SALISBURY.....	256 292 219
Primary	78	42	120	92	11	66	45	111	98	9	75	52	127	96	11	72	45	117	80	12	{ Miss H. J. MARTIN, Principal. Miss G. BUFFINTON.....	201 215
N. District ..						23	20	43	25	15						23	13	36	28	18	{ Miss ELDORA F. SALISBURY Mr. A. B. ARNOLD	38 18
East District.						7	4	11	8	16						17	9	26	21	17	{ Miss H. M. BARNEY Mr. JOHN P. GREGORY	16 17
Total.....	196	194	390	813		181	194	375	291		176	199	375	804		214	197	411	824			

BRISTOL.—The School Committee submit the following Report:—

The schedule below gives the names of those teachers who were reelected for the current school year for the places they had previously filled :

High School, Thomas W. Bicknell, A. M., Principal.

North Grammar, Mr. Charles Pollock, Principal.

South Grammar, Mr. E. Rice, Principal.

“ “ Miss Mary A. Bowen, Assistant.

Branch Grammar, Miss Susan M. Greene, Teacher.

State Street, Miss Sophia L. Wardwell, Teacher.

North Primary, Miss Mary A. Wardwell, Principal.

Centre Primary, Miss Abby D. Munro, Teacher.

South Primary, Miss Augusta V. Baxter, Assistant.

Middle District, Mr. P. W. Taft, Teacher.

Mr. Gilford Morse was transferred from the North East District, where he had taught during the winter of 1861-2, to the North District. Miss Anna B. Manchester, Principal of the South Primary, was transferred to the North Grammar, as assistant.

At the close of the last school year, three of the teachers, Miss Sarah W. Perry, Miss Hannah L. Easterbrooks, and Miss Hannah B. Waldron, assistants, respectively, in the High, North Grammar, and North Primary Schools, resigned their situations.

The following teachers were elected to fill the vacancies made by resignation, promotion, or expiration of service :

High School, Miss Anna Wardwell, Assistant.

South Primary, Miss Annie W. Bradford, Principal.

North Primary, Miss Margaret Bradford, Assistant.

North East District, Miss Mary E. Rice, Teacher.

“ “ “ Mr. A. B. Mason. Teacher.

Your Committee have to report a year of great prosperity in all the schools of the town. The old teachers have fully sustained their former well-deserved reputation as thorough instructors and wise disciplinarians, while the new ones have in no sense disappointed us. There has been one year more of hard and good work, on the part of both teachers and pupils. With scarcely an exception, nothing has occurred to disturb the peaceful, regular working of our school system, at a time when a wicked rebellion is raging at no great distance, and when heavy taxes are imminent. No teacher employed by your Committee has proved unfit for his position, or negligent of his duties, and while not a single school has deteriorated, two at least, the South Primary, and the school in the North District, have made decided improvement.

Not a single dollar of your appropriation, we believe, has been wasted.

Your Committee, during the past year, have not striven to make radical changes in the management of the schools; rather, knowing that they had long been under the supervision of wise and experienced school officers, they have preferred to make themselves familiar with the workings of the system, and to suggest, from time to time, such reforms as might be desirable.

It seemed that the time had come for making a change with reference to the time for the admission of pupils from the Grammar Schools into the High School.

Heretofore a class has gone from each of these schools to the High School, whenever it was fitted, though from neither school oftener than once a year; and seldom, if ever, have the two classes entered at the beginning of the same term. The consequence has been, that when a proper portion of the time and attention of the teachers in the High School had already been assigned to the first entering class, and while they had as many classes on their hands as they could well manage, another has come in, causing much inconvenience and confusion.

At the close of the last Winter term, in January, a class was ready to enter the High School, from the South Grammar School, and it was known that one in the North Grammar School would be fitted to enter in May; it was therefore judged to be best, for the two classes to enter together, in May, with such others from other parts of the town as might be found qualified for admission. The close of the Spring term also, the end of the school year, seemed an appropriate season, for the first class in each of the Primary Schools of the South District to pass up to the Branch Grammar, and for the pupils from the Branch Grammar to enter the Grammar Schools.

The efficiency of a set of graded schools depends as much on the regularity with which classes are advanced from the lower grades to the higher, as the amount of cloth manufactured in a cotton mill depends upon the uniformity with which the cotton, while in process of making, passes on from one room to another.

The schools in the South and the Middle Districts have long been kept by teachers employed by the year. There are great disadvantages in frequent changes of teachers, whether these be made each summer and winter, or from year to year; and could the schools in the North and North East Districts be taught for a series of years by permanent male, or first-class female teachers, they would soon fill up and take a higher rank than they now do.

The North District has been fortunate in its teacher for the last year, whom they will do well to retain if possible. If that cannot be done, there is reason to believe that other male teachers can be obtained for the amount of the appropriation.

The expenditures for schools during the past year have not been allowed to exceed the appropriations, yet to keep within these bounds the strictest economy has been necessary; the salaries of the teachers had to be cut down about five per cent., and but few repairs could be made on

the school buildings, some of which now sadly need them. It will prove to be economical to paint the school-house in the Middle District, both outside and inside, during the coming summer ; the South Grammar School needs a new floor and to be re-seated throughout ; the furniture in this school is the poorest of any in the town, and is no longer fit to be retained. In this connection the following suggestions are proffered for the consideration of the town.

In the North and South Grammar Schools there has been, the last year, an average registry of one hundred and ninety-two pupils, enough, if equally divided among the four teachers, to give forty-eight to each, and to make four schools, each with numbers nearly as large as one teacher can take good care of, leaving opportunity, if it should be found necessary, to assign five or ten more children to each school. Now, let the one hundred and ninety-two pupils be divided into four grades according to age and attainments, which shall contain nearly equal numbers ; let the two higher grades be placed under the charge of two male teachers, having equal salaries, one to teach in the North Grammar, and the other in the South Grammar School. Let the two lower grades be taught by two females, one in each of the two buildings. As the pupils advance in their studies, let them, from year to year, after undergoing the requisite examination, pass up in order from the Branch Grammar to the lowest or fourth of these grades ; then to the third, the second, and at last arrive at the first or highest grade, where they shall finish their Grammar School course.

Where shall the necessary room be obtained for four schools ? From the present school rooms, by passing the partition in each now separating the recitation room from the main room, midway between the ends of the building.

What would be the cost of this change ? On the supposition that the South Grammar School is to be re-floored and re-furnished, the extra expense would be simply in moving the partition and a few seats ; for there are now seats enough for two schools in the North Grammar School.

The advantages of this change cannot be fully discussed here ; suffice it to say that they would be neither small nor uncertain. There would be a greater degree of thoroughness in the instruction given ; better order could be maintained with a less expenditure of effort ; valuable time would be saved each day in the schools, and the scholars would advance more rapidly in their studies. In a large school kept by a Principal and Assistant, frequent interruptions of recitations and much noise are occasioned in the passing of scholars from one room to another ; such schools, on account of their size, present many difficulties in government, the most of which devolves upon the head teacher. The responsibility, also, for the condition of the schools cannot as easily be divided, nor praise nor blame assigned as justly as in schools taught by a single teacher.

The candidates who presented themselves for admission to the High School at the opening of the Spring term, were examined this year

by printed questions. It was thought that by this method a fairer and more thorough test could be made of their proficiency than one obtained during the excitement and hurry of a public examination.

Those who wished to enter were notified to meet in the High School on the morning of Saturday, the 28th of March. Each scholar was furnished with paper and pencil, and seated alone at a desk; they were warned not to hold any communication with each other, and their books were laid away. Sets of questions were in turn placed before them; to answer each of the first three of which, one hour was allowed them. Their answers, written out on paper, were then marked by the examiners on a scale of 100 to a set, each correct answer being marked 10, and the proper deduction made for each mistake. It had been determined beforehand that a certain average should be reached to entitle a pupil to admission into the school, which average should be made up of the marks which they received on the examination papers, and their average on a scale of 10 in school for the last term. Of the thirty-one candidates who offered themselves for examination, twenty-five received papers entitling them to admission next May.

Should any object that such an examination is not severe enough for those who are to enter a High School, your Committee would not controvert the position, but rather urge, if possible, all connected with our schools or in any way interested in them, whether parents, teachers or pupils, to do all in their power to raise the standard of education in them higher than it now is; in that event, another year, a set of more difficult questions can be proposed.

The schools can best be elevated by a greater regularity in attendance, a more implicit obedience to the teachers, greater thoroughness in recitations and in instruction, and a heartier interest on the part of the parents in the schools, resulting in a more cordial coöperation on their part with the teachers.

Let the demand for greater thoroughness in all the common English studies be made more emphatic; these are the most important studies for the larger portion of the children in any community. Whoever is well versed in these branches, besides having obtained a good degree of mental discipline, has acquired that knowledge which is requisite for him in his dealings with his fellow-men, and which is necessary to make him a useful and intelligent citizen of a republic. An accurate acquaintance with the English branches forms also the best preparation for those other studies properly belonging to a High School.

It seems hardly worth while to repeat the old complaint about poor ventilation and the vitiated atmosphere of our school-rooms, so much has been said about this evil, and so little done to remedy it, during the last twenty years. Many of our children still breathe, for the greater part of six hours a day, five days in the week, an atmosphere so tainted and foul that most men in good health would be nauseated by it in less than an hour: vitality is thus gradually withdrawn from

the systems of the pupils and the teachers, and their brains, half-paralyzed, soon work sluggishly ; we are convinced that the efficiency of the schools in Rhode Island during the winter months is diminished at least by one-fourth, from this cause alone. Cannot some good mechanic invent a stove to heat and to ventilate at the same time, the cost of which shall not put it beyond the reach of our smaller and district schools ? Besides being a benefactor to all succeeding generations of children, he might amass a fortune, so great would be the demand for them.

No principle in school-keeping seems to be more generally admitted than that young children are seriously injured by long confinement to their seats and in an impure atmosphere ; they get weary of sitting still, grow crooked-backed and round-shouldered, and get to disliking school. Now the remedy for all this in Primary Schools is easy : give the children two recesses in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, when the schools are kept three hours each half-day. These recesses need occupy no more than fifteen minutes each, from the time the scholars begin to leave their seats to the time when they are seated and in order again ; and the children should be under the eye of the teacher at recess, as much as when in the school-room. They should not be allowed to wander off during recess beyond certain fixed limits, at no great distance from the door of the school-house. In the place of one of these recesses, on stormy or very cold days, or when the play-ground is very muddy, easy calisthenic exercises, abundance of which can be easily obtained or invented, should be substituted, the scholars standing while performing them. It is believed that in no respect do our Primary Schools more need reform than in this. What matter if it be a little more trouble for the teacher to have two recesses, if great advantages thereby accrue to seventy-five or a hundred little children ? Is it better for them to know a little more of reading and spelling at the expense of their health and strength ? Besides, the scholars will really be brighter with frequent short intermissions, and no falling off in their studies will be observed.

Many valuable and some rather startling results may be obtained from a perusal of the tables attached to this report. We note a few of the more obvious, premising that the estimated number of children in town, between five and fifteen years of age is one thousand.

Average registry for the year,	- - - - -	703.5
“ attendance for the year,	- - - - -	611.9
“ absence for the year,	- - - - -	91.6
Whole number registered during the winter term,	- - - - -	703.
“ “ “ “ “ between 5		
and 15 years old,	- - - - -	610.
Estimated number not in school, during the winter term, between 5 and 15 years old,	- - - - -	390.
Number in school, during the winter term, 15 or more years old,	- - - - -	92.

Lowest percentage of absence of any school, for any term in the year, - - - - -	3.4
Highest percentage of absence, - - - - -	85.7

The Committee would gladly report the number of those who have been distinguished for good behavior and for care of their books; but the returns were too imperfect to enable them to do so. The teachers are requested to make such returns hereafter, in full, to be published in some future report.

Now that business in this town has taken a fresh start, that the farming interest also is so prosperous, and while all who desire it can obtain full employment at good wages, we trust that you will judge it best for the children now growing up among us, best for the town, and best for our reputation and standing as an intelligent community, to continue to support the schools in as liberal a manner as formerly. While the prices of fuel and of all the necessary articles of food and clothing have advanced rapidly during the past year, the salaries of the teachers have been cut down, thus subjecting those who have families to serious inconvenience. Most of the teachers are intelligent, experienced, and well worthy your confidence; they are acquainted with the wants of their pupils and the peculiar difficulties of their schools. Can it be wise to force any of them to leave, as may be done, if the appropriation for the coming year shall be no larger than the last? We await from you a just and wise decision in this matter.

JOSHUA KENDALL, *Chairman*.

J. N. BURGESS, *Secretary*.

TABLES.

Table showing the average number for each term, of those who have not been absent once during the term:—

High School, 19½	Col. School, ¾	Middle, 7½
North Grammar, 17	North Primary, 5½	North, 1½
South Grammar, 22	Central Primary, 16½	North East, 1½
Branch Grammar, 17½	South Primary, 14	

Table showing the number of those who, during the winter term, pursued certain studies.

Reading, 587	Primer, 106	Natural Philosophy, 15
Spelling, 564	Map Drawing, 98	Physiology, 9
Geography, 429	Defining, 44	Geometry, 6
Writing, 390	History, 48	Chemistry, 4
Written Arithmetic, 380	Algebra, 25	Constitution U. S., 4
Grammar, 251	Phys. Geography, 21	Rhetoric, 3
Mental Arithmetic, 286	Declamation, 18	Book-Keeping, 3
Composition, 110	Latin, 18	

Average annual registry of pupils for the last five years; also, the largest number registered during any term of each of the same years:—

Year.	Average Registry.	Largest Number.
1859.....	692½	717
1860.....	680	709
1861.....	666½	700
1862.....	708	785
1868.....	708½	716

BARRINGTON.—Our three several districts have maintained a school about the usual amount of time, both summer and winter.

District No. 1 has been favored with the same teacher throughout the year,—Miss Addie E. Peck, whose success has been equal to the best expectations of the committee, no less than of parents and friends generally. Thus has it been demonstrated anew, that a young woman can manage a winter school without any more trouble than is common to a teacher of the sterner sex, and the example deserves to be recorded.

This school has been taught 22 weeks in summer, and 14 in winter, with an average attendance of 26 in summer, and 32 in winter. Total, 39. Expenses for the year, \$211.75.

District No. 2 has been happy in retaining the services of Miss Hattie Blood to the end of the year. Her skill and energy have given the school a desirable reputation; and it is with regret that many part with her, now that she returns to Massachusetts. The summer term numbered 26 weeks, with an average attendance of 34; and the winter term 16 weeks, with an average attendance of 38. Total number, 48. Expenses for the year, \$329.27.

The school in District No. 3 was taught in the summer 18 weeks, by Miss Marie Louise Bishop, with an average attendance of 42, and a total of 64. Expenses for this part of the year, so far as can be gathered from the returns, amount to \$86.19. The same school was taught during the winter 13 weeks, by Mr. Frank Fitz, with an average attendance of 54, and a total of 65. Expenses for the term, \$113.75.

As the school closed abruptly under each of these teachers, without allowing the committee the usual opportunity for final visitation, it is not in their power to indicate the degree of excellence which may have been attained. If it was equal to that of the other districts, the school year for the town has been one of remarkable success.

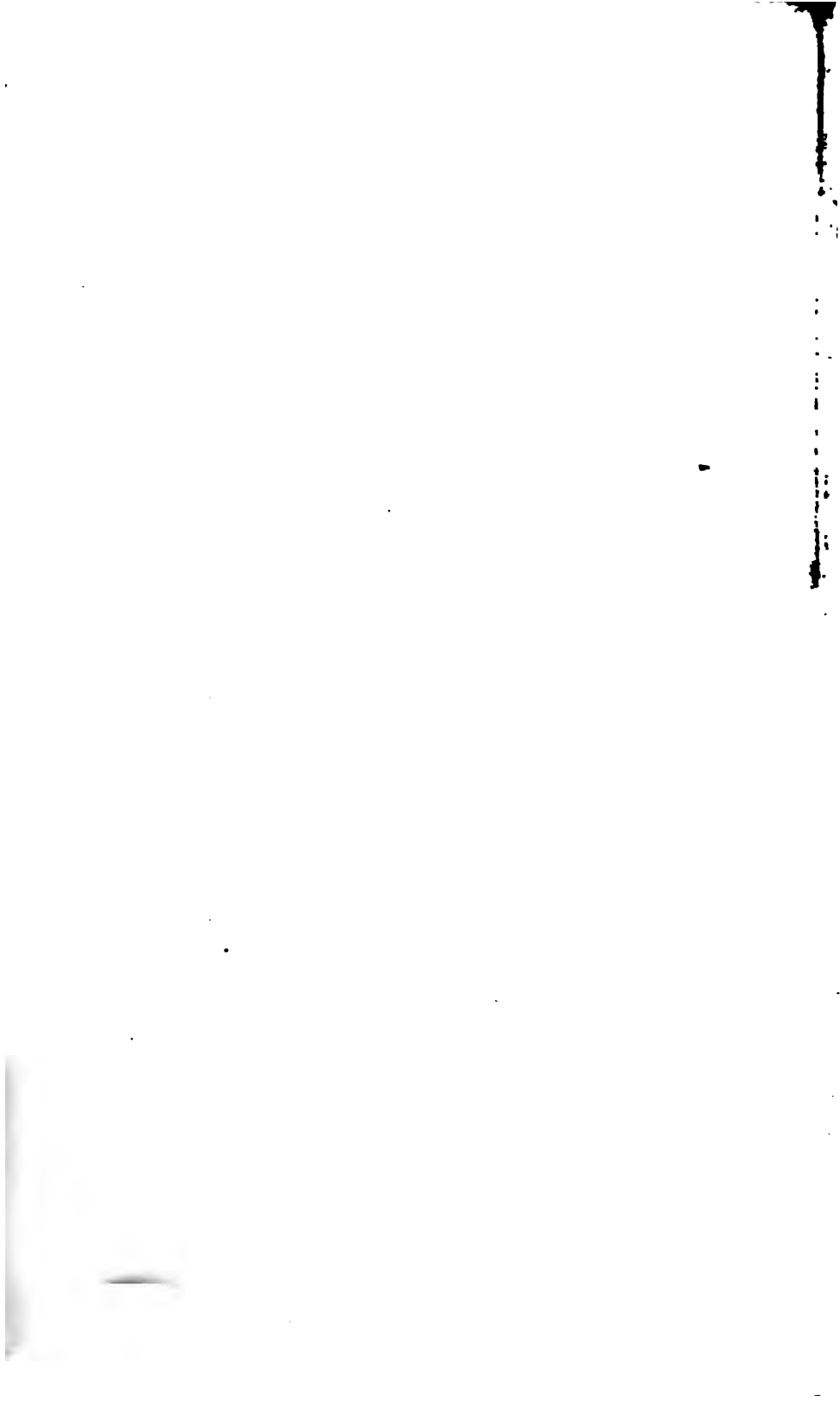
That our schools may all have the best of teachers attainable, with whatever other facilities may be essential to healthful progress in the right direction, is deemed by your committee eminently desirable. What can be more beneficial to the young themselves,—what more creditable to the town, and what more conducive to the common weal, either of the State, or of the nation?

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. HORTON, O. G. HARRIS, FRANCIS WOOD,	}	<i>School Committee.</i>
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Barrington, April 1st, 1863.





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